FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 OCTOBER 1986

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Ministers' Statement — At the end of an Arab League Council session in Tunis over the weekend, Arab League foreign ministers issued a statement stressing the need to eliminate Arab disputes and hold an Arab summit conference as soon as possible, Tunis radio reported. The council statement reaffirmed the Arab League's rejection of direct negotiations with Israel and announced its decision to refer the Moroccan-Israeli Ifrane meeting to the next Arab summit conference. On the Iran-Iraq war, it said this topic is "at the heart of the concerns of the Arab nation," warning that the continuation of the conflict poses "serious dangers" and affirming its "total rejection" of the occupation of any part of Iraqi territory.

Saudi Crown Prince in Syria, Iraq — Saudi sources "clearly hinted" that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah's talks in Damascus and Baghdad over the weekend were part of another effort to reconcile Syria and Iraq, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Reporting on Prince 'Abdallah's talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad 18 October, SANA said they discussed current Arab developments, ways to promote joint Arab action to confront "Zionist dangers," and bilateral relations. Prince 'Abdallah arrived in Baghdad the following day and met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, INA noted. The Iraqi agency said they discussed bilateral relations and the general Arab situation.

Syrian-Turkish Border Agreement

Syrian and Turkish officials reached agreement 16 October on the "reciprocal extradition" of smugglers and Kurdish separatists, *Anatolia* disclosed. Turkey wants Syria to extradite "separatist rebels" and "unidentified arsonists" who fled across the border, the Turkish agency noted.

Saudi-French Military Talks in Riyadh

The French and Saudi defense ministers signed a contract 19 October whereby France will provide technical support for equipment used by the Royal Saudi Arabian Navy, Riyadh radio reported. The French minister said at a Riyadh news conference that the contract will give French companies further opportunities to supply Saudi Arabia with munitions, according to SPA. Sources in Paris cited by Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* stated earlier that the talks would also cover the sale of French AMX-40 tanks to Saudi Arabia and the possible supply of Mirage-2000 aircraft to Jordan.

OPEC

In the wake of OPEC's difficulties in reaching agreement, an official Saudi statement carried by SPA announced the Kingdom's willingness to continue its current production quota for another 2 months, though "this will not be renewed." The statement stipulated that the offer is conditional on all OPEC members abiding by a benchmark price of less than $18 per barrel and by agreed output quotas, taking into consideration possible increases up to 200,000 barrels per day. Kuwait is demanding a 10-percent increase in its production quota, KUNA reported. The Iranian oil minister welcomed the Saudi proposal as a contribution toward the meeting's successful conclusion, IRNA noted.

Israel

Israeli police have arrested three people suspected of having carried out the 15 October hand grenade attack, Jerusalem radio announced 19 October, adding that the suspects are Islamic Jihad members who were recruited by Fatah. The radio noted earlier that Israel has asked the U.S. Administration to close PLO offices in the United States in light of the PLO's admission of responsibility for the attack in Jerusalem.

As for the Israeli pilot missing in Lebanon, Israeli official Uri Lubrani warned the Amal Movement in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio that Israel holds it responsible for the airman's well-being and safety, adding that Israel is demanding that Amal return the captive Israeli forthwith. Lubrani, the coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, stressed that the Israeli air raid 16 October was directed against "terrorist" bases, not against the Lebanese people. Amal leader Nabih Birri subsequently announced that if Amal is indeed holding the pilot, it will be ready to exchange him for "all" Palestinian and Lebanese detainees in Israel, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. A PLO statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio urged Amal to hand its Israeli captive over to the PLO. Meanwhile, Radio Free Lebanon cited a report that the Israeli has been transferred to the Syrian-controlled area of the Al-Biqa' Valley. Commenting on the reasons for the downing of the Israeli plane during the raid near Sidon, the Israeli Air Force commander ruled out the possibility that it was hit by a missile, maintaining instead that the crash was the result of a malfunction in the F-4's bomb-load, according to Jerusalem radio.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported an escalation of artillery exchanges across the Muslim-Christian contact lines in the capital 18 October, noting that shells hit the presidential palace in B'abda. An Amal Movement statement cited by the radio asserted that Amal bombarded the eastern sector in retaliation for shelling of Nabih Birri's residence and other targets in the Muslim sector.

Regarding the situation in the south, Radio Free Lebanon stated that around 400 Iranians armed with SAM-7's have deployed in Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah. The Voice of National Resistance radio, which supports Amal, claimed that South Lebanese Army (SLA) leader Antoine Lahd has been dismissed and replaced as SLA leader by Rafa'el Eytan, the former IDF chief of staff.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes attacked several Iranian trains carrying soldiers and military equipment 20 October, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement reported by Voice of the Masses radio. IRNA acknowledged an Iraqi raid on a cargo train near Andimeshk in Khuzestan, asserting that the attack killed 5 civilians and wounded 15 others.

Iraqi warplanes carried out a successful raid against a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 17 October, according to an Iraqi military statement broadcast by Baghdad radio. A Panamanian oil tanker was hit by a missile the same day before entering the Strait of Hormuz en route to Kuwait, according to QNA. The vessel was seriously damaged, 2 of its crew were injured, and 10 are missing.

Iran

An official cited by Tehran radio stressed that wheat supplies are "unprecedented," thus refuting "ludicrous rumors" that bread rationing will be imposed.

Libya

In a 17 October telephone interview reported by Paris radio, GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei said that he is under house arrest in Tripoli and announced his readiness for talks with Chadian President Hissein Habre. Chadian circles in Paris cited by AFP on 19 October reported that Libyan troops with air support attacked military and civilian targets in GUNT-controlled areas in northern Chad in an attempt to neutralize Oueddei's supporters.

As custodian of British interests in Libya, the Italian ambassador was summoned to receive a memorandum protesting "intentional" British participation in the U.S. disinformation campaign against Libya, Tripoli radio reported.

Sudan

An SPLA spokesman denied that John Garang was killed in an internecine dispute, the clandestine SPLA radio reported, saying that the rumor was circulated in an effort to undermine SPLA morale in preparation for an offensive by the Sudanese Army.

Egypt

Soviet Foreign Ministry official Vladimir Polyakov briefed President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of the Reykjavik summit, MENA reported, adding that following talks with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Polyakov expressed satisfaction with his visit and noted that there are "numerous prospects" for expanding bilateral cooperation.

DRA

Addressing departing Soviet troops in a 17 October speech broadcast by Kabul radio, PDPA General Secretary Najibullah described their withdrawal as a "good step" that must be viewed as a "new move toward ending the undeclared war against our revolution and ending the aggression supported from abroad." TASS subsequently cited his remark that the departure of six Soviet regiments will give impetus to speeding up a political settlement, particularly through the Geneva talks.

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Arab States To Sever Relations With Ivory Coast

AB192128 Paris AFP in French 2112 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, 19 Oct (AFP) — Arab countries have decided to break off diplomatic and economic relations with the Ivory Coast, it was learned from sources close to the Arab League Council meeting in Tunis. This decision, made by the Arab foreign ministers to protest the opening of the Ivorian Embassy in Jerusalem, will be among the decisions of the Council, which began meeting Saturday in Tunis for its 86th ordinary session, the same sources stated.

Arab Summit Scheduled for 'Immediate' Future

LD190931 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 19 Oct (KUNA) — The Arab League Council at dawn here today set up a committee to draft the resolutions agreed upon after a meeting lasting 8½ hours.

Last night the Arab League Council began meetings of its 86th ordinary session in the presence of nine foreign ministers, one minister of state for foreign affairs, and the head of the PLO Political Department, as well as the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi is chairman of this session, which is which is scheduled to be concluded today.

A source has told KUNA that the Arab League Council has unanimously approved the need to convene an Arab summit in the immediate future and to charge the secretary general with carrying out the necessary contacts with the member-states to agree on a date and place for the coming Arab summit.

Replying to a question by KUNA on the possibility of holding the coming summit in Riyadh, Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal said "Riyadh is quite ready for the summit if suitable conditions are created," thereby indicating Saudi Arabia's desire for an Arab consensus as a condition for convening a summit.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, wondered about the reasons some parties do not agree on holding an Arab summit. During the discussion of the subject before the Arab League Council, he said: "If some people are afraid that present Arab relations would worsen any further during the summit meeting, I would say that the Arab situation has reached the worst possible level to the extent that we are sure that during the summit meeting it will not deteriorate further — that is, if it does not improve."

The Council also agreed on continuing to give financial support to the Arab League on the condition that the General Secretariat review the structure of this Arab institution with the aim of abolishing some of the agencies set up by it that have proved to be of no use.

Syria submitted to the council a draft resolution calling for "condemning the visit of the Zionist entity's prime minister to Morocco and reaffirming commitment to the Arab summit resolutions on the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as for preventing such meetings from taking place or recurring."

The Syrian draft resolution also calls for "putting the question of taking appropriate measures against such meetings to the coming Arab summit." [passage omitted]

The PLO asked the General Secretariat to distribute to the member-states a memorandum regarding the PLO's attitude toward Jordan's unilateral implementation of economic development plans in the occupied West Bank. It also asked for the inclusion of the question of attacks on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon on the session's agenda. [passage omitted]

The Libyan Jamahiriyah withdrew an earlier request for the inclusion on the Arab foreign ministers' agenda the question of the Tunisian authorities banning official Libyan delegations from entering Tunisian territory to take part in the meetings and activities taking place under the Arab League's supervision.

The permanent delegates to the Arab League referred to the foreign ministers during their meetings within the framework of the Arab League Council 86th ordinary session on 17 and 18 September in the Tunisian capital questions relating to the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory, the Israel authorities' actions against the Lebanese citizens, Arab-European cooperation, Arab-African cooperation, liberation movements in southern Africa, Cameroon's resumption of relations with Israel, the Ivory Coast opening an embassy in Jerusalem, and the failure of the Arab Fund for Technical Aid to continue activities.

Differences at Meeting

JN192032 Doha QNA in Arabic 1852 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, 19 Oct (QNA) — The Formulation Committee of the Arab League Council has extended its meetings for a few more hours so it can formulate the principles organizing joint Arab action for the next phase on the basis of an Arab summit conference, which some Arab foreign ministers demand be convened in November.

Saudi Arabia still adheres to its position on convening the summit's 13th session in Riyadh on the condition that the objective circumstances securing its success are available. Saudi Arabia supports the convening of a summit conference agreed upon by the member-states in any place or date.

The QNA correspondent in Tunis has learned that the principles discussed by the Formulation Committee are based on the joint pan-Arab action charter that was prepared by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The charter emphasizes the comprehensiveness of pan-Arab action and keeping it away from bilateral differences; refraining from transferring these differences to the international arenas; bolstering the Arab League's effectiveness; and adhering to the dates set for its meetings, the level of its reprsentation, and paying the countries' shares on schedule.

Informed sources told the correspondent that the Ifrane meeting, which the Syrian side insisted on discussing, took up an important part of the debate inside the Formulation Committee, which is formed by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the PLO, Lebanon, and the Arab League secretary general. The Moroccan side maintained that the only side entitled to discuss this subject is the summit conference, where the Arab leaders have the right to discuss with Moroccan King Hassan II the personal judgment he made in this regard.

It is believed that contacts with some Arab capitals were held today that may lead to referring this subject to the summit conference to decide on the differences that prevailed in the debate of the Arab League Council.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, differences centered on the analysis made by the Iraqi and Syrian delegations about the factors and reasons for the war and ways to end it. Meanwhile, Arab circles are following the mission being carried out by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and National Guard commander, in both Damascus and Baghdad.

The Formulation Committee is scheduled to present the results of its work to the council at a general session to be held later this evening, which will be followed by a final session to announce the resolutions.

Arab League Issues Statement

LD200151 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The Arab League Council session was resumed 18 and 19 October. It issued a statement that particularly points out the following:

The Arab League Council discussed the topics on its agenda in a spirit of brotherhood and cooperation. It reached a unified standpoint toward many important Arab issues and on a way to safeguard Arab interests, drawing its direction from the spirit of the Arab League Charter and resolutions and from the Arab will, to face the dangerous challenges being encountered by the Arab nation. The council, fully realizing the negative repercussions of Arab disputes on general Arab situation and the march of joint Arab action, stresses the need to work for their elimination and to continue the efforts made to surround them. These efforts stem from the concern for the unification of the Arab ranks and its strength and for the consolidation of cooperation between the countries of the Arab nation. The council also (?believes) it is imperative to call for the holding of an Arab summit conference as soon as possible. The chairman of the League council session and the league secretary are charged with taking the initiative to carry out consultations and contacts with Arab rulers and presidents to fix the date and venue for holding the summit conference.

The council reviewed the developments through which the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Arabs' central issue — namely, the Palestinian question — have passed since the resolutions of Fes summit. The council affirmed its commitment to these resolutions at a minimum and the need for joint action to implement the international resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue. The council affirmed its absolute rejection of partial and unilateral initiatives and its rejection of direct negotiations with Israel. The council dealt with the Ifrane meeting and decided to refer the topic to the next Arab summit conference. It stressed that the way to a just and comprehensive peace is the holding of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

The council discussed the Iraq-Iran war, considering this topic to be at the heart of the concerns of the Arab nation with regard to the serious dangers that the continuation of this war and the possibilities of it spreading constitute for the Arab nation and its issues of destiny.

The council affirmed its total rejection of the occupation of any part of the Arab land in Iraq and stressed the necessity to end the war in accordance with the UN and Arab League Charters.

The council stressed the seriousness of the standpoint taken by the Government of the Ivory Coast in moving its embassy to Jerusalem. It affirmed its strong denunciation of this measure, which is contradictory to the resolutions issued by the United Nations, the African summits, and the Arab-African cooperation Councils. It calls for taking appropriate measures in accordance with the resolutions issued by the meetings of the Arab summit and the Arab League Council, especially the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Arab summit conference, which stipulates that the Arab states will sever all relations with any state that recognizes Jerusalem. The council recorded its great indignation with the initiative of some African states in reestablishing their relations with Israel. This will have a negative effect on the relations of these states with the Arab states.

Khalid Al-Hasan Withdraws From PLO Leadership

LD172033 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The new escalation of the situation in the Middle East led to the announcement today in Tunis that Khalid al-Hasan, one of most important persons close to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, has abandoned his position in the PLO leadership to protest what he described as the intransigent course adopted now by the PLO. By this he was referring to the guerrilla operation in the occupied East Jerusalem.

Khalid al-Hasan pointed out that now there is no place for the moderate persons in the leadership of the PLO. He added that he will leave the Tunisian capital but that he will keep his position in the PNC Foreign Relations Committee.

Al-Hasan Supports Jerusalem Attack

JN172109 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Telephone interview with Fatah official Khalid al-Hasan by Monte Carlo radio announcer Antoine Abu Samrah carried within the "Panorama" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text][Abu Samrah] An international news agency today attributed to you certain remarks in which you expressed reservations about the PLO's Jerusalem operation. What is your opinion on the remarks attributed to you?

[Al-Hasan] I am very surprised at hearing such reports from this agency, which I believe is REUTER, because it is accustomed to reversing facts. The military operation at the Wailing Wall must be supported by all those who believe in freedom and the right of people under occupation to resist occupation. This operation expresses the sound Palestinian military struggle and is in complete agreement with the Cairo declaration, which condemned terrorism — meaning military action against civilians and innocent people outside the occupied teritory — and voiced commitment to an armed struggle inside occupied Palestine. I regret that a respectable news agency has issued such a distortion, which is opposed to the feelings and logic of all rational Palestinians and non-Palestinians.

[Abu Samrah] You did not speak to this agency of your intention to quit political activities, even temporarily?

[Al-Hasan] I had general discussions with the man. The issue was the opinion poll that Israeli and U.S. groups as well as the Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* carried out in occupied Palestine. I told this man after informing him of the referendum that this is the natural result of the policy of hostility and hypocricy toward the Palestinian people — a policy that is practiced by Europe and the United States. I told him you should not speak about moderation because there is no place for moderates after this policy. As long as the Palestinian leadership leads the Palestinian people, they should respond to the will of these people, who announced that they do not see any point in political solutions. The majority said that the United States does not want a political solution. Our discussion was centered on this issue. When the man said: As a moderate, does this mean that you will resign? I told him: The struggler does not resign from his struggle. Officials quit their offices but not the strugglers. However, the popular leaderships must understand that the Palestinian people defined their position, and they must act in harmony with this position.

[Abu Samrah] Do we understand that the PLO'S current policy is to go back and implement the policy of armed struggle?

[Al-Hasan] First, armed struggle was never been dropped from the PLO policy. It is the PLO'S legitimate right as long as there is occupation. Second, the PLO committed itself to an armed struggle as long as there is occupation. Third, the Cairo declaration adheres to armed struggle to resist occupation inside the occupied homeland, and hence, the military operations — especially against Israeli civilians — are a legitimate action and are — to say the least — a retaliation against the Zionist occupation forces' barbaric attacks on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah refugee camps.

Abu Nidal Group Vows Bigger Anti-Israel Attacks

JN191254 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman of the Fatah-Revolutionary Council group, the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group, has asserted that the movement's fighters will double the size of their fedayeen operations inside the occupied territories. He said Israel will witness during the next few days daring operations on the scale of the Jerusalem operation.

Reprisal for Raids Threatened

NC172109 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The group led by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] tonight threatened to make Israel pay an eye for an eye before long for its air raids on Palestinian camps in the south yesterday. The threat was made in a statement delivered to the AFP offices in Damascus.

PLO Communique on Fate of Israeli Pilots

JN171810 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the PLO on 17 October 1986]

[Text] The PLO holds Amal responsible for the fate of the two Israeli pilots or for handing them over, particularly after the Israeli fighters, warplanes, and helicopters created a barrier of fire between our combatants and the region in which the two pilots parachuted. This enabled the two Israeli pilots to arrive in the region that Amal controls. This region is known as Maghdushah, east of Sidon.

PLO's Qaddumi on Timing of Next PNC Session

JN172005 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi [Abu al-Lutf], head of the PLO Political Department, has stressed that the next session of the PNC will probably be held early next year and not at the end of this year, as was reported earlier.

In a press statement published in Paris yesterday, Brother Qaddumi said the holding of this session requires prolonged preparations in addition to numerous joint meetings with the various Palestinian factions. The head of the PLO Political Department emphasized the the PLO is still doing its best to achieve Palestinian unity to ensure the success of the next PNC session. Brother Abu al-Lutf assailed the call made by the agent Amal Movement to disarm the residents of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said that the Palestinian people who live there will not abandon the gun after they have been subjected to aggression in Beirut — the south and the north — in defense of their presence. He indicated that the camp residents have no other choice but to be martyred or to live with dignity.

Brother Abu al-Lutf linked the attacks launched by the Amal gangs against the Palestinian camps and the mobilization by the occupation forces to make advances in southern Lebanon with the aim of diverting the course of the Al-Hasbani and Litani Rivers.

Qaddumi Regrets French Stand on Jerusalem Attack

JN191718 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] In reply to the statement issued by the French External Relations Ministry on the brave Jerusalem operation, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has stated the following:

We deeply regret the French External Relations Ministry's unjust condemnation of the Palestinian strugglers' right to exercise their legitimate struggle against the Israeli occupation and invasion forces in the occupied Palestinian land — a struggle that has been recognized by international laws. The French External Relations Ministry should have demonstrated a political position without using such words, which indicate a complete bias toward the Israeli aggressor. Instead, the ministry should have condemned the continued brutal raids on our Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon in which hundreds of children and women have been killed, as well as the terrorist practices against our Palestinian people inside the occupied land.

Meets French Envoy, Cuban Delegation

JN161836 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, conferred yesterday in Tunis with the French ambassador to Tunisia. During the meeting, they discussed developments in the Palestinian issue and the plot to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are being subjected, as this is aimed against the Palestinian presence. They also reviewed relations between the PLO and France along with ways to reinforce and consolidate them.

Brother Faruq Qaddumi also met with the Cuban delegation — led by the head of the Cuban Foreign Ministry's Political Department — that is currently paying a visit to Tunis. During the meeting, they exchanged views on a number of issues, particularly developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas pertaining to the Palestinian issue. Talks also covered the nonaligned summit following the recent Nonaligned Movement conference in Zimbabwe.

Tunisia Fails To Publish 'Arafat Message

LD172128 Kuwait KUNA in English 1618 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, Oct 17 (KUNA) — Official Palestinian sources here Friday refused to comment on the Tunisian official media's non-publication of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's congratulatory cable to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the occasion of the French forces' withdrawal from the northern Bizerte base.

'Arafat sent the cable on Tuesday, a day before that anniversary. A similar cable from PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi to Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk was also ignored by the official media.

Observers here noted that all other messages of congratulations were published, including one from the Chief Rabbi of Tunisian Jews.

'Arafat Receives Reply Message From PRC Leader

JN162127 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1809 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday received a reply message from PRC President Li Xiannian. The message was conveyed to Brother Abu Ja'far, director general of the PLO Political Department, by the PRC ambassador in Tunis. Brother Abu Ja'far discussed with the PRC ambassador the latest developments in the Palestine question in particular and the Middle East situation in general. They also discussed efforts to reinforce national Palestinian unity and relations between the PLO and PRC.

Saudi Arabia Warns OPEC To Reach Quota Agreement

LD180859 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 17 Oct (SPA) — An official spokesman of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia made the following statement tonight:

In view of what the kingdom has learned about the lack of success in the talks currently taking place at the OPEC meeting and the inability to reach a permanent agreement on production quotas among the members of the organization, and out of a desire to maintain a balance and to regulate matters between producers and consumers, and as its contribution to efforts to find the necessary solutions by continuing the significant sacrifices that the kingdom has made to safeguard OPEC and support its march forward, the kingdom announces its agreement to abide by a production quota totalling 4.35 million barrels per day for another 2 months until the end of 1986. This will not be renewed because the kingdom should by then obtain a production quota compatible with its needs and requirements compensating it for its enormous sacrifices in the past, because the kingdom used to produce over 10 million barrels per day. Then its production went down to approximately 2 million barrels and it accepted a quota of 4.353,000 barrel per day in order to support the organization and enable everyone to overcome the hurdles.

The kingdom's agreement to extend the current arrangement is founded on the following:

First: Other members of the organization should abide by their agreed quotas taking into consideration the amendments decided by the conference to increase the production of some countries on condition that the total increase should not exceed 200,000 barrel per day.

Second: The barrel price should be fixed at less than $18, and we should all abide by this.

While the Government of Saudi Arabia clearly announces this position in order to safeguard the joint public interest, it would like to stress anew its permanent desire for continued cooperation with OPEC and for the success of its aims in the service of everybody's interests. However, if matters are left out of control — and we hope this does not happen — the kingdom, in its capacity as a part of the whole, will look into the issue in accordance with the requirements of its economic interests and financial commitments.

Kuwait Seeks Same OPEC Quota as Libya

LD181424 Kuwait KUNA in English 1353 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 18 (KUNA) — Kuwait Oil Minister Sheikh 'Ali Khalifa al-Sabah revealed Saturday that he had asked the OPEC conference for a production output equal to that of Libya.

Asked to clarify what this meant in terms of barrels per day [b/d], he said "990,000".

Kuwait's output is limited until the end of October to 900,000 b/d, while Libya's quota under the temporary agreement which expires then is 990,000 b/d.

Asked if he interpreted the Saudi statement as a breakthrough, he replied "I think so".

He was then queried whether he thought that Saudi Arabia would accept a modified agreement without Kuwait being included, he said simply "no".

The Kuwaiti minister declined to comment to questions about his position on a fixed price of 18 dollars.

Disagreements Arise Over Share in Oil Output

LD191750 Kuwait KUNA in English 1623 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 19 (KUNA) — OPEC ministers were forced to delay their plenary session two times Sunday afternoon because of disagreements over a shareout of any increase in OPEC'S ceiling, delegates said.

The ministers had been due to meet at 1500 hours, and then at 1700 hours, but both meetings had been put off to allow more time for consultations, they added.

The discussions this afternoon had been based around a possible two-stage increase in the ceiling, with 100,000 barrels in November and a further 100,000 on December 1.

Originally it had been envisaged that Kuwait would get some 90,000 barrels extra during the two months, that Ecuador and Gabon would share 70,000 between them and Qatar would get 40,000.

Now Venezuela and Nigeria were insisting on part of the increase, and Iran was still unhappy with the amount allocated to Kuwait, the sources said.

There were indications that other members might also be trying to obtain a slice.

During the afternoon Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa had talks with conference President Rilwanu Lukman, and many other bilateral contacts were held.

One source suggested that the problems now being faced were very serious, and he did not exclude the possibility of a total breakdown of the conference.

However, other sources indicated that the difficulties had not reached crisis point.

Later Sunday OPEC spokesman James Audu confirmed that the plenary session had been postponed until the morning.

He did not give any reason for the delay.

Sources here re-iterated that there were problems over the shareout of an increased ceiling, as envisaged under the rollover extension.

However, all ministers agreed in principle that there should be a rollover, assuming the difficulties could be ironed out.

Meanwhile, the UAE's Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah told journalists that his country was not pushing for a share.

"This time we don't want an increase," he commented, on his way into a meeting with Lukman.

After the postponement was announced several of the Arab Gulf ministers gathered in the suite of Shaykh 'Ali Khalifa.

These included Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Yamani and Dr al-'Utaybah.

The Ecuadorian minister, Javier Espinosa Velez, meanwhile told journalists that there was no point in holding a plenary session until some agreement had been reached.

Later Sunday some sources claimed that one of the main stumbling blocks was an insistence by Venezuela's oil minister, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, that the maximum increase allowable for Kuwait should be 50,000 barrels.

The Venezuelan was arguing that any increase should be distributed among more of the countries, they added.

The sources here said also that Ecuador's stated "bottom line" in the negotiations so far was also 50,000 barrels.

The Nigerians apparently had not revealed how much they wanted of the 200,000 but the sources said it was unlikely that they would accept less than 25,000.

One source pointed out that as OPEC was having such difficulties in dividing 200,000 barrels, then the task of organising a complete reallocation of quotas could give the organisation much greater problems.

KUWAIT

Jordanian Premier, Delegation Hold Talks

LD182219 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the heir apparent, held a banquet after (?2000) this evening [word indistinct] in honor of Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister of the fraternal Jordanian Hashemite kingdom. [passage omitted] Zayd al-Rifa'i received minister of state for Cabinet affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid at his residence in al-Salam Palace at (?1730) this evening. The Jordanian prime minister also received minister of state for foreign affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi at 1800. The two meetings were attended by top officials of the accompanying delegation of the guest prime minister. Within the framework of peripheral meetings, Minister of Commerce and Industry Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid met with His Eminence Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ahsir, minister of trade and industry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at 1730 this afternoon at Al-Salam palace.

A meeting was held between Muhammad al-Saqqaf, Jordanian undersecretary of the ministry of industry and trade, and Mustafa al-Shamali, assistant undersecretary for economic affairs at the ministry of finance and economy. [words indistinct] A meeting was also held between Husayn al-Qasim, director of the Jordanian Central Bank, and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Usman, deputy director of the Kuwaiti Central Bank.

Al-Rifa'i Confers With Officials

JN190852 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received at his place of residence at the Al-Salam Palace this evening Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs, and discussed with him developments in the current Middle East situation, the situation in the Arab arena, and ways to promote Arab solidarity. Jordanian Ambassador to Kuwait Wa'il Tuqan and Kuwait's Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim al-Bahwah attended the meeting. Later, the prime minister held talks with Shaykh Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, on fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them in various areas. The meeting was attended by the Jordanian ambassador in Kuwait and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman. The prime minister arrived in Kuwait this morning at the head of an official delegation on a 3-day visit.

Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, held talks with Shaykh Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid, Kuwaiti minister of trade and industry, on economic and trade relations between Jordan and Kuwait and the possibility of establishing joint projects. He also discussed with him the investment opportunities to be provided by the Jordanian 5-year development plan. The meeting was attended by the ministers of finance and energy, the governor of the Jordanian Central Bank, the Industry, Trade, and Supply Ministry under secretary, and the economic adviser at the Prime Ministry.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, gave a dinner banquet in honor of the prime minister and his accompanying delegation. It was attended by a number of Kuwaiti officials.

Bilateral Talks Held 19 Oct

LD191244 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] At 1100 today, crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah received today his excellency the prime minister of the sisterly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Zayd al-Rifa'i and the delegation accompanying him for talks between the two countries. The Kuwaiti side was headed by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and the Jordanian side by his excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i.

On the Kuwaiti side the talks were attended by Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Finance Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi; Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Minister of Trade and Industry Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid; 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bahar, director general of the crown prince; Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Sulaymin Majid al-Shahin; Kuwaiti Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Jasim al-Bahar; and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Uthman,deputy governor of Kuwaiti Central Bank .

Jordan was represented by: Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshair, minister of supply, industry and trade; Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah; Dr Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy; Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait Wa'il Dawud Tuqan; and a number of senior officials of the visiting delegation. The talks dealt with the close fraternal relations between the state of Kuwait and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and ways to strengthen them in various spheres. Issues of common interest were also discussed. A separate meeting was later held between his highness the crown prince and prime minister, and his excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, in his highness's office at the cabinet's headquarters. [passage omitted]

Amir Receives Al-Rifa'i

JN191339 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at the Al-Sif Palace this morning. The prime minister conveyed to the amir the greetings of King Husayn and wishes to Kuwait for continued progress and prosperity. The amir of Kuwait asked the prime minister to convey his greetings to King Husayn and hopes that the Jordanian people would achieve their aspired progress.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote and bolster them, in addition to the current events in the Arab arena and ways to back and promote Arab solidarity. The meeting was attended by Jasim

Muhammad al-Khurafi, finance minister, acting oil minister, and head of the honor mission accompanying the prime minister. It was also attended by the Jordanian ambassador in Kuwait and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

Al-Rifa'i Meets Al-Sabah

JN191344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a meeting with His Highness Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, in Kuwait today. A PETRA correspondent has learned that during the meeting, the two officials reviewed the current Arab situation and the efforts being exerted to settle Arab differences and consolidate joint Arab action. The prime minister acquainted his highness the Kuwaiti heir apparent with the Jordanian viewpoint regarding the developments in the region, particularly regarding the convocation of an Arab summit conference to extricate the Arab nation from its current situation. The two officials expressed identical views on various Arab issues.

Talks Detailed

LD191506 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1242 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) — Economic, trade and investment relations occupied a large section of today's talks between the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and his Jordanian counterpart, Zayd al-Rifa'i their delegations. Economic, investment and industrial agreements will be signed between the two fraternal countries this evening.

Rashid al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, made an exclusive statement to KUNA, in which he said that the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and Arab and international issues. He added that in the field of bilateral relations, the two sides agreed to sign an economic investment industrial agreement between the two countries aimed at opening new vistas for trade and economic cooperation. He added that the two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and also Arab relations, and that "their views are fully identical on the need to do all that can be done to bolster the Arab ranks and restore momentum to the joint Arab action, and to create a favorable atmosphere for the Arab nation, thus pushing it forward to work unitedly in defense of its rights and the protection of its interests."

Al-Rashid said that the talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war, "where views of officials of the two fraternal countries were in agreement with regard to the need to halt this war, establish peace in the area, and to arrive at an honorable solution which will end the conflict between the two Muslim neighbors." In this connection the minister referred to Iraq's acceptance of all the regional and international peace initiatives, and urged neighboring Iran to respond to the appeal of Muslims and the international bodies and organizations "to accept a peaceful solution which will lead to ending Muslim bloodshed and to bolstering security and stability in this sensitive area of the world." He said that it is neither permissible nor acceptable that a war between Muslim brothers should go on for such a long time. He added that it is time for this war, which has entered its 7th year, to end, and for this region to be given an opportunity so that its sons can develop their societies and achieve progress in the interest of the peoples of the region.

At the end of the official talks, chaired by his highness the crown prince and prime minister and his excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, another meeting was held between the ministers concerned of both countries, attended by the minister of finance, trade, and energy.

Minister of Trade and Industry Faysal al-Khalid told KUNA that the meeting reviewed the provisions of the proposed agreement to be signed by him as representative of the State of Kuwait and by Jordanian minister of trade, industry and supply, Dr Raja'i al-'Muashshir. Minister al-Khalid said that the agreement provides for promoting trade and strengthening economic and investment cooperation between Kuwait and Jordan, and for setting up work teams to implement the provisions of the agreement. He said that both sides reviewed the Jordanian campaign to promote investments in Jordan, scheduled to be launched during the first quarter of next year with the aim of developing and strengthening investment and economic cooperation between the two countries in implementation of the spirit of the technical economic and trade agreement to be signed later.

The minister of trade and industry said that the Jordanian investments campaign incorporates specific projects to be considered by the Kuwaiti investor. Meetings between Zayd al-Rifa'i and the accompanying delegation with Kuwaiti officials and opposite numbers are expected to continue today and tomorrow.

Jordanian Minister Comments

JN191532 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The official talks between the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Kuwaiti side led by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, began in Kuwait today to consolidate and bolster relations between Jordan and Kuwait.

The Jordanian side to the talks comprises the ministers of industry, trade, finance, and energy; the central bank governor; the under secretary of the industry and trade ministry; the economic adviser to the prime ministry; and the Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait. The Kuwaiti side comprises the minister of state for cabinet affairs, the finance minister, the minister of state for foreign affairs, the minister of commerce and industry, the foreign ministry under secretary, the deputy governor of the central bank, and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

At the end of the first session of talks, Industry and Trade Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir stated that during this session they reviewed the fraternal relations between the two countries and the importance of bolstering them in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. He said the talks dealt with the articles of the economic agreement which will be signed this evening in order to achieve further cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the economic and trade fields. He added: It has been decided to form a joint ministerial committee to promote the fraternal relations between the two countries in all fields and to follow up the implementation of all necessary procedures for this purpose.

Al-Mu'ashshir said that it has also been decided to hold a consultative seminar in Kuwait within the next 2 months to present the projects of the Jordanian 5-year development plan and to discuss the possibility of Kuwaiti investors' contributions to these projects, particularly to the economic and touristic ones. He said the talks will resume tomorrow between the Jordanian and Kuwait sides to discuss matters related to the promotion of relations between the two fraternal countries.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN192010 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait — An economic, trade, and technical cooperation agreement was signed between the Jordanian Government and the Kuwaiti Government in Kuwait this evening. The agreement was signed by Industry, Trade, and Supply Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir and Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid in the presence of the members of the Jordanian delegation. On this occasion, the two ministers exchanged speeches expressing their happiness at signing the agreement. They also stressed that the agreement will promote economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

In a statement to the PETRA-JNA correspondent, Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid said that the agreement is aimed at strengthening the fraternal ties between the two fraternal countries in the economic and trade area, and increasing the trade exchange between the two countries. He added that the agreement will exempt all concerned national commodities from tarrifs and import fees, encourage the investment of capital, create incentives and facilities for these investments, set up specialized fairs in both countries, promote cooperation in labor, social and health security, and labor safety.

The Kuwaiti minister also said that the agreement is aimed at encouraging tourism between the two countries, including collective travels, cooperation in setting up touristic projects, and increasing air, sea, and land transportation between the two countries, adding that a joint ministerial committee and specialized technical committees were set up to follow the implementation of the agreement.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i reviewed with Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid the fraternal relations between the two countries and ways to promote them in the economic and trade areas. During their meeting in the Al-Salam Palace, they also reviewed the provisions of the economic, trade, and technical agreement signed today between Jordan and Kuwait. The meeting was attended by the industry, trade, and supply minister; the Jordanian ambassador in Kuwait, and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman.

Defense Minister on Visits to SFRY, Turkey

JN171315 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 15 Oct 86 p 3

[By Husayn 'Abd al-Rahman]

[Text] Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah has stated that the Kuwaiti Armed Forces are familiar with SFRY weapons and that they possess such weapons they received when Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim was defense minister. He added: If we find weapons that suit us, we have no objection to purchasing them.

In an interview with *Al-Qabas* before leaving the country yesterday afternoon on a 10-day visit to Turkey and the SFRY at the head of a military delegation, the Kuwaiti defense minister said that his visit to the SFRY is at the invitation of his SFRY counterpart who had previously visited Kuwait. He added that the visit is a friendly one and rounds out bilateral relations.

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said: We will discuss the weapons they have and if we find something suitable we will conclude contracts to purchase them.

In reply to a question by *Al-Qabas* on whether SFRY weapons are useful to the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, the Kuwaiti defense minister said that the Kuwaiti Armed Forces are familiar with SFRY weapons because they already have such weapons. He added: The information we have is that these weapons have been developed and we will become acquainted with them during our visit and purchase suitable ones.

On his visit to Turkey, the Kuwaiti defense minister said Kuwait and Turkey can cooperate in many military spheres, particularly in the naval sphere because Turkey produces military units.

On whether his visit to both Turkey and the SFRY has anything to do with the recent GCC defense ministers meeting in the Sultanate of Oman, the Kuwaiti defense minister said that the GCC defense ministers meeting is an annual meeting and usually takes place in September or October and that the visit to Turkey and the SFRY has nothing to do with the recent GCC defense ministers meeting in Muscat. The Kuwaiti minister said: We are seeking cooperation between the two countries, particularly since Kuwait and Turkey can cooperate in many fields, not to mention the reputation of the Turkish soldier.

Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said: We have special relations with Turkey based on the Islamic religion as well as old and fraternal trade relations which are constantly developing. He added that his discussions with Turkish officials will also deal with the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war and its impact on the region, and issues of mutual interest.

PDRY

YSP Leader's Revolution Anniversary Speech

EA171020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Today our country — the party, the government, and the people — is celebrating the 23d anniversary of the outbreak of the 14 October glorious revolution.

To mark this occasion, a major speech and artistic ceremony was held yesterday evening in the late 'Abdallah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism. It was attended by brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; Dr Yasin Sa'id Numan, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee; ministers; the delegation of the northern part of the homeland, headed by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; a number of brotherly and friendly delegations participating in the celebrations of the masses of our people on this occasion; and ambassadors accredited to Aden.

At the ceremony, brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid delivered the speech of the party and state at the beginning of which he welcomed the brotherly and friendly delegations for joining us in the Yemeni people's celebrations on this occasion. He congratulated the masses of our people on this occasion.

The brother secretary general reviewed the struggles of our Yemeni people against British colonialism and what the 14 October revolution represented, namely a natural extension of the 26 September revolution. Through the immortal 26 September and 14 October revolutions, the militant unity of the Yemeni people was achieved — unity that was reinforced by blood, continual struggle, and huge sacrifice in defense of the republic, steadfastness, and the spread of the armed struggle in the south until independence was achieved.

He explained that despite the fact that our Yemeni people have poor material resources and potential, they nevertheless enjoy an iron will, a high morale, and a love for the homeland and a decent life of freedom and progress. They were able to defeat a wild imperialist force and to force it to leave, beaten, without being able to act on its plans for the future of the area.

He pointed out that the basic lesson of the experiment of the 14 October revolution, seen in the context of the Arab and world national liberation movements, is that it did not come about by decree nor by decision from on high. Rather, it is a revolution of the toiling masses, namely poor workers and peasants, and other toiling groups that took up arms and learned in the sea of struggle and discovered, through their daily experience, the nature of colonialism and exploitation and the maneuvers of the local stooges. They rallied in compact ranks around the objectives of national liberation which were specified by the charter of the National Front which was approved at the first congress in June 1965. The other lesson in this march of struggle was June 1969 which manifestly confirmed the collapse of individualist tendencies, tendencies of domination, tendencies for which there is no future.

Rather, the future is for democracy, collective leadership, the legality of the party, and democracy [as heard]. Therefore, the opportunist reactionary right was removed by decision of the General Command of the National Front without a drop of blood being shed.

The National Front opened the way for the realization of tangible achievements for the masses, starting with the nationalization law, agrarian reform, the purging of state, military, and civil organs, and the spread of democracy among the ranks of the masses. It also provided basic services of which the masses were deprived, such as education, health, housing, and water. Roads were built and new economic (?structures) were established by both the public sector and the cooperative sector. A new life emerged for the workers without the (?existence) of exploiters.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid referred to the January bloody conspiracy, which was planned and implemented by the opportunist rightist trend. It aimed at settling the account with the 14 October glorious revolution. The conspiracy wanted to exterminate its heroes and intellectuals, leaving the people without leaders and then governing them through a fascist dictatorial regime unknown to the Yemen. It sought to destroy the economic and social achievements that had been realized by the effort and blood of the toilers.

He touched on the general amnesty decree which defines our position on this issue. Implementaion of this decree is continuing with the release of a large number of detainees involved in the armed incidents resulting from the 13 January events and the welcoming back of many returnees who are still living in peace and stability among their kinsmen and relatives. He renewed the invitation to all fugitive brothers to whom the general amnesty decree applies to return to their kinsmen and relatives and to contribute toward building and defending the homeland.

He called on party organizations, government organs, and mass organizations to (?renew) the struggle in the coming period and to wage war against administrative corruption. He asked that they expose financial irregularies and embezzlement, calling their perpetrators to account. He said that they should adopt a serious attitude toward work, safeguarding public ownership, preserving public money, curtailing expenditure, and abiding by valid organizations and laws.

On Yemeni unity, the brother secretary general said: We are continuing efforts for the sake of consolidating the brotherly relationship and joint cooperation between the two parts of the Yemen in an effort to achieve the unity and progress of Yemen, embodying the principles of the 26 September and 14 October glorious revolutions. He stressed our desire to implement previous decisions and agreements. We want to activate unity committees in accordance with specific programs and plans and continue with the programs of economic integration and joint institutions. We also want to encourage means of social and cultural communication between the sons of the Yemeni people and firmly to proceed toward achieving unity on a peaceful and democratic basis.

He pointed out the dangers of the aggressive policies being pursued by the imperialist circles and their agents. He said that this is evidenced by the recent increase in political and military maneuvers by the Israeli-American alliance in the Arab region. They aim to implement capitulatory plans and continue the extensive attack on the Arab national liberation movements with their various nationalist and progressive organizations and groups. Their goal is to restore colonialist hegemony in the Arab region.

He stressed that these suspect moves are characterized by a comprehensive and crazy aggressive inclination that falls within the framework of an integrated imperialist plot. This was implicit in the direct armed and aggressive acts against Libya, as well as increased military activities by the U.S. fleet in Arab waters. It also falls in line with the intensification of the conspirational designs and aggressive threats against Syria and the Palestinian revolution. They are also linked to increased feverish activities by the U.S. Administration aimed at (?recruiting), arming, and financing the forces of counterrevolution with the aim of reviving aggression against democratic Yemen.

He affirmed the determination to continue to develop the bonds of the militant alliance between the groups of the Arab national liberation movement and solidarity with the steadfastness [as heard] of Syria, Libya, and Algeria in the face of aggressive threats and imperialist conspiracies. He also spoke of strengthening the alliance with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

He hailed the Ethiopian revolution and the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. He stressed the continued deepening bonds of intimate militant relations between the YSP and the WPE and between the two (?friendly) Yemeni and Ethiopian peoples. He expressed pride in and appreciation for the firm internationalist support which our country has enjoyed and continues to enjoy from the socialist countries and communist and (?workers) parties, headed by the Soviet Union and its (?giant) communist party.

Brothers 'Ali Salim al-Bid, Salim Salih Muhammad, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, and Yasin Sa'id Numan and their guests also attended an artistic performance in the evening held on this occasion in the hall of 'Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Scientific Socialism.

Prime Minister Addresses Anniversary Rally

EA182045 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Our Yemeni masses are continuing their celebrations of the 23d anniversary of the outbreak of the 14 October glorious revolution. A mass rally was held yesterday to mark the occasion in al-Dali province, lahji governorate. Brothers Yasin Sa'id numan, member of the political bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense; Lieutenant Colonel Mutahhar Musid Muslih, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of interior; a number of members of the central committee; ministers; officials of the party's provincial organizations; and a large gathering of citizens participated in this rally.

Addressing the rally, the prime minister first conveyed the congratulations of Brother Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee to the sons of the province on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the 14 October glorious revolution and the 8th anniversary of the founding of the YSP. He said: It is splendid that this rally of yours represents the continuing celebrations our people are holding in all the villages, districts, and provinces to mark this occasion. This will remain a brilliantly shining star in our history, and our people's turning point toward a life free from exploitation and subjugation, paving the way toward the revolutionary transformations which remolded the life of our society. He stressed that what was a profound significance was that when history recorded the facts off the 14 October revolution, the toilers of this province, led by the National Front, could only be regarded as one of the torches which kindled its first flames and one of our people's forces that planted the (? fuse of its explosion) in the heart of oppression and exploitation.

He stressed that the 13 January conspiracy, headed by the opportunist right under the leadership of the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his treacherous clique, was the gravest peril to the revolution because of the assassination of the party's leaders and militant cadres. He said: And because the conspirators were hovering above the party, they did not realize any force was operating within it, unshakably confident in its course, in possession of options and fully prepared to make sacrifices. The victory won by the party by virtue of the will of its strugglers and the rallying to it by the toilers, has constituted a new prop for the continuance of the march.

He confirmed that the Central Committee had given absolute priority at party, political, economic, and social levels to the reconstruction of what was sabotaged by the conspirators. He said a number of significant victories and achievements had already been realized in terms of repairing the greater part of the economic damage done to the capital, reconstructing the sabotaged government organs, issuing the general amnesty decree to the misled people, announcing the trial of the planners and implementers of the conspiracy, and dealing with many of the social consequences.

He explained that the tasks off the immediate future comprised reconstructing the mass institutions, reforming the state institutions and organs for the protection of legality, and dealing correctly with the laws and preparations for elections of the local people's councils and the people's supreme council. He stressed all that would reinforce the class character and deepen the democratic popular character of the authority in order to make it the authority of the workers and peasants. [passage omitted]

YAR Officials Depart After Anniversary Fete

EA180341 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The representatives from the northern part of the homeland who are participating in our Yemeni people's celebrations of the anniversary of the 14 October revolution, headed by brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee [of the General People's Congress], left Aden this morning, returning to Sanaa.

In a statement to *Aden News Agency* shortly before his departure, brother Al-'Arashi said: We felt very happy when we joined with our brothers in the southern part of the homeland in the October celebrations and felt their joy on this occasion. It was also a valuable opportunity for us to express the feelings of their brothers in the northern part concerning the tragedies witnessed by the south on 13 January. These are true feelings springing from the heart. He added that he had met a number of party and state leaders and exchanged opinions and views with them on how to deal with what had been left behind after the tragic incidents of January, in addition to a number of issues in the framework of the complete and true national eagerness to achieve Yemeni unity, our fate and destiny.

He again congratulated the masses of our Yemeni people on the anniversary of the 14 October revolution, the legitimate offspring of the 26 September revolution [in the YAR], expressing the hope that these two great occasions will recur once our people have achieved a great deal toward reachieving Yemeni unity.

He was seen off at the airport by brothers Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for unity affairs; and Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff.

Al-Bid Receives PFLP Delegation, Holds Talks

EA182055 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, stressed that democratic Yemen would persevere with its sincere efforts to ensure the success of what is being done to restore the PLO's unity on national and peaceful principles and on the basis of the national line hostile to imperialism and Zionism and capitulatory plans and designs in the area. The brother secretary general said this in his office this afternoon when he received the PFLP delegation led by Brother Abu Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the front, which is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the nature of developments taking place in the Arab arena, as well as the nature of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and its threat to Arab national liberation movements in general and the Palestinian cause in particular. While analyzing this onslaught, the two sides stressed that the decisive reply to it was closely linked with restoring the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Both sides also want to help in bringing about the unity of the Arab progressive and national forces and escalating and implementing their struggle against imperialism and its allies in the area. The two sides reviewed the development of relations between the YSP and the PFLP.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid reiterated the YSP's firm and principled support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate national rights, primarily those of return, self-determination and the establishment of their national and independent and sovereign state on their national territory. For his part, Brother Abu Ali Mustafa praised the revolutionary experiment in democratic Yemen and the support off its party, people, and government for the struggle the Palestinian people are waging under the PLO's leadership to restore their national rights and the unity of the PLO on an appropriate national basis.

PFLP Delegation Departs

EA200650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] A PFLP delegation led by brother Abu 'Ali Mustafa, the front's assistant secretary general, left Aden this morning after a visit of several days at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee. During the visit, Abu 'Ali Mustafa discussed with several brother party and state officials the latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and the efforts being made to restore the unity of the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, in addition to relations between the YSP and PFLP and ways of developing and strengthening them. [passage omitted]

Al-'Attas Discusses Relations With Soviet Envoy

EA172030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, today received in his office at the secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium Comrade (Vladimir Hodich), envoy of the Soviet leadership, who conveyed a message concerning the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit between Gorbachev and Reagan and the continuing initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union to promote international peace in order to save mankind from the dangers of destructive nuclear weapons. Bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and a number of other issues of common interest were also reviewed during this meeting.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed the PDRY's (?high) appreciation of the Soviet Union's peaceful positions and initiatives which continue to enjoy the support and appreciation of all peace-loving states, forces and peoples. He emphasized that the Reykjavik summit (?represented) an important event in international relations because of the constructive positive proposals submitted by the Soviet union in order to promote world peace.

On relations between the two friendly countries, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas stressed that they are principled and strategic relations serving the interests of our two peoples and the liberation and decisive causes of our Arab peoples. He commended the support that continues to be offered by the Soviet Union to our country, and its support for our peoples struggle to build on their revolutionary experiment and overcome all the difficulties facing them.

For his part, Comrade (Vladimir Hodich) expressed his pleasure at meeting with the brother chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, pointing out that Soviet-Yemeni cooperation and friendship will be strengthened day by day within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between them. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the Soviet ambassador to Aden.

Mongolian Foreign Minister, Delegation End Visit
EA171245 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia, led by Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and foreign minister, has ended a 4-day official visit to our country.

During the visit, official discussions took place during which bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and ways of strengthening them were reviewed. A press communique issued at the end of the visit stressed the importance that Democratic Yemen and People's Mongolia attach to the strengthening of relations and cooperation between them and the socialist states. The communique stated that during the visit, the Mongolian delegation acquainted itself with current developments in our country in various fields. It also acquainted itself with the material and human losses resulting from the sinister 13 January conspiracy, and expressed deep understanding of the efforts being made by the YSP, the Government, and the people to eliminate the effects of those incidents.

On developments in the Arab and international arenas, the Yemeni and Mongolian sides expressed conviction that the ideal way to achieve a speedy and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem is to hold an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the involvement of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people. They stressed the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity on the basis of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They strongly condemned the policy of imperialism, headed by the United States, and the policy of confrontation which it pursues and which is represented by the escalating the arms race, the beginnings of the implementation of the star wars program, and state terrorism with the aim of achieving strategic superiority over the countries of the socialist camp and progressive countries.

The two sides expressed their support for the constructive scientific initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and socialist member countries of the Warsaw Pact. They regarded these as a solid and just basis for the establishment of a permanent and just peace in the world and for sparing mankind the dangers of a nuclear disaster.

The two sides expressed their gratification at the results of the eighth summit conference of the non-aligned states, which was convened in Harare. They stressed the decisive role being played by the movement in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order. The Mongolian side expressed its appreciation of the role being played by democratic Yemen within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. The democratic Yemeni and Mongolian sides affirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of UN charter and expressed their determination to continue efforts to strengthen the efficacy of the United Nations as a tool for preserving international peace and security.

At the end of the communique, the two sides expressed confidence that the talks will contribute to developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Mangalyn, the Foreign Minister of People's Mongolia, extended an invitation to brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and Foreign Minister, to visit the People's Republic of Mongolia.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tank Deal To Be Discussed in Meeting With French
JN182020 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 19

[Excerpts] Paris — Well-informed sources in Paris told *Al-Qabas* that during his official visit to Saudi Arabia, which will begin on Friday, French Defense Minister Andre Giraud's talks will deal mainly with the issue of concluding an important tank deal and issues pertaining to military cooperation between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Al-Qabas has learned from well-informed sources in Paris that France wishes to conclude a new, important weapons deal with Saudi Arabia that will include a large number of AMX-40 tanks, considered among the most sophisticated tanks in the world.

The Saudi Armed Forces are equipped with two types of advanced tanks. They have 300 AMX-30 tanks which, if compared to the new generation of AMX tanks, have become outmoded since Saudi Arabia bought them more than 10 years ago. The Saudi ground forces have 150 U.S. M-60 tanks. [passage omitted]

Al-Qabas has also learned that the French side hopes the new deal will cover not less than 200 AMX-40 tanks. However, well-informed French and Arab sources have told *Al-Qabas* that Saudi Arabia has not yet made a final decision on this issue. Talks between Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and French Defense Minister Andre Giraud will be decisive at this level, especially since the Brazilians continue to hope that they will win the tanks deal with Saudi Arabia. The Brazilian (Ozario) tank is equipped with French guns. Giraud's talks will also deal with how to bolster the Saudi Navy. In this respect, well-informed sources said that the talks may deal with the possibility of providing Saudi Arabia with French naval reconnaissance planes and other equipment to develop the Saudi fleet.

Well-informed sources in Paris also told *Al-Qabas* that Giraud's talks in the kingdom will deal with the possibility of supplying Jordan with 24 Mirage-2000 planes. [passage omitted]

Defense Talks With French Begin
LD181247 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 18 Oct (SPA) — Saudi-French talks began this morning under the chairmanship of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, and minister of defense and aviation, and inspector-general, and French Defense Minister Andre Giraud. [passage omitted] The talks covered defense issues, issues of common interest, and international questions.

No Military Agreements Made in Talks

LD181718 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1525 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Oct (SPA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general stated that his talks with French Defense Minister Andre Giraud covered the consolidation of existing cooperation between the Kingdom and France. In a press statement he made after the luncheon he gave in honor of the French defense minister this afternoon, the prince denied any military agreements were made during the talks. He noted that the offer to purchase arms from France is always there and that there is nothing new in that respect.

Naval Support Agreement Signed

LD191330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] A framework contract for supplying and providing technical support for the equipment of the Al-Sawari program for the Royal Saudi Arabian Navy was signed today between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the French Government. The contract was signed on behalf of the Saudi side by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and on behalf of the French side by the French defense minister, Andre Giraud.

The contract was signed in the course of the Saudi-French talks which were resumed this morning under the chairmanship of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and French Defense Minister Andre Giraud.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by: Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for the civil aviation affairs; His Excellency 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for military affairs; Staff Lieutenant General Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rashid, acting chief of the General Staff and commander of the Land Forces; and the commanders of the air and naval forces and the Air Defense force and heads of the departments in the Ministry of Defense and Aviation; and on the French side by the head of the Office of the Defense Minister; the economic adviser; the armament adviser; deputy director of international relations; the French ambassador; and the military attache.

French Minister's News Conference

LD200127 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2209 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh 19 oct (SPA) — French Defense Minister Andre Giraud held a news conference this evening in which he spoke about the relations between the Kingdom and France and a number of current Arab and international issues. The french defense minister explained that with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and the inspector general; he reviewed the dossier of existing military cooperation between the Kingdom and France and the French flight programs, and said that he will leave it to the Kingdom to choose freely the ammunition that suits her.

Concerning the framework contract that was signed today between the Kingdom and France, the French minister stated that this contract complements the project of (?missiles) for the Saudi Royal Navy forces and explained the general (?specifications) of this weapon that goes to complete the project. Andre Giraud added that the framework contract opens the road for other opportunities in regard to supplying the Kingdom with ammunition from French industrial companies.

The French defense minister described his talks with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as constructive and good, saying they were held in an atmosphere of amity and friendship. [passage omitted] The French minister said that as far as he knows, a definite date for the visit of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to the Kingdom has not been set yet; however, he said the visit is expected to be made at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. [passage omitted] The French minister reaffirmed his country's adherence to its decision not to withdraw French forces from Lebanon unilaterally.

The French defense minister expressed his hope that the Iran-Iraq war would stop and that peace would return to the region, pointing out that his country does not spare any effort in providing the warring countries with advice on stopping the war and establishing peace. He denied that his country is providing Iran with weapons and said it has no intention to do so, either. He explained that his country has agreements with Iraq that stipulate providing Iraq with weapons; the fulfillment of agreements is part of his country's policy, which stipulates abiding the commitments it undertakes, he added. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on his country's relations with Chad, he affirmed that France has agreements with Chad which stipulate assisting it in case of aggression, alluding that there are French aircraft in the south of Chad which could help the government forces. Concerning the recent events witnessed by Paris and their effect on Arab-French relations, the French defense minister pointed out that the stand of the French Government on this matter is clear; namely, to deny the terrorists their objectives behind these attacks. He said there will be no negotiation and that we cannot accept violence and will not change the policy of our government under pressure, and that France will not alter its Arab policy. The minister added that these attacks have indeed forced France to take some security measures; however, they are not intended against the Arabs. The French Government has required visas on foreigners from all countries except the European Community countries according to a treaty that ensures free movement of their nationals. The French minister explained that the French Government has drawn the attention of the French not to associate terrorists and the nationals of a certain country or race of nationality. He stressed that he had underlined this point personally.

The French minister denounced the acts of violence and said: There is a policy toward the Middle East; it is known, and we have stressed it on many occasions — that is, the adherence to Resolution 242; the affirmation on the right of peoples to live in peace within secure boundaries; and the right of peoples to have a homeland. Regarding the news that France has provided Israel with know-how, the French minister said that all of these reports are biased.

UAE

Stricken Panamanian Tanker Towed to Al-Shariqah

JN190839 Doha QNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 19 Oct (QNA) — The Panamanian oil tanker *Five Brooks* arrived at the port of Khawr Faqqan in Al-Shariqah today. It was towed by two salvage tugboats, with the captain and seven sailors aboard. Twenty-one of the tanker's 39 crew members have also arrived in Al-Shariqah. The *Five Brooks* was hit by a missile on 17 October before entering the Strait of Hormuz while en route to Kuwait. Fire broke out in the crew's mess.

Shipping sources in Al-Shariqah said that the crew were transported to Al-Shariqah by two lifeboats. Two crew members, and not five, as was reported, were injured and were treated at the Al-Qasimi Hospital in Al-Shariqah. Travel arrangements are currently being made for the ship's crew to return home. The arrangements are being made by the tanker's local agent in Al-Shariqah. Sources said that only 10 of the ship's crew are missing and not 12 as reported. The 10 were killed in the fire that broke out aboard the tanker damaging it so seriously that it is now believed that the vessel is no longer seaworthy.

YAR

'Text' of Interview With President Salih

JN161549 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] In its issue today, the Saudi magazine *Iqra'* published the text of a press interview with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and general secretary of the General People's Congress. The interview deals with a number of national, pan-Arab, and international issues. Following is the text of the answers and questions:

Question: Your Excellency the president, Saudi-Yemeni relations are experiencing a stage of prosperity. How do you view the dimensions of these relations and their future prospects on bilateral and Arab level?

Answer: Yemeni-Saudi relations are distinguished because they get their strength from principled bases of relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples who are joined by strong pan-Arab and Islamic links. No doubt, these relations will greatly benefit the two peoples in the service of common interests, contribute toward Arab solidarity and unity of ranks, and consolidate the strenth of Arab and Islamic nations to promote progress, development, and strength.

Question: Arabia Felix [Yemen] is currently experiencing a new chapter in its modern history: The discovery of oil on its territory. What are the results of the surveys carried out so far and what are the levels of expected production?

Answer: The results of oil exploration and digging are encouraging. Operations in this regard are continuous. The level of production will be specified in light of results of these operations, God willing.

Question: After becoming a member of the oil club and after enhancing this membership by planning to build an oil pipeline from the sites of production in the north to the port of Al-Hudaydah on the Red Sea, will Yemen become a member of OAPEC in the near future?

Answer: We are not as interested in becoming a member of OAPEC as we are in achieving cooperation and coordination with all, be it in the field of oil or others. What is of prime importance to us, regarding oil, is sound planning so as to benefit from this wealth and to exploit it to serve our major interest, the field of agricultural and industrial development. This is what we expressed determination to achieve proceeding from our commitment and response to our people's will and aspirations. Our country must witness a new stage of comprehensive development in all fields.

Question: Various sources occasionally disseminate reports on basic differences between Sanaa and the current government in Aden. What is the reality of relations between the two capitals and how have the unionist steps between the two countries progressed?

Answer: Relations between the two parts of the homeland are progressing well. They are relations among the sons of one people and one homeland. We are eager to promote these relations through coordination in all fields and to bolster and activate the spheres of unionist action to reach a day when Yemeni unity, the objective and destiny of the masses of our people in the two parts, is declared. We thank God we managed to take many steps, headed by drawing up a draft constitution for unity and the unity committees' completion of their major tasks. Perhaps the joint projects between the two parts is the best evidence of our people's progress toward reunion.

Question: Press and military reports say Sanaa and other Arab capitals harboring Palestinian fighters may be subjected to Zionist blows. Is there military or political action by these countries, collectively or separately, to confront the possibilities of such an aggression?

Answer: There is no single Arab country, whether it harbors Palestinian brothers or not, safe from the possibilities of such an aggression. In the current circumstances, we believe it is the right of every Arab country to do what it deems necessary to defend itself in case of aggression.

Question: The Yemeni People's Constituent Assembly, which was established more than 5 years ago, was initially tasked with preparatory missions, foremost being drawing up a national charter. What is its expected role in the current and next phase?

Answer: The National Charter was formulated by the people through a popular referendum. It was approved by the General People's Congress on 24 August 1982. The members of the Congress are directly elected by the people. As for the People's Constituent Assembly, it is tasked with discussing draft laws referred to it, making appropriate ammendments, and approving them before they are issued by a presidential decree in their final form and so become effective. It is also tasked with preparing for the general elections of the next Consultative Council.

Question: Do Yemeni citizenship laws preclude a Yemeni [born overseas] from becoming a citizen of the country in which he was born? How do you deal with expatriates in the United States, Europe, and other countries who want to become citizens of these countries?

Answer: The Yemeni expatriate receives great care and attention. The general union of expatriates is responsible for expatriates everywhere. There are Yemeni expatriates in Europe and the United States who became citizens of the countries where they live. However, they remain Yemenis because they have the right to belong to their homeland.

Question: It is said the current phase in the Arab world dectates regional cooperation in view of the utter weakness of the Arab League. How do you view cooperation among the brothers of the Arabian Peninsula?

Answer: We encourage all kinds of positive cooperation among Arab countries, be it cooperation among Gulf states or Arab Maghreb states, as long as this cooperation takes place within the framework of the Arab League, regardless of its current weakness, which we think is only transient. Cooperation among homogeneous Arab countries, such as the Gulf states, is a great positive step allowing integration between the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the GCC.

Question: Current Arab conditions do not permit an Arab summit, be it an emergency summit or otherwise. Can the upcoming Islamic summit in Kuwait be a temporary alternative or a door to the Arab summit?

Answer: We believe there are certain indispensable priorities which form the basis on which the Arab League and its subsidiary organizations were established, but Islamic cooperation is wider and more comprehensive because there is a large group of Islamic countries, unified by Islamic tenets. We hope the Islamic summit, to be held in Kuwait early next year, will be an opportunity to hold Arab meetings leading to improving the Arab atmosphere and pan-Arab solidarity to face various challenges.

Question: An international conference on the Middle East, which will be preceded by a preparatory committee as stated by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, has been accepted by the USSR but Washington has expressed reservations. However, there is a move toward convening this conference. Do you expect quick moves in this direction or will this remain mere talk until Reagan and Gorbachev meet? Do you think a decision on this issue requires an Arab summit?

Answer: Undoubtedly, the increasing support for an international conference leading to a just and comprehensive solution requires Arab consultations on the nature of this conference and on the extent of the role that the UN Security Council permanent member states will play to realize the aims of a Middle East settlement. But are the Palestinian people's legitimate rights the basis of the conference and the key to peace based on right and justice in the region?

Question: The Gulf war has entered a very delicate phase. What kind of military solution do you expect or, if possible, do you see a political solution? What will be a possible Arab role?

Answer: We have high hopes this war will end and negotiations will start between the two neighboring states. We encourage every effort in this direction and hope efforts to stop the fighting will succeed and bloodshed, loss of life, and material losses will stop through Arab, Islamic, and international effrots. We praise fraternal Iraq's response to current efforts and mediation to end the war, a stand showing a desire to stop the bloodshed and killing of innocent people and to begin negotiations preserving the legitimate interests of both sides. We hope the Iranian officials will respond to all sincere efforts aimed at stopping the war, which has dealt irreparable damage to our two Islamic neighbors and their peoples.

Question: Do you expect the various Palestinian organizations to reach a reconciliation while Arab differences are rife? The Arab differences are the basis of Palestinian differences.

Answer: We want the PLO to restore unity of ranks because this unity will enable it to preserve the international gains it has realized and preserve the effectiveness of the Palestinian decision. We hope efforts to restore PLO unity will succeed as soon as possible.

President Receives Message From Al-'Attas

JN170747 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a thank-you message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the southern part of the homeland. The following is the text:

His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, Sanaa,

I received with extreme joy your congratulations to us and to your brothers in the southern part on the 23d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution which liberated this part from British colonialism and constituted strong backing for the glorious 26 September revolution. This enabled our Yemeni people, through their enormous sacrifices, to open new chapters in the book of their free and happy life in order to continue the struggle to attain their social progress and reunify their homeland on sound and democratic bases. We congratulate you and express to our Yemeni people that we and all our brothers in the northern part will continue our national and sincere efforts to attain further suitable conditions and take advanced unionist steps to set the bases and firm cornerstones for reunifying our homeland. We thus inspire, through the sacrifices of our people's martyrs and through our peoples' Yemeni revolution, the determination and will to do all we can to attain the unity of our homeland and people and to ensure their progress and unity.

I wish you great happiness and health. I also wish our Yemeni people progress and our joint unitary efforts success.

[Signed] Your brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Aden.

Mubarak Cites 5-Year Plan in Labor Day Speech

NC191618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1243 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Report on speech by President Husni Mubarak to mark Labor and Productivity Day on 19 October; place not given — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has spoken on a number of domestic and foreign issues. He said: "With regard to the internal economic situation, I wish to say the following. We held an economic conference in this very hall which was attended by all sorts of economists, by those who belong to various parties,and by those who do not belong to any party. We drew up the socioeconomic plan which we are now following. We have started the 5-year plan. This plan has a target. What are the priorities of this plan? The needs of the citizens are the priority.

"The plan incorporated these priorities. We began this plan with a basic infrastructure, which was its foundation, just as in a building. A building without foundations will collapse. There must be foundations. You all know that without an infrastructure there can be no investments, industries, housing, nothing at all in the country. No one will stay in the country. Egyptian citizens will not be encouraged to (?invest) here. The infrastructure is the basis for everything; that is, for water, sewage, telephones, housing, roads, bridges, railroads, and other transport. These are all fundamental prerequisites for production. Without the capability of telephone contact, an investor here who wants to make a telephone call or to send a telex to order goods he does not have would see his factory go bankrupt if he had to wait 1 or 2 weeks. There can be no production without roads, water, and sewage. As you know, I have repeatedly said that our problems with regard to sewage are inherited problems which have been accumulating for years.

"It would be easy for me to inject a tranquilizer and let the problems continue for a few more years. However, this is not my principle. We deal with the roots of the problem. Indeed, we will experience difficulties for a period of time; but the country and our people will benefit in the long term.

"This is why we are interested in the infrastructure [words indistinct] you can see the new cities, the electricity produced, and other components of an infrastructure. We are now in the 5th year of the plan. There is a big difference in production today when compared to the period that preceded the start of the plan. This plan is proceeding well. But do not forget that our population increases by 1.2 million people a year. We also have (?the same) problems, such as water and electricity. I have repeatedly said that the electricity which we produce today is more than what was produced during the last 80 years. Electricity was introduced into Egypt in 1906. We had about 18 billion kilowatts by 1980. How much do we have today? We have 45 billion kilowatts. This means that we produced 18 billion in 75 years. We produced approximately 24 billion in the 5-year plan.

"Yes, if one wants to speak about the economic situation, he will have much to say. However, we are trying to do all we can."

President Mubarak then dealt with the issue of freedom and democracy under the supremacy of the law. He said: "I do not want to talk a great deal about this issue. I say that I support the freedom to express one's opinion and will never [words indistinct]. We support the freedom of criticism, criticism in the public interest. If democracy is not the rule of the people in the interest of the people, then it has deviated from its correct course. It is not sound if it does not (?benefit) the people. Security and stability is the state. There is no state without security and stability. Democracy and freedom are factors which fall under the umbrella of security and stability. Do not ask me about anything else without security and stability. There will be no state without them.

"I hope that our parties will (?drop) the question of settling accounts. I hope that our parties...[Mubarak changes thought] Look, they themselves have children, and those without children or those who have had enough of this world should remember that their relatives, brothers, and sons have children. I hope that we will stop personal vituperations. In the streets some of them are saying: He is liquidating the 23 July revolution. No one can liquidate the 23 July revolution. These are the gains of the people. No one can [words indistinct] [applause]. One group is on the side of the 23 July revolution, another group is called the Nasirites, and a third is the Al-Sadatists. [words indistinct] the people of Egypt. With respect to our leaders, let us not cling to names for personal gain. These are our people. We are all working for the people. Is this ethics? Are these the values and principles of our divine religions? Divine religions never incite such expressions, bad treatment, violations of honor, or involvement in the worst possible statements. This is ugly blackmail. However, I hope to God that each one of them will come to his senses, because the situation cannot go on like this."

President Husni Mubarak then dealt with Egypt's foreign policy and its achievements. The president stated: "First I will speak about our relations with the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. We have relations with the United States, and all of you know about this. We have normal relations with the Soviet Union. I received a Soviet official at 0800 this morning who briefed me on the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. The U.S. ambassador briefed Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the results of this summit last night. We know all the results. Our relations with the United States are based on cooperation in many fields. We take aid from it. Why does the United States care for and help us? Because we are a state which has weight in the region through our army, particularly through our Armed Forces [applause], our intellectuals, scholars, workers, all our resources, and our 50 million people. All these resources make Egypt a leading country in the region.

"With regard to the Soviet Union, we have normal relations with it. There is trade exchange between us. We take some goods from it which we do not buy in dollars. This is bartering. We export some of our goods to it which the West does not sell or produce.

"Despite the impression one gets from the strange things said by some people, no one has any facilities here in Egypt. Sometimes I read this in reports, or these statements are made behind our back without our knowledge. Facilities! This word facility means that an agreement must have been referred to the people's deputies. The government must approve it and then send it to the deputies. If we agree, then we must be convinced that there is something of value in it for the people. Port facilities! Port facilities mean that a country has offices at the port. No one has any facilities or anything else here.

"Our relations with European countries are very good. The good relations with these countries are of great benefit to us. For example, our economic crisis and the IMF. We sought the help of all European countries because they have representatives in the IMF. They responded to our request because our relations with them are good. These are relations of friendship and cooperation in many fields, and they are enthusiastic about them. I went to Europe and met with four leaders in 48 hours. It is rare for a person to arrange meetings with four state leaders in 48 hours.

"Our relations with the PRC, Japan, Asian countries, and India are good. The Indian representative has supported us well at the IMF. The Saudi representative at the IMF has also given us tremendous support. Our relations with the entire world are good. Our relations with Arab countries are also good with the exception of Syria and Libya.

"With regard to the Palestinian issue, we have adopted this issue since its beginning in the 1940's. The important thing is to see what it has become today. There have been many lost opportunities to solve this problem since 1948. These lost opportunities are still there. We have taken the Sinai back. We have reached a certain stage in the issue of arbitration and the question of arbitration on Tabah. More action has been taken with regard to the Palestinian issue this year than in previous years, since the April agreement. [as heard] There has been flexibility. I think you heard about [word indistinct] of Palestine. In connection with the Palestinian issue, we emerged with an international conference following the Peres visit. The international conference is a demand by all the Arabs. They have been talking about this international conference for 13 years. Are they [word indistinct] our conference, or is the international conference and the committee to prepare for it agreed upon? Praise to God! Hatred and (?abuse) for Egypt since it has brought this about. If they do not act for an international conference, will the world do so? It is no use. Those whose cause it is must act.

"What is the problem obstructing this issue today: First [as heard], there is no Palestinian unity. Everyone is acting alone. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is the best of them all. No one can deny this. But they cannot agree among themselves. Say you have a cause, or five of you have a cause, then how can you tackle this cause if one of you is pushing forward and another is pulling backward? It is impossible. You, the Palestinian groups, must agree. When you agree, then the Arabs must unite their stand. This will constitute strong pressure on Israel. Even the United States will then be ready to act toward a comprehensive solution.

"I tell you very frankly, sincerely, and honestly that there is no solution for the issue as long as there are Palestinian and Arab divisions. I am not pessimistic. We we are trying. We had a leading role [words indistinct]."

Mubarak Makes Statements on Economy, Press

NC172217 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has asserted that Egyptian officials are working hard to tackle the economic situation, a very real and difficult crisis. In an interview to be published in the 18 October edition of the weekly *Akhbar al-Yawm*, President Mubarak said that the difficulty lies in the fact that a solution to this crisis takes a long time. He indicated that the whole world is going through the same crisis at present.

He continued: We are working to tackle the economic problem right away so that it will not get worse and reach extremes. We are working seriously and not just talking. President Mubarak was asked which objectives he had wanted to achieve during his 5 years in office but had not been able to. He replied: I have succeeded in achieving objectives that did not take a long time. However, even in regard to long-term objectives, we cannot say that we have failed.

President Mubarak added: We are working continuously to achieve these long-term goals. Nevertheless, raising living standards and providing all the services the public requires cannot be accomplished in a week, or a month, or a year. The important thing is for work to continue and production go up so that Egyptians will feel that today is better than yesterday and tomorrow will be better than today. He explained: We have a short-term plan and a long-term plan. The first serves the second and they cannot be viewed in isolation from each other.

President Mubarak also stressed the need to cut down on red tape and bureaucracy so that the public interest can be served, saying that his instructions to all those who work with him attest to this.

He called on the Egyptian press to develop from within itself without outside interference. He said: I feel sad when I read improper phrases or when I see that some pens have rushed to level serious accusations against certain citizens without proof and before the court has had its say.

He added: The Egyptian press must eschew these excesses. It must put an end to base expressions and to accusations without proof.

President Mubarak stressed that the state does not protect deviation and does not allow a deviationist to remain in his post, no matter who he is. At the same time, it does not condone the unjust treatment of an innocent person or the slandering of his good name, reputation, and dignity.

He said: The national press has several times carried irresponsible articles, reports that have not been fully examined, and opinions based on false and groundless information. He continued: As for party newspapers, I would like to ask about the issues that they write about. Several times these reports have been incorrect and their only aim is to incite. President Mubarak added: These papers do not express the true feelings of the ordinary Egyptian. These papers only seek to incite through the publication of slanderous material and accusations against certain families.

Source Denies Reports of Israeli Prompting

NC171820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1742 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — A responsible source has denied a report recently published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* to the effect that the Israeli Government has asked Cairo to accelerate the normalization process. The source stressed that all that has been published by the Kuwaiti newspaper in this regard has no basis in fact. Answering a question from MENA on what Kuwaiti newspapers are persistently writing about Egypt, the source said that the Kuwaiti reports are far removed from the truth and a figment of the newspapers' imagination.

PLO Envoy in Cairo Summoned After Attack

TA161549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni has informed the Prime Minister's Office that the Egyptian authorities have summoned the PLO representative in Cairo regarding his communique assuming responsibility for the terrorist attack near Dung Gate in Jerusalem. Ambassador Basyuni pointed out that the Egyptian authorities do not allow the PLO representative to use the Egyptian media although he maintains an office in Egypt. The Egyptian ambassador noted that his country denounces all acts of violence.

Talks With Soviets on Reykjavik, Mideast Begin

NC181339 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Official talks between Egypt and the Soviet Union began at the foreign ministry at noon today. Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the foreign ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, is leading the Egyptian team. The Soviet delegation is headed by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet ministry of foreign affairs. The two countries are due to discuss the outcome of the summit in Iceland, as well as recent developments and peace efforts in the Middle East. They will also examine bilateral relations and ways of cementing them.

Polyakov Notes 'Complete Understanding'

NC181822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will receive Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is currently visiting Egypt, tomorrow. Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, made this announcement following a long discussion session with Polyakov today. Their talks focused on issues of mutual concern, the Iceland summit, and bilateral relations. After the talks, Polyakov said that he is in Cairo with instructions from Soviet leaders to brief President Mubarak on the Soviet-U.S. summit in Iceland. Polyakov also noted that he and Dr al-Baz had reviewed a whole range of issues of interest to both countries. He affirmed that there was complete understanding on all subjects discussed.

Ghali Meets With Polyakov

NC181852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1747 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this evening. During their meeting, the two men discussed the current international situation in light of the results of the Reykjavik summit. They also reviewed the efforts being made to convene an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak Meets Polyakov

NC190823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Gennadiy Zhuravlev, the USSR ambassador in Cairo, was also present. Ambassador Polyakov arrived in Cairo on Thursday for a visit that will last several days.

'Abd al-Majid Confers With Soviet

NC191457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, conferred with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, today. The Soviet official is currently visiting Cairo. Gennadiy Zuhravlev, Soviet ambassador in Cairo, also attended the meeting, which lasted for approximately 90 minutes. The conferees reviewed bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East.

Emerging from his talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid, Polyakov expressed satisfaction and happiness at his meeting with President Mubarak. He stated: I presented to the president a clear picture of the outcome of the recent summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders in Iceland. I conveyed the same picture to Dr 'Abd al-Majid.

Responding to a question on the international peace conference, Polyakov said: We support the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East as well as the formation of a preparatory committee. Replying to a question on bilateral relations, Polyakov affirmed: We have numerous prospects for expanding and developing cooperation. We will work to strengthen our relations in various spheres. Asked about the economic problems between the two countries, Polyakov replied: These problems are from the past, and we will act to sidestep them.

'Abd al-Majid said that he and Polyakov had reviewed international issues of mutual interest, developments in the Palestinian issue, and the ideas being proposed for convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East. This discussion is part of the intensive contacts Egypt is holding with permanent members of the UN Security Council and with the parties concerned with the regional disputes. The goal of these contacts is to accelerate the peace process and find ways to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that within the framework of resolving the outstanding economic problems between the two countries, a Soviet delegation will arrive in Cairo shortly for talks. Polyakov is scheduled to leave Cairo for home later today at the conclusion of his visit to Egypt, which began on Thursday.

Soviet Official Leaves Cairo

NC191537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, left Cairo this afternoon following a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his stay in Egypt, Polyakov was received by President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

In a predeparture statement, Polyakov said that he had come to Cairo on the instructions of the Soviet leadership to explain the outcome of the Reykjavik summit between Reagan and Gorbachev. He had also been requested to brief President Mubarak on the proposals which the Soviet leader had made to President Reagan with regard to disarmament and an end to the arms race.

Polyakov affirmed that the Soviet leadership is fully ready to undertake efforts to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons in order to save mankind from the danger of a nuclear disaster that would lead to its obliteration. Polyakov said that during his visit he had discussed bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East. Polyakov was seen off at the airport by Soviet Ambassador Gennadiy Zhuravlev and Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

Envoy to Sudan Brings Message for Mubarak

NC180757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, Egypt's ambassador in Khartoum, arrived here this morning with a written message for President Husni Mubarak from Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council. The message deals with bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Former Minister Shindi Denies Libyan Report

NC191828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Dr Wajih Shindi, former minister of investment and international cooperation, has denied a Libyan news agency report which said tht he had attacked Egypt's economic open-door policy. At the end of September, the Libyan news agency cited the former minister as saying that introduction of technology into Egypt through international companies was a big lie and a way to sabotage the Egyptian economy. He described the Libyan report as fabricated and totally devoid of truth. Dr Wajih Shindi said that he has not made any statement to any news agency since he quit his ministerial post in September 1985. He added that it was illogical for him to attack decisions which he had previously adopted as the Egyptian minister of investment and international cooperation.

Infrastructure Agreement Signed With U.S. AID

NC181626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — An agreement was signed today between the Ministry of Local government and the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID]. Under this agreement, Egypt will obtain a $95 million grant to finance sewerage, drinking water, roads, and other infrastructure projects in 11 governorates this year on condition that it contributes 30 million Egyptian pounds. [passage omitted]

Paper Underlines Importance of Ties With Arabs

NC192204 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper emphasizes that the strength of the Arabs is in their relations with Egypt and the strength of Egypt is in its relations with the Arabs. The paper says that the popular ties between Egypt and the Arab states have never been affected, even under the most critical conditions. Egypt is the big sister of the Arab states and has always declared its support for them in all circumstances.

In a commentary to be published in its Monday edition, the paper welcomes all steps designed to strengthen Egyptian-Arab relations. Egypt's position, the paper adds, is that its ties with Arab states and the relations among Arab states themselves do not require exchanging ambassadors and embassies. What they need is the greatest possible degree of mutual understanding and the search for ways to achieve Arab interests. [passage omitted]

Saudi Crown Prince, Delegation Arrive in Baghdad

JN191438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon on an official visit that will last several days. Prince Abdallah was accorded a grand reception headed by RCC Vice Chairman Izzat Ibrahim. He was also welcomed upon arrival by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Sadun Shakir, RCC member and minister of interior; Hasan Ali, RCC member and minister of trade; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, and acting foreign minister; ministers; some officials; some Arab ambassadors; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

The princes delegation comprises Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; Shaykh Nasir ibn Hamad al-Rajihi, chief of the crown princes office; Prince Turki ibn Abdallah ibn Muhammad and Abd al-Muhsin ibn Abd al-Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, advisers in the crown princes office; Hamad ibn Salih al-Humudi, chief of his highnesss private affairs; and Muhammad ibn Abd al-Rahman al-Tubayshi, deputy chief of royal protocol.

Ibrahim Hosts Luncheon for Prince

JN191457 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1404 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman Izzat Ibrahim has hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The banquet was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan , RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Sadun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hasan Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister and acting foreign minister; and the delegation accompanying Prince Abdallah ibn Abd al-Aziz.

Saddam Husayn Receives Saudi Prince

LD192007 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, received this evening at the presidential palace in Baghdad, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister and commander of the national Guard.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; Shaykh Nasir Ibn Hamad al-Rajihi, chief of the crown prince's office; Prince Turki ibn Abdallah ibn Muhammad and 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'aziz al-Tuwayjiri, advisers in the crown prince's office; and the Saudi ambassador to Baghdad, Tirad al-Hirithi; and on the Iraqi side by Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the revolutionary Command Council [RCC]; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah, minister of defense; and Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, RCC member and interior minister.

After that a closed meeting was held between his excellency Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi president and Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tawayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the national guard and the Kingdom's ambassador to Baghdad, Tirad al-Harithi; and on the Iraqi side by Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, General 'Adnan Khayrallah and Mr Sa'dun Shakir.

Banquet Held in Honor of Prince

JN192117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2035 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and his delegation, here today. The banquet was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Staff General Adnan Khayrallah, RCC member and defense minister; and Sadun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister.

Saudi Prince Leaves Baghdad

JN201120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, left Baghdad at noon today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. The Saudi Crown prince was seen off by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, higher education and science research minister; Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyid Jasim; Ministers; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

Saudi Prince 'Abdallah held talks with President Saddam Husayn on fraternal relations between the two countries and the Arab state of affairs. [Passage omitted]

Communiques, Reports on Latest Fighting

Infantry, Artillery Combat

JN171734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,407 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing their daring operations to inflict further losses on the aggressors, and are fully prepared to bash their heads if they launch reckless adventure to harm the homeland and the dignity of the people. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, one of our units monitored an enemy group estimated at 40 soldiers trying to advance on our positions. Our unit opened fire, destroying the bulk of the attacking force and forcing the others to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed, one ammunition dump was destroyed, and 14 kalashnikov rifles, 2 rpg-7 launchers, 1 60-mm mortar, and 1 (PKC) machine gun were seized.

2. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, our formations engaged enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering units destroying two heavy-caliber machine guns and one medium-caliber machine gun position, damaging two large trucks, burning an ammunition dump, creating fire on the enemy side, and putting enemy engineering units out of action.

3. Two machine guns and three infantry positions were destroyed and two vehicles were damaged on the VII Army Corp front.

4. Units from our formations in the II Army Corps central sector opened artillery and tank fire at enemy positions opposite them, inflicting losses in men and equipment and destroying a number of infantry positions.

5. Escaping the oppression of the Iranian ruling gang, a number of Iranian soldiers and civilians sought refuge with our forces and were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The spiteful enemy forces shelled Biyarah and the (Zamqi) housing complex in the Halabjah district with long-range artillery fire.

[Signed] The Armed Froces General Command, 17 October 1986

Planes Raid 'Large Maritime Target'

JN171937 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1912 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As an expression of great Iraq's ability to destroy every means of aggression and prevent the evil Iranian ruling clique from employing its economic resources to prolong the war, our brave pilots launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2020 today. After carrying out their duties, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, God be praised.

[Dated] 17 October 1986

Communique No 2,408

JN181732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,408 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Froces continued their heroic activities in all the sectors of operation to inflict further losses on the despotic Khomeyniite clique. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector sighted two enemy groups, each estimated at one infantry platoon. Our units pounded them with all types of weapons, inflicting heavy losses among the enemy's ranks and forcing the rest to flee. Our righteous soldiers also captured large quantities of weapons and military hardware which the enemy had left behind in the same sector during previous battles.

2. Using artillery and other types of weapons, our units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened fire on enemy positions opposite them destroying eight vehicles whose occupants were killed, and eight shelters whose occupants were either killed or wounded. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

3. Several weapons and quantities of military hardware were captured, two enemy soldiers were killed, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

4. Three infantry positions, one shelter, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The criminal enemy continued its shelling of residential areas in our border cities. The enemy fired long-range rockets on residential areas in the Halabjah District and Biyarah, martyring 2 civilians, one of them a child; wounding 16 civilians, including 6 children and 1 woman; and demolishing 4 houses and 4 shops.

Through these cowardly actions, the Iranian regime reveals its weakness in confornting our forces and its low morals. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and we wish our wounded a speedy recovery, god willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 October 1986

Air Force Commander Issues Warning

JN191319 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1032 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — Iraq's Air Force commander has stated that the Iraqi Air Force's future attacks on Iran's vital economic centers will be fiercer and more destructive with the aim of realizing decisive victory over the Iranian aggressors. In a statement to INA, Air Force Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said the Iraqi Air Force actions deep inside Iranian territory are an indication of the Iraqi military strength on all levels.

Referring to the destructive Iraqi strikes at Khark Island, the commander noted that these strikes were carried out within a carefully designed plan to destroy the oil facilities on the island, including the oil-loading jetties. He said this was implemented in stages and at certain times, insuring the required level of destruction which prevented the Iranian enemy from exploiting this oil artery except at the minimum level. This put a new burden on the Iranian rulers and increased their confusion and economic difficulties which are known to the whole world.

The commander pointed out that the Iraqi Air Force raids against Khark Island, which the day before yesterday stood at 141, have inflicted destruction on the island's facilities which would require time, immense efforts and money to repair.

Communique No. 2,409

JN191716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,409 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our cherished Iraq is getting stronger daily and will always be capable of destroying and defeating the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Groups of enemy troops tried to approach the positions of one of our forward formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our brave men pounded them with artillery and tank fire, inflicting large human losses and forcing the rest to flee. The enemys' shouts for help could be heard from a distance. Our units also destroyed two enemy machine guns, one vehicle, two infantry positions, and one observation post, and damaged some enemy vehicles in other parts of this sector.

2. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded a group of enemy soldiers, killing or wounding some of them and destroying two ammunition dumps and one infantry position.

3. Our forward units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris opened intensive fire on the enemy areas opposite them, destroying one boat, one raft, and one ammunition dump.

4. Two infantry positions were destroyed and several enemy vehicles were damaged in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One shovel [preceding word in English], one bulldozer, and two different positions were destroyed on the VII Army Corps Front.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled Khurmal and the Kanaru housing complex with long-range artillery, demolishing three houses in Khurmal.

7. Fleeing the oppression of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 October 1986

Spokesman on Attack on Trains

JN200922 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We thank God who upholds justice, vanquishes wrong, guides us on the right course, and infuses us with strength to destroy the soldiers of despotism, to word off the calamities of aggression, and to safeguard our people's security, dignity, and sovereignty.

We announce to the great Iraqi people and to their valiant Armed Forces that at 0610 today a destructive air strike was dealt against several enemy trains carrying soldiers, weapons, and military hardware. Our valiant eagles saw the trains explode along with the weapons and military hardware they contained. After carrying out the mission with courage and efficiency, our eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland.

Let this be more proof to the Iranian rulers that we monitor all their military movements. By nipping in the bud many enemy military preparations and maneuvers, we also crush any follhardy adventure. We seek assistance from God. He is the best supporter.

[Dated] 20 October 1986

'Aziz Leaves for Arab League Meeting in Tunis

JN171917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1852 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Tunis tonight to head the Iraqi delegation at the Arab League Ministerial Council meetings to begin there tomorrow. The Iraqi delegation includes a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Tunis

JN200837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here this morning after participating in the Arab foreign ministers meeting which ended in Tunis yesterday. [passage omitted]

Saddam Husayn Receives Soviet Envoy, Message

JN191535 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1302 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Viktor Yabov the Soviet Leaders' personal envoy, who conveyed to him an oral message from the Soviet leaders pertaining to the results of the Reykjavik summit between the USSR and the United States. The meeting was attended by the president's secretary and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

UN Informed of Missile Attack on Baghdad

JN181007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0842 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, 18 Oct (INA) — Iraq has informed the United Nations of the Iranian regime's attack on a Bagdhad residential area with a surface-to-surface missile on Wednesday [day as received]. This came in a message Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday.

In his message, which will be later distributed to UN Security Council members, the foreign minister said the explosion led to the martyrdom of 6 civilians, including 1 child; the injury of 64 others, including 25 women and 8 children; the demolition of 1 middle school and 11 houses; and damage to 1 mosque, 20 houses, 25 cars, and 1 shop.

He described Iranian claims that the missile hit a telecommunications center in Baghdad as baseless lies, saying Arab and foreign diplomatic missions and journalists in Baghdad saw the effects of the Iranian regime's ugly crime against residential areas in Baghdad. He said the Iranian regime committed its recent ugly crime to escalate the war of cities and conceal its military defeat and political bankruptcy in the international arena.

He added that Iraq's rejection of replying in kind and striking at civilian positions does not mean it is unable to do so, but comes in response to the international community's appeals and out of commitment to the principles of the United Nations and international law, as well as to the principle of not exposing civilians to suffering and tragedies. He affirmed the Iranians know better than others Iraq's ability to strike at civilian targets deep inside Iran, in addition to economic and military installations.

He added Iraq has repeatedly warned the Iranians against hitting civilian targets and hoped the UN would assume its responsibilities according to the UN Charter to put an end to the repeated Iranian attacks, stressing Iraq's right to take the necessary measures to stop these crimes.

Tariq 'Aziz referred to the message Iraq's permanent UN representative earlier sent to Javier Perez de Cuellar — a message distributed to the UN Security Council member-states yesterday — on the Iranian regime's insistence on harming civilians. He said Iraq was expecting such an act.

Economic, Trade Talks With Poland Begin 18 Oct

JN181538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) — The ninth session of the Iraqi-Polish Joint Committee for Economic, Technical, and Trade Cooperation began here today. The meetings will last 2 days. Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah chaired the Iraqi delegation to the talks and Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik chaired the Polish delegation.

In statements they made during the meeting, the two ministers expressed their countries' desire to promote bilateral economic and trade relations to benefit the two peoples' interests.

The committee will discuss several topics, including ways to promote cooperation between the two friendly countries in the economic, trade, and technical spheres and the committee's achievements since the previous session.

Prime Minister, Delegation Leave for Kuwait

JN180829 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman for Kuwait today on a 3-day visit. He is accompanied by an official delegation. During his visit, the prime minister is scheduled to meet with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, and hold talks with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, on current Arab and international developments and relations between the two fraternal countries.

The delegation accompanying the prime minister includes Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Hanna 'Awdah, minister of finance; Hisham al-Khatib, minister of energy and mineral wealth; Husayn al-Qasim, governor of the Central Bank; of Jordan; Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Trade; Fayiz al-Tarawinah, economic adviser at the prime minister's office; and Aktham al-Qusus, chief of the prime minister's office.

Paper Hails Jerusalem Attacks as 'Courageous'

JN170948 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Bright Image of Resistance"]

[Text] When Yitzhaq Shamir, who will assume power in Israel in the next few days, announces that he rejects all initiatives and peace plans, when he boasts that the occupied Arab territories are Israeli lands, and when he does not recognize the Palestinian people's existence, identity, and rights, then it is not strange that the Arab masses in the occupied territories rise up and declare their rejction of this crooked Israeli logic with all available means.

The courageous operation against a military unit in occupied Jerusalem the day before yesterday gave the most splendid meanings of challenge and legitimate national struggle against the occupiers. It also expressed the rejection by the Arab people in the occupied territories of persecution, repressive and injust practices, and attempts to wipe out their national character and confiscate their legitimate human rights by the Zionist occupation authorities.

Since it imposed hegemony and hateful occupation on the Arab land, Israel has tried to distort the image of the Arab resistance to occupation. It has also attempted to confuse legitimate resistance to this occupation, which is approved by international laws and norms, with so-called international terrorism.

The Jerusalem operation against military targets has brought back the bright image of the legitimate resistance to the occupiers, which is a natural outcome of Israel's aggressive policies and rejection of all peace calls.

Undoubtedly, Israel's aggressive acts, such as its raids, attacks, and landing of troops in densely-populated areas in southern Lebanon yesterday, are completely contrary to legitimate resistance to the occupiers signified by the daring Jerusalem operation against the military. These Israeli attacks and raids in southern Lebanon are no more than a blatant example of the state terrorism which Israel has pursued against the Arab citizens without being deterred by ethics or conscience and with the support of some external forces that embellish Israeli aggression and justify it at all times.

Israel's aggressive behavior and its expansionist, bloody course are directly responsible for dragging the entire region, and perhaps the whole world, into violence. The Israeli aggression and the disavowal of the Palestinian Arab people's rights leave no choice for the Arab citizens but to bear arms to declare a complete rejection of the Israeli policies and to emphasize their challenge of Israel's false allegations that national resistance has ended in the occupied Arab territories. It is clear that Arab resistance will remain as long as there is occupation and as long as the inhumane practices continue. If the world cares about the return of stability to this region and halting the ongoing bloody circle, then the shortest way to do it is by pressuring Israel to remove the basic cause: the occupation.

Prince Hasan on PRC Role in Regional Cooperation

JN181718 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Oct (PETRA) — Crown Prince Hasan has said China's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to a homeland can be extended through China's participation as a permanent member of the UN Security Council in an international conference on peace in the Middle East. His Highness also said: More than 6 years have lapsed since the Iraqi-Iranian war began — a war that is exhausting the badly needed human and material resources of the two countries. He lauded Iraq's consistent call for peace.

Speaking at the opening session of Arab-Chinese dialogue at the Arab Thought Forum today, Prince Hasan said Arab sates and the countries of Southeast Asia can benefit from the end of the war. He noted that Iran has consistently rejected all calls to end this devastating war.

His highness said Arab-Chinese relations are historical relations that are more than 13 centuries old. He noted that the silk trade routes were also cultural bridges linking China to the Arab world and also to Europe. His highness added: We managed to benefit from the Chinese culture and were able to convey it to various world countries.

His highness said: It is time for the southern countries to take the initiative and promote cooperation among them in order to increase their effectiveness in reducing the power race in the North, pointing out that the North-South dialogue has reached a deadlock. His highness added: We in the South are working to meet our peoples' basic needs and to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.

Prince Hasan said China can play an important role in regional cooperation, particularly in the Red Sea region where Sudan and Somalia can benefit from this role in view of the natural resources of the two countries, especially since Sudan is the bread basket of the Arab world. The called for establishing joint Arab-Chinese projects.

Dr Huan Xiang, director of the PRC State Council International Studies Center, said the Middle East is an important world region. Therefore, China has followed developments in this region with great interest. He asserted that China has always supported the Arabs in their just struggle. He added that the economic ties between the Arabs and China are growing continuously. He expressed hope that these ties will be bolstered in a way that offers the best example for South-South cooperation.

The seminar, which lasts 2 days, will discuss working papers on the past, present, and future Chinese foreign policy toward the Arab world; economic relations between China and the Arab homeland; and the characteristics of the Chinese development experiment in addition to the Chinese stand on the Middle East issue. Intellectuals from a number of Arab countries and China are taking part in the seminar.

The first session of Arab-Chinese dialogue has been held under His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. Arab-Chinese relations were discussed during this session.

Mrs (Lu Hiaxing), first secretary at the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs West Asia and North African Affairs Department, explained that the Arab and Chinese peoples support international justice and the maintenance of world peace, and that they also stand firmly by a lasting, just solution to the Palestine question. She said China works to promote cordial relations and cooperation with the Arab world in various fields. She asserted that her country stands by the Arab people and supports all of their just demands inside and outside the United Nations, adding that China has extended various material and moral aid to the Palestinian people. She said China strongly condemns the Israeli acts committed against the Arab countries.

Afterward, the Chinese ambassador in Amman expressed pleasure at the cordial relations between the Arab world and China, stressing that there has been great progress in these relations. He also stressed the Chinese stand on the Middle East issue, pointing out that China is firmly opposed to the aggressive, expansionist policy Israel is following.

The Chinese ambassador explained that his country supports the Arab states' call for an international conference under UN auspices and in the presence of the permanent UN Security Council member states with the participation of the parties concerned in order to achieve peace in the Middle East. He pointed out that China views Israel's adherence to its policies as an obstacle to the achievement of peace in the region.

Dr Hashim Bahbahani, political science professor at Kuwait University, and Dr Hisham Ju'ayt, from the Tunisian university, also addressed the session. They dealt with Arab-Chinese relations, China's political stands on several international issues such as the Iraqi-Iranian war, and China's stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

During the discussion, the Chinese speakers asserted that China's political stands toward the Third World are firm stands, are against the Iraqi-Iranian war, and support a peaceful solution to this war.

Occupied Territory Official Visits Gaza

JN191128 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Oct 86 pp 24, 21

[By Nabil 'Amr]

[Excerpt] Amman — Hisham al-Shawwa, adviser at the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs, has been on a visit to occupied Gaza for about 10 days. Al-Shawwa's visit to Gaza comes after implementation of the royal favor that allows temporary 3 year passports to be issued to Gazans residing in Jordan, and after a series of government measures providing work and ownership opportunities for Gazans residing in Jordan. [passage omitted]

Parliament Speaker Leaves for Portugal 18 Oct

JN181652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union, left Amman today for Lisbon heading a Jordanian parliamentary delegation on an official visit to Portugal scheduled to last several days.

During the visit, Al-Fayiz will meet with Fernando Amaral, president of the Assembly of the Republic in Portugal; the Portuguese prime minister; the foreign minister; and a number of Portuguese parliamentarians, officials, and party leaders. He will review with them bilateral cooperation in all fields, particularly parliamentary cooperation, current international issues, and recent developments in the Middle East arenas.

The accompanying delegation comprises Fu'ad Qaqish, Salman al-Qudat, and Nicholas 'Qal, members of the House of Representatives.

Paper Questions Timing of SUNDAY TIMES Reports

JN130949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline *"The Sunday Times* Serial," *Al-Dustur* says: After the British newspaper *The Sunday Times* had published interesting information on the Israeli nuclear industry last week, yesterday it affirmed, citing the former chief of the French nuclear arms prorgam, that in the late 50's the Paris government passed secrets that would enable Israel to make its nuclear bomb.

What we are wondering is why at this particular time such reports, information, and interviews are disseminated reiterating what was previously known; namely, that Israel for years has possessed the required technology to make a nuclear bomb and that it has in fact manufactured nuclear warheads.

Al-Dustur continues: Therefore, *The Sunday Times* reports and information should be viewed as a part of a coordinated act of psychological warfare against the Arabs to take away from them whatever can be taken away and to frighten them.

Al-Dustur concludes: Hence, we call for a through examination of what was published by *The Sunday Times* and what it will publish in the future on the issue of Israel's nuclear capability. At the same time, we call for learning from this issue by working so that the Arabs will possess the appropriate deterrence toward this very significant development, which will have serious consequences on the balance of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Ministers Dudin, Kan'an Lecture on W. Bank Plan

JN161346 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, has said that the program for the development of the occupied territory reflects the Jordanian Government's main national and pan-Arab duty toward our kinfolk in the territory.

In a lecture delivered at the World Affairs Council yesterday, Dudin added that the development program is a step ahead of all previous ideas, plans, and dealings, which tackled the West Bank situation whether by carrying out emergency or short-term plans or by depending only on Arab financing, not to also mention the unnecessary duplicity of administration.

Dudin said that the program seeks to appeal to the entire world community to pay direct attention to the Palestinian Arab people's plight. This, he said, will be done by acquainting the official and public representatives of this community with the effects of the colonial Israeli aggression.

Dudin explained that Jordan's continuous contacts with most world countries to outline the program and call for an international conference in Amman to discuss the program's objectives and financing are, no doubt, an organized rational political effort which seeks to affirm that occupation is the problem and that implementation of development projects to entrench our kinfolk on their land is the means and not the end. This is because we believe that a just comprehensive peace can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's rights on the land of their fathers and forefathers.

Dudin pointed out that the program envisages dealing with institutions which have either existed since the occupation and have continued to perform their duties in serving the citizens or have been established after the occupation and have acquired legality by being licensed and registered under existing Jordanian laws and regulations, or institutions which have established their legality by serving the citizens and have come to be recognized by these citizens. Dealing with these institutions guarantees administrative and financial control both by the official authorities and the managements of the institutions themselves. This makes the leaders of these institutions responsible before their own general organizations and also before the government and national organs that have given them legality.

Dudin added that the program will regulate and coordinate economic and social development efforts in the East and West Banks on the basis of the cherished goal of integration between them. He said: Irrespective of the circumstances of occupation, the program believes in the need to link the development effort in the occupied territory with Jordan and the other Arab countries in order to reap its fruit and to separate this effort from the Israeli economy. The program is expected to help absorb all the manpower and resources available in the occupied territory in the service of the citizen and to ensure a dignified life for this citizen so that he will not be forced to leave his land.

Dudin added that the program will afford a good opportunity to train cadres who will lead development work under the difficult circumstances of occupation. The program will give these cadres the skill and ability to set their own priorities, such as implementing projects that are directly related to steadfastness and deferring other projects until the removal of occupation.

Dudin said: Contacts and dealings with our kinfolk in the occupied territory have never stopped. Although only Jordan has maintained these contacts so far, it has nevertheless obtained the blessing of the entire Arab nation represented by the resolution of the 1978 Baghdad summit and also the blessing and participation of the PLO. The PLO is aware of this plan which we began to draw up 2 years ago. We cannot wait with our hands tied until the return of coordination with the PLO. We have to take action to bolster the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied Arab territory.

Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an also delivered a lecture on the development program in Al-Balqa'. In this lecture, which was organized by the World Affairs Council, Kan'an said that the continued existence of our kinfolk in the occupied territory in the numerical sense may be a positive thing, but it remains weak unless it is accompanied by a qualitative and constructive change in their social entity and national identity.

Kan'an added that the development program seeks to achieve this change by building the resources of the citizens under occupation and enabling them to resist the occupation authorities' attempts to uproot them from their land.

Kan'an said that the development plan defines three main areas of change: In the area of manpower, the plan seeks to improve the performance of the Arab citizens and their national institutions and to eliminate the trend toward permanent or temporary emigration. In the economic area, the plan seeks to reduce the flow of Arab manpower to Israel to work in Israeli projects and to also curtail the Arab consumer market's dependence on Israeli products. [third area not given].

Kan'an said that the special circumstances of the occupied Arab territories have necessitated this plan, which is different from the plans being implemented in the East Bank and elsewhere. The plan takes into consideration the difficult circumstances resulting from the occupation. It considers realism as a basic condition for success. The plan will carry out the change by exploiting existing loopholes in order to overcome restrictions placed by the enemy, by providing financial and investment resources to the citizens and their institutions, by capitalizing the open the open bridges in order to develop agriculture and industry by providing markets and jobs, and also by reorganizing the citizens and helping them to organize themselves into organizations and institutions that will undertake the planning of their own development activities.

The two lectures were attended by several members of the World Affairs Council.

Opening of Cairo-Amman Bank in Nabulus Postponed

JN170835 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman — Jawdat Sha'sha'ah, chairman of the board of directors of the Cairo-Amman Bank, has explained that the postponement of the opening of the Bank's branch in Nabulus in the occupied West Bank was due to building repairs and the continuing training of employees. He said that the computer needed for operation in the Nabulus branch has not been installed yet and that the branch will be opened when these procedures are completed.

Sha'sha'ah denied there was an opening ceremony for the bank in Nabulus that was scheduled to be held yesterday but was canceled.

REUTER cited Palestinian sources in Jerusalem as saying that the opening of the Cairo-Amman branch in Nabulus was postponed until further notice due to administrative differences.

W. Bankers Eligible To Join Social Security Plan

JN161402 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] Amman — Dr Mahdi al-Farhan, director general of the Social Security Corporation, has said that the Council of Ministers approved several applications submitted by companies and charity organizations in the occupied West Bank to benefit from Jordan's social security program. He said all state officials who are not covered by the military or civil retirement systems, whether they are in the East or West Banks, have the right to benefit from social security and its advantages. [passage omitted].

Amal Official Confirms Pilot in Safe Place in South

NC180617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0538 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] AFP has cited an Amal Movement official source as saying that the second Israeli pilot is a captain and speaks Arabic. According to the source, the pilot received a slight shrapnel wound in the arm. He is, however, in good health and is being kept in a safe place. Meanwhile, the agency cited a ranking Amal official as declining to confirm this report. The official affirmed that the pilot is being held by a group of people in a safe place in the south.

Israeli Pilot Reportedly Taken to Al-Biqa'

NC180858 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] *REUTER* cited sources close to the Amal Movement in Sidon a short while ago as saying that the Israeli pilot in Amal's custody has been transferred to the Al-Biqa' Valley, which is under Syrian control, according to the news agency.

Birri Offers to Exchange Captured Pilot

NC181212 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Following his meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Damascus, Minister Nabih Birri has said that he does not know if the Israeli pilot was captured by the Amal Movement. He added that if this is the case, he will be ready to exchange the pilot against all the Palestinian and Lebanese detainees in Israel. Birri declined to give further details.

Amal Fires on 3 Israeli Vessels Off Tyre

NC190610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] A state of maximum alert remains in effect in the ranks of the Amal Movement and among Lebanese and Palestinian fighters in Sidon and the South. Security sources have indicated that members of the Amal Movement exchanged fire with three Israeli gunboats that tried to approach Tyre. The same sources have monitored movements by Israeli gunboats off the southern coast.

Palestinians Leave Camps; Israeli Action Feared

NC181021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] There were reports of a Palestinian exodus today from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps toward safer areas in Sidon. *REUTER* cited eyewitnesses as saying that this evacuation follows information that Israel might conduct a new military operation in search for the missing pilot.

Nasirite Leader Believes Israeli Invasion 'Unlikely'

NC181528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Popular Nasirite Organization, believes a new Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon to be unlikely. Speaking at a news conference held at his home in Sidon, he said that the Israeli enemy will escalate his military attacks in an attempt to maintain the border strip and to render areas close to it scorched land.

He noted that the Israeli situation in the south is becoming similar to that before 1982. Therefore, it is necessary to qualitatively and quantitatively develop and strengthen a system of national resistance to confront such attacks.

Israel Reportedly Sends 2 Brigades to Security Zone

NC191734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] According to reports from the central and eastern sectors of southern Lebanon, the Israeli occupation forces have sent mechanized and armored military reinforcements to the security zone, as well as heavy artillery pieces and rocket launchers, over the last 3 days. These reinforcements, estimated to be two armored brigades, have been sent to Tall al-Nuhas, the Ibl al-Saqiy plain, Al-'Ayshiyah, and Al-Jarmaq.

New Group Claims Wailing Wall Attack

NC181026 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0945 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] An unidentified person, claiming to speak on behalf of an organization calling itself the Islamic Liberation Army — Forces Operating Inside the Occupied Territories [Jaysh al-Tahrir al-Islami — Quwwat al Dakhil] has stated that his organization was responsible for the attack on Israelis near the Waling Wall a few days ago. In a telephone call to Radio Free Lebanon, the speaker asserted that none of those who claimed responsibility for the operation had anything to do with it. He added that evidence of this can be provided by Ziyad al-Ghalban, a member of the attacking group who was wounded during the operation.

In a statement, the speaker said that this operation was the 17th in a series carried out by his organization inside Israel. He also declared that these operations are part of the historical conflict between Judaism and Islam.

In conclusion, the speaker asserted that violence will be met with violence and that the struggle against Jews will continue everywhere.

Amal Radio Claims Lahd Replaced as SLA Leader

NC191617 Beirut Voice of National Resistance
in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] According to information which filtered out last night, agent Antoine Lahd has been dismissed from his post as commander of the South Lebanese Army [SLA] and has been replaced by Refael Eytan, the former chief of staff of the Israeli Army.

Our correspondent reports that there is great resentment within the ranks of the SLA over Eytan's appointment, especially in view of the fact that Lahd reiterated several times that Israel has no relationship with this army. It now turns out that an Israeli has become the commander of this army.

'Abdallah Brother Dismisses Threat Report

NC171737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Joseph Ibrahim 'Abdallah, the brother of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, who is being held in France, has commented on the news that a grenade was found along with a message threatening the French and Italians and signed by the brothers [as heard] of George 'Abdallah. He said that such reports, disseminated by suspect media, are simply an attempt to smear the reputation of national parties and to counter the effect of the statement issued 2 days ago in support of their just cause.

Joseph 'Abdallah also voiced astonishment over the uproar raised in France by responsible leaders. He denied claims by a French magistrate that the four 'Abdallah brothers had passed through Larnaca during the period mentioned by this investigator.

East Europeans Training ASALA, Others in Al-Biqa'

NC171747 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] In tomorrow's edition, the magazine *Al-Masirah* reports that 20 East European experts have begun training terrorists belonging to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] at the Al-Tayyibah camp in Al-Biqa'. Groups belonging to Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] Ahmad Jibril, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Lebanese Revolutionary Brigades, and Islamic Jihad are also being trained there.

Western analysts believe that this camp prepares terrorists to carry out operations in Western Europe. They note that the members of Lebanon's 'Abdallah family were trained at this camp. Two brothers of George 'Abdallah, who is detained in France, still make secret visits to the camp.

Amal Blamed for Salih Assassination

NC171955 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] In tomorrow's edition, the magazine *Al-Masirah* quotes informed security sources as saying that members of the Amal Movement assassinated Shaykh Subhi Salih after coordinating with the Syrian intelligence service. The sources disclosed that the late Salih met with Minister Birri 2 weeks before his assassination to discuss the possibility that Ibrahim Qulaylat, Shakir al-Barjawi, and the Independent Nasirite movement — Al-Murabitun, would return to Beirut. The Amal leader, however, came out strongly against this.

The *Al-Mashriq* news agency reports that a prominent politician in West Beirut alerted a religious figure about taking security measures in the wake of the assassination of Shaykh Subhi salih. This took place during a discussion of the wave of assassinations against leaders in the area.

The agency said that several security officials arranged for bodyguards in addition to stationary guards at the house and headquarters of this religious figure.

Iranians, SAM-7's Said to Arrive in South

NC171825 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Security sources indicate that around 400 Iranians have entered southern Lebanon armed with SAM-7 missiles and have deployed in Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah. This coincides with the delivery of Syrian heavy armament and munitions to Hizballah.

Security officials have disclosed that Iraqi-born Walid Ahmad 'Abdallah, alias Abu Lahab, who is an Iranian national, has arrived in the Palestinian camp of Al-Miyah wa Miyah in the south from (Maqam al-Siddanah) in Syria. Abu Lahab was one of the group that attacked the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul.

Hizballah Bombs Syrian Post in Al-Biqa'

NC190928 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] According to a security report from western Al-Biqa', Hizballah gunmen threw an explosive device at a Syrian intelligence post in Mashgharah at 2340 yesterday. The incident was followed by some heavy gunfire whose results are not yet clear. The information notes that the Syrians sent patrols into the town in search of the perpetrators, who were riding in a civilian car.

Syrians at Beirut Airport Implicated in Terrorism

NC191355 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The confessions made by Nizar al-Hindawi, accused of attempting to blow up an Israeli El Al airliner at Heathrow Airport, and statements by detainees in Europe on the wave of explosions, particularly those in France, have prompted the Syrian Air Force to replace the Syrian team that was operating at Beirut International Airport.

According to information received, the Syrian team's task was to send terrorists abroad through Beirut Airport after providing them with forged Moroccan, Lebanese, and Yemeni passports. The reports say that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, embarrassed by the detainees' confessions, intervened directly. He instructed Air Force intelligence to take appropriate measures in Beirut and Tehran to try to obliterate the effects of Syrian complicity in terrorist acts, for fear that documents about this involvement might be leaked to American and European intelligence. Al-Asad is said to be personally supervising a reorganization of Syrian Air Force cadres. He is reported to have restricted the duties of Major General Muhammad al-Khuli [director of

Syrian military intelligence —fbis] to those of Air Force intelligence. He has stripped Al-Khuli of the wide-ranging responsibilities he previously assigned him after Al-Khuli had uncovered an attempt at rebellion in a Syrian Army sector.

According to this information, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, who is considered to be the chief of the Lebanon branch of Syrian Air Force intelligence, is being interrogated after detailed information was leaked concerning his misappropriation of funds for personal use. It was because of these accusations that he was repeatedly summoned to Damascus.

It has been learned that certain Western countries which suspect Syrian involvement in terrorist acts have told their embassies in Damascus not to issue passports [as heard] to certain applicants. This measure has had a negative effect for a number of Lebanese individuals who collaborate with Damascus, or travel via that city, and Syrians.

Amal, Palestinians Clash in Al-Rashidiyah

NC200812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Security along the Al-Rashidiyah camp's combat lines suffered a setback last night when clashes resumed between Amal and the Palestinians. Rockets and machine guns were used by both parties in the fighting, which went on for approximately 3 hours. The state of tension lasted until dawn today. Sniper fire at the camp left a man named Subhi al-Ahmad dead and a woman called Umm 'Ali wounded.

A military source of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] in Sidon has accused the Amal Movement of exacerbating the situation and opening fire on the camp with all types of weapons at 2115 yesterday. The source added that all Amal statements published in the papers are untrue, noting that fortifications still exist and that a large number of people are still being held by the Amal Movement.

The PFLP has issued a statement in which it also accuses Amal of opening fire on the camp at 2115 yesterday.

Paqraduni Comments on National Dialogue

NC191939 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] In an interview with the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, said that he expected one of two developments to take place in the coming days: Either the national dialogue would be resumed in accordance with the legitimate authority or the other party [the pro-Syrian parties] would revert to the logic of a military solution with the support of Syria.

He stated: We are working today for the resumption of the national dialogue. It is receiving a great deal of support from the president of the republic, the Maronite Patriarchate, the Sunnites, the Druze, the Phalangist Party, the National Liberal Party, the Lebanese Forces, and the majority of Arab and foreign states.

Attorney Paqraduni expected the formation of a broad Lebanese Front to be announced soon. This front, he explained, would be a practical translation of the Lebanese Forces' desire for dialogue and truce until a political settlement is achieved.

Attorney Paqraduni maintained that the number of groups supporting a military solution is decreasing and now only includes the Amal Movement, the Syrian Ba'th Party, the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party, and other leftist and communist parties backed by Syria. He expected the crisis among those who advocate such a military solution to become aggravated. They are unable to undertake action for a military solution and they are not ready to approach a settlement. Therefore, they pursue a policy of running forward, a policy of escalation and explosions in an attempt to cover up their failure following the collapse of the 27 September operation, the collapse of the West Beirut security plan, and the dramatic situation in Syria.

Al-Asad Health Deteriorating; Kremlin Worried

JN171555 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1530 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Press reports from Beirut have said that the situation in Damascus is worrying the Kremlin, especially after receiving information on the deterioration in Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's health. These reports added that the split in the Syrian leadership has become so deep that no one can predict its consequences.

Defense Minister Receives Soviet General 19 Oct

JN191823 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received in his office this evening Colonel General Pan'kin, commander in chief of the USSR Air Forces [title as heard], who is leading a military delegation on the occasion of his visit to the country. They discussed relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly armies.

Saudi Crown Prince, Delegation Arrive 18 Oct

JN181345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Damascus at 1400 today on a visit to Syria. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president; 'Izam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Shaykh Ahmad al-Kuhaymi, Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

After his highness the prince introduced the official delegation accompanying him to the vice president, Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam headed for the dais of honor. The Saudi and Syrian national anthems were played. Afterward, Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam reviewed the honor guard. Prince 'Abdallah then shook hands with senior officials receiving him, including the prime minister's deputies, the ministers, the Damascus city governor, and the Saudi Arab Embassy staff in Damascus. Afterward, Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam headed for the guest palace, where a meeting was held between Prince 'Abdallah and Khaddam. It was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; Shaykh Nasir al-Rajihi, chief of the crown prince's office; Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah Al Sa'ud, adviser to the crown prince; and Shaykh Ahmad al-Kuhaymi, Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Asad Confers With Prince

JN181753 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] At 1830 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and the accompanying delegation comprising Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, deputy assistant of the National Guard; Shaykh Nasir ibn Hamad al-Rajihi, chief of the crown prince's office; 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Tuwayjiri, adviser at the crown prince's office; Hamad ibn Salih al-Hammudi, chief of the special affairs at the crown prince's office; Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Tubayshi, acting chief of royal protocol; and the Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, they reviewed the Arab stiaution, the latest developments in the Arab arena, and ways to promote joint Arab action to confront the Zionist dangers threatening the entire nation. They also discussed relations between the two countries.

Banquet Held in Honor of Prince

JN190932 Damascus SANA in Arabic
0750 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Damascus, 19 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, yesterday evening. Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Ministers Mahmud Qaddur and Dr Salim Yasin, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the banquet. Also attending was the Saudi delegation accompanying the crown prince. President al-Asad and Prince 'Abdallah held a second closed meeting after the dinner banquet during which they continued discussion of the topics raised during the first meeting that the president held with Prince 'Abdallah and during which they reviewed the Arab situation, the latest developments in the Arab arena, and ways to promote joint Arab action to confront the Zionist dangers threatening the entire nation. They also discussed relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Prince, Delegation Depart 19 Oct

JN191243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus this afternoon. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam led those who saw off the prince at Damascus International Airport. He was also seen off by the prime minister's deputies, the ministers, the Damascus city governor, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff. [passage omitted]

Faruq al-Shar' Leaves for Arab League Meetings

JN181215 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus for Tunis this morning to lead the Syrian delegation at the ministerial meeting of the 86th Arab League Council session to be held this afternoon.

People's Assembly Discusses Domestic Issues

JN191121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Damascus — The People's Assembly held a session this evening under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and in the presence of a number of ministers. At the beginning of the session, the members' questions were read out and referred to the competent authorities through the Prime Ministry. The members then posed a number of inquiries and questions related to provisions and the measures taken to secure them and to supervise their prices. The questions were also related to securing certain medicines, reducing transportation problems in the capital and other cities, in addition to inquires about this year's cotton production, diesel supplies, compensation for those affected by floods in Homs, and sugar beet production.

After discussing the cotton issue, the Assembly agreed to entrust the Assembly' agriculture and irrigation committee to investigate the causes for the cotton harvest's exposure to parasitic growth [shamrakhah] and its effect on production as well as the measures taken to treat it. [passage omitted]

Riyad al-Haj Khalil, minister of supply and internal trade, said the prices of goods in Syria are much less than in neighboring countries. He pointed out that the problem of supplying provisions is not confined to the shortage or lack of these provisions but to organizational difficulties and the citizens' stockpiling of goods in addition to the occasional malpractise of some employees. He said about 170 employees were dismissed for misconduct and for exploiting their positions.

Shamir Tells Herzog New Government Formed

TA171114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir has informed President Herzog that he has managed to form a new government. The Knesset will convene at 1000 Monday morning [20 October] to approve the new government.

Mr Shamir said this morning that the latest developments in Israel, on the borders, and in the economic sphere indicate we have not yet reached a safehaven of peace and tranquility. He expressed the hope that the national unity government will embark on its road with a feeling of cooperation and with the knowledge that it is supported by the people.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has learned additional details on the agreement reached between Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir: Me'ir Rosenne, Israel's ambassador to the United States, will remain in his post for another 7 months, and several senior officials who serve in the Prime Minister's Office will not be replaced.

Shamir Presents Government to Knesset

TA201000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0806 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Statement by incoming Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the Knesset meeting in extraordinary session to approve the new government — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset:

Standing here to present the second term of the national unity government to the Knesset, the prayers said by many Jews these days echo in my ears: And they shall all be united. On Friday, 17 October 1986, the president of the state entrusted me with the task of forming the government, and today I have the honor of presenting it before this House and asking for its vote of confidence. This government will, like its predecessor, be one of national unity. National unity is not just a matter of parliamentary convenience. Those who conceived the notion of a unity government hoped and wished that by the very fact of its establishment and existence, this government would beam a message of unity, fraternity, love of Israel, and real cooperation within the country's political leadership and among the various public sectors in Israel. To some extent, we have already attained some of these objectives and the government under my leadership will put national unity at the top of its priorities. It will avert dissension and extremism, it will strive for mutual respect and consideration for our fellow man, it will strive to heighten the love of Israel in our midst. The social divisions and gaps in Israeli society are smaller than may be construed from the arguments and frictions which are occasionally given too much emphasis. I have no doubt that the public at large yearns and wishes for more unity and for the removal of divisions. On this issue, each one of us can make his own contribution: the teacher in the classroom, the civil servant serving the public, and the worker in the factory. However, the example should come from here, from the tenants of this House.

The government will proceed according to the coalition agreement and the government's basic guidelines, which were presented to the Knesset as far back as 13 September 1984 and are today being presented to the Knesset once again. The unity government that has just completed the first half of its tenure has already scored quite significant achievements in the fields of economy, working relations, foreign policy, the war against Arab terrorism, and the strengthening of Israel's security. On this occasion, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for the understanding and cooperation he showed to me through the years and wish him success in his new job.

The government attained these achievements thanks to the existence of the national unity government, its broad basis in the political arena, and the large public support it enjoyed. I hope that all the partners in this government will work together and make an effort to increase understanding and unity for the sake of the common goals shared by all of us and for the good of the entire country.

At the same time, there are many difficulties, problems, and challenges and we are still a long way from coming to rest in each of the spheres I enumerated. In the economic sphere, top priority will be given to lowering the rate of inflation to the level acceptable in advanced countries, and no compromises will be made on this issue. Those who give themselves salary or price increments will risk losing their livelihood. The government will not rush to their rescue by giving additional incentives or by closing markets to competitors.

A more difficult problem is that of resuming economic growth but, nevertheless, this is the real challenge. Economic growth does not merely mean increasing the gross national product to enable a higher standard of living and to reduce dependence on foreign aid. Economic growth means, first of all, creating the conditions that will enable us to fulfill the Zionist objectives of Israel — first and foremost, immigration. This means that we must put the emphasis on those changes which will enable new immigrants to live and make a living in Israel. We will have to struggle in order to cut unnecessary government expenditures. We should put the stress on real efforts aimed to ease the tax burden which hinders the creation of new jobs for our youths, for our veteran soldiers, and for new immigrants. We must embrace the rule that government intereference with economic activity should be avoided as much as possible, unless it is necessary. In all other cases there is no room for subsidies and incentives, for grants, or for free services to all — these being the source of the heavy tax burden. Initiative, action, originality, and personal responsibility should be encouraged so that every working citizen can make a respectable living and the country can expect economic growth and a boost in immigration which is the Zionist objective for whose sake the State of Israel was founded and exists.

The challenge ahead of us is to create an economic system that will enable the creation of appropriate jobs for people whose professional skills are being sought by the whole world. This is an objective we can attain. It may not be exaggerated to name the economic campaign the government will try to formulate: the Zionist economy, an economy that will not only be based on solid economic principles but also on the Zionist values we should champion, including the supreme value of settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. We will not discriminate between one part of the country and another. Just as there is one Israeli people, so there is one Eretz Yisra'el. The government will proceed on this subject which occasionally gives rise to controversy just as on any other issue — namely, according to the government's basic guidelines and the coalition agreement.

Any healthy society is tested by its concern for the weak in its midst. The government will see to protecting the weak groups and will see to ensuring full services for those who are incapable of helping themselves. The government will also see to reducing social gaps; it will devote special attention to reducing the scope of unemployment and will care for the unemployed and their families. The government will see to providing services to strengthen the family unit and to prevent child abuse and will see to reducing crime and violence in Israeli society. We will see to preserving the status of developing towns so that they become centers of attraction for the population in the center of Israel and a source of pride to their inhabitants.

Mr Speaker, more than 9 years have elapsed since the Begin-led government first managed to break through the wall of enmity and belligerency surrounding the State of Israel. The Camp David accords were signed with Egypt with U.S. assistance in September 1978, and the peace treaty with Egypt was signed in March 1979. Since then, all governments in Israel have acted to stabilize and strengthen the peace with Egypt, which is the foundation for the framework of settlements according to the Camp David accords. Since then they have also acted to enlarge the arena of peace to encompass additional countries in the region. This government will continue along the same path and will call on the Egyptian Government to partake in its efforts to achieve these goals for the benefit of both peoples and the entire region.

In these very days thousands are visiting the military cemeteries, the graves of their dear ones who fell in the Yom Kippur War. Their mourning and pain is the mourning and pain of the entire people. Our people have vast experience in suffering, wars, and bereavement and know all too well the meaning of peace and its blessing. The Israeli people are strongly unified in their appeal for true peace with the neighboring nations. Furthermore, peace is deeply engraved in our people's consciousness, and it is not incidental that Jews look forward to peace in their daily prayers: May the Lord give strength to his people! May the Lord bless his people with peace! [Psalms 29:11]. Therefore, there was not and there could not have been disagreement in Israel on viewing peace as a goal. The State of Israel has time and again proven its sincere desire for peace by the difficult and painful sacrifice it made both in people and in property in the framework of the various agreements reached with its neighbors until the peace treaty with Egypt was signed and beyond then, too. Therefore, if there are disputes amongst us regarding the ways and methods which should be adopted in our drive for peace, these disputes concern the tactics, not the substance or goal. Therefore, it is pointless and useless to feed the differences among us as long as the Arab side has not come up with a proposal which will be acceptable even to a part of the government. Nevertheless, we will not drag our feet. The government will continue to initiate and seek roads for peace; our hands will not let go of the reins of peace. However, all, both near and far, had better know that we do not pursue peace out of weakness. The people of Israel withstood all the tests which many peoples could not have withstood. From all of these tests we have emerged stronger and willing to continue to marchtoward achieving our goal as a people.

The government's basic guidelines faithfully express the national consensus regarding the peace arrangements. They stated, and I am quoting, that the government will continue to place the aspiration for peace at the top of its concerns, will act to continue the peace process according to the framework agreed upon in Camp David, and will call on Jordan to open peace negotiations. The basic guidelines also stated that Israel will object to the establishment of another Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and in the area between Israel and Jordan and that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO.

The government will follow these guidelines and goals consistently, unhesitatingly, and fearlessly. The outgoing government has invested much effort toward reaching direct, unconditional negotiations with our neighbors, first and foremost with Jordan. However, despite the government's efforts, with the assistance of the U.S. Government, Jordan has not yet agreed to come to the negotiating table. The government will tirelessly continue in its efforts to create conditions which will enable both Israel and Jordan to coexist peacefully side by side. However, we will not be able to reach this without a free, direct dialogue. No international forum can serve as a substitute for direct negotiations. It is also clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that peace and the terrorist organizations cannot go together. Therefore, we are following with interest Jordan's inclination toward freeing itself from its links with the PLO.

Last Wednesday PLO terrorism again raised its murderous head, this time in Jerusalem: 1 died and about 70 people were wounded — women, children, civilians, and soldiers. The murderers will be punished, and PLO terrorism will never achieve its goal. We will also prevent terrorist groups from entrenching themselves in Lebanon and establishing bases there for anti-Galilee terror. We share the pain of Dov Porat's family, may God avenge his blood, and wish the wounded speedy recovery. The IDF, the security services, and all other security elements will continue to fight PLO terrorism. We will act to increase coordination and cooperation with every country and element that is prepared to join the struggle against Arab and international terrorism to the very end.

We want to promise the Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip a life of honor and of peaceful coexistence with their Jewish neighbors. We aspire to having these residents run their own lives. However, the condition that is absolutely necessary for this is complete disassociation from the various kinds of terrorist organizations. The various branches of the PLO are the danger to their future and welfare. The PLO is the obstacle to an agreement and to peace. We must hold a dialogue with Arab residents in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza who rule out the path of terrorism and who are prepared to take part in our efforts for peace.

The government will continue to act to guarantee the rights of Israel's Arabs and to promote their standard of living. I am appealing to public figures and educators in the Arab sector to act to strengthen the Israeli Arabs' ties to the country. In this way the Arab residents of Israel will be able to play the role of a bridge between Israel and our Arab neighbors, a bridge that will promote understanding and peace in our region.

Mr Speaker, along with the prayer for the blessing of peace we ask that the Lord give strength to His people. The two requests are intertwined, because without the daring, the strength, the security, and the power we will not receive the blessing of peace. Strength is made up of several components: first and foremost, our self-confidence, the trust in our ability, and the belief in our future; a stable economy and a healthy society are mandatory conditions; safe borders for Eretz Yisr'el are another such condition; military power that can deter any enemy or provocateur and that can repel any attack against us is aboslutely necessary in our region in this era; and finally, extensive and strong international relations are also vital to the security and strength of the country. All of these are components of our national strength, and we should cultivate and consolidate them.

Our relationship with the United States reached an unprecedented peak. In November 1983, at the end of talks I along with then Defense Minister Moshe Arens held with U.S. Administration leaders, President Reagan issued a statement about an agreement regarding the establishment of a free trade zone between Israel and the United States and an agreement on the establishment of a framework for strategic cooperation between the two countries. In retrospect, this statement represented a new and very important chapter in our relations with this superpower. Thus, President Reagan laid the foundations for the very close framework of cooperation which has developed since then. In the last 2 years we have continued to strengthen and boost these important relations. We have now reached a situation whereby Israel and the United States are allies in many spheres. This relationship should be given a formal expression. The government will see to developing the special relations with the United States, our greatest friend, and will give high priority to this subject.

At the same time, a great and important improvement has taken place in our relations with other Western countries. There has been an initial breakthrough in our relations with East European countries and African countries have begun resuming their diplomatic relations with us at an ever-increasing pace. We sincerely hope that a change will occur in the attitude of the Eastern Bloc countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union, toward Israel. We believe that diplomatic relations should be a norm in relations between civilized nations and countries regardless of the nature of their regime and policy. Therefore, we would welcome the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries.

At the same time, being a Jewish state, it is our duty to demand of the Soviet Government that it change its attitude toward our brethren living in its country, to allow them to live as Jews, to reunite with their brothers, and to immigrate to their homeland. We will not forgo this demand and we will continue to urge all peaceseekers and those fighting for human rights throughout the world to stand by us in this struggle, which stems from the very fact of our existence as a people and a state, until the gates of the Soviet Union are opened wide.

Israel's improved and stronger position in the world stems to a great extent from an appreciation of its might and international stature as well as from a growing understanding of our political justness. Our position also strengthened in the wake of the negative attitude throughout the world toward Arab terrorism and the use made of the oil weapon by the Arab countries when the price and need for oil reached a peak in the past decade. We have no prejudices against the Arab countries and peoples. On the contrary, we appreciate our closeness in terms of our cultural and linguistic heritage and we believe there is a genuine basis for coexistence and cooperation which could contribute to making the Middle East a prosperous and thriving region. Our hand is also extended today to our neighbors to make real peace, just as it was extended the day Israel declared its independence.

Mr Speaker, the State of Israel is the homeland of the entire Israeli people. The fate of the Jewish people in the diaspora is linked with our fate and we will fight for any Jew who is hurt just because he is a Jew and for his right to immigrate to the homeland of his forefathers. The vision of the Israeli people is based on the ingathering of the Jews from the diaspora, the return to Zion, and on the existence of a steadfast, strong, and secure Israeli people in Eretz Yisra'el to be glorified and respected by all nations. This is our goal and this is the prayer voiced by our fathers and forefathers in the days of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and other Israeli prophets even before the destruction of the First Temple.

We are one people thanks to this common heritage. Our generation was ingratiated with the historical right and obligation of carrying out the goal and desire which we inherited from past generations. This is the essence of Zionism and we must embrace it and turn it into a lively and spirited ideal. The call should issue from Jerusalem to the Jewish diaspora; Come back home because you belong in Eretz Yisra'el. We will greet you with open arms so that we can go on marching together toward a great and glorious chapter in the history of our people, the chapter of the full redemption of the Israeli people in its country.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of Israel's independence we intend to take action so that Jews from all over the world will come to visit in Israel and will strengthen their relations with us in every possible sphere, and together we will break the ground for their immigration and residence in Israel. We will try to reach each and every site in the world where there are Jews in order to bring them this call. Israeli citizens will be called upon to open their homes and hearts to the brothers who will arrive in our midst from the diaspora.

Mr Speaker, now I am honored to present to the Knesset the new government I formed, according to law, following the task entrusted to me by the president of the state. Based on Clause 15 of The Basic Law: The Government, I ask the Knesset to express its confidence in the following government: Yitzhaq Shamir -- prime minister; Shim'on Peres — vice prime minister and foreign minister; David Levi — deputy prime minister and construction and housing minister; Yitzhaq Navon — deputy prime minister and education and culture minister; Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino — health minister; Moshe Arens — minister; Hayim Bar-lev — police affairs minister; Yig'al Hurvitz — minister; Zvulun Hammer — religious affairs minister; 'Ezer Weizman — minister; Gad Ya'aqobi — economics and planning minister; Yitzhaq Moda'i — minister; Arye Nehamkin — agriculture minister; Moshe Nisim — finance minister; Yitzhaq Peretz — interior minister; Gid'on Pat — science and development minister; Ya'aqov Tzur — immigration absorption minister; Hayim Corfu — transportation minister; Moshe Qatzav — labor and welfare minister; Yitzhaq Rabin — defense minister; Amnon Rubinstein — communications minister; Moshe Shahal — energy and infrastructure minister; Yosef Shapira — minister; Ari'el Sharon — industry and trade minister; Avraham Sharir — justice and tourism minister;

Mr Speaker, a few days ago, on Yom Kippur, the entire Israeli people here and in the diaspora were in synagogue and opened their hearts before the Almighty. Let all our hearts converge in one prayer; Honor your people, gladden your country, and make your cities happy. These days, during the Feast Of Tabernacles, the people are once again communing with their remote past when theybecame a nation in the Sinai Desert and are wishing for a future of salvation and spiritual elation. Let us wish that this government should fulfill its goals in a spirit of unity, nobility, and devotion for the sake of Israel, Eretz Yisra'el, and the future of us all.

Alleged Perpetrators of Jerusalem Attack Captured

TA191916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The terrorists who perpetrated the attack at Dung Gate have been captured. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that three people, two residents of Silwan and another from the Abu Tor neighborhood of Jerusalem, are suspected of having thrown the hand grenades. They are members of the extremist Islamic Jihad organization and were recruited by Jordanian Fatah activists. The Jerusalem District Court extended the detention of two of them as early as Friday, and the third one's detention was extended this morning. Weapons and arms were captured in the course of their investigation. Our correspondent adds that it has been learned that the squad existed for 2 years and that two of its members had visited Jordan. It transpired that they did not specifically plan to attack the Giv'ati Brigade recruits, but had long planned to carry out a mass attack in a place where many people congregate — either on the Mt of Olives, Mt Zion, or near the Temple Mount.

Peres Lauds Security Services

TA191936 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Interview with outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky on 19 October; place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Peres] I would like to commend the Shin Bet and the Jerusalem Police for their extremely swift action and for their tremendous achievement in capturing the first two members of the squad within 24 hours of the incident, and continuing with the detention of the third person, who should be behind bars today. This squad claims to belong to the Islamic Jihad, an extremist organization. They came from the village of Silwan and from Abu Tor. Found in their possession were means of warfare including weapons and ammunition. Indeed, the Shin Bet and the police operated with the sophistication, resourcefulness, and dedication in highly commendable speed — all the qualities that those who come to criticize these bodies must remember that they excel in. On my last day as prime minister, I am proud to have one more statement of commendation for these men who so deserve it.

[Shlonsky] As for the squad's operation near the Western Wall in the Old City: Do you see this as marking a new trend in terrorism?

[Peres] It appears that these people were recruited in December 1985 and received their training in Jordan. But since that time Jordan has changed its policy and in effect shut all of the PLO's offices of operations, leaving only political offices on its soil, and even they are not accorded a very hospitable welcome in that country.

[Shlonsky] What is Israel's view of the fact that the announcement claiming responsibility for this operation emanated from the PLO offices in Cairo?

[Peres] We took a grave view of this, and furthermore pointed this out to Egypt, which in turn summoned the PLO representatives to express its dismay.

Pamphlets Praising Attack Distributed

TA190925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pamphlets praising those who threw the grenades in the Dung Gate attack were distributed in several places in Judaea and Samaria last night. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the pamphlets, signed by various organizations, also express satisfaction with the downing of the Israeli Phantom plane near Sidon.

Cabinet Views Terrorist Attack, Air Force Raid

TA190910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] This morning the government was briefed by the defense minister, the chief of staff, the head of intelligence, and the Air Force commander on the terrorist attack near Jerusalem's Dung Gate and the Air Force attack near Sidon. This part of the government session was in the framework of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that also discussed was the issue of strengthening the status of Jerusalem according to the recommendations of the Kubersky Committee. Minister Rubinstein asked to raise the issue of senior bank managers' salaries, however the position of the finance minister, which is not to discuss the issue at present, was accepted.

This was the last government session headed by Shim'on Peres, who took leave of the ministers and wished success to Prime Minister- Designate Yitzhaq Shamir.

Reason Plane Went Down 'Not Clear'

TA171129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Military sources in Israel told reporter Alan Ben- 'Ami a short time ago that Israeli efforts to locate the missing airman are continuing:

[Ben-'Ami] The massive effort to find the missing airman has been under way since late yesterday afternoon, when the Israeli Phantom plane went down near Sidon during an air attack on Fatah terrorist positions south of the city. The two-man crew were clearly seen parachuting down after ejecting from the plane which then blew up. Military sources here say that although there was intensive ground fire at the Israeli planes, it's not clear if the Phantom was hit by missile or antiaircraft fire or had to be abandoned because of some other reason. What is known is that ground fire continued to be directed at the fliers as they parachuted down to earth. [passage omitted]

Amal Held Responsible for Pilot

TA171517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] In view of reports emanating from Lebanon that the Israeli pilot whose plane was shot down yesterday is being held captive by Amal, Israel today made it categorically clear that it regards Amal as the addressee on the matter. This was stated by Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon:

[Begin Lubrani recording] Israel regards Amal as responsible for the well-being and safety of the captive Israeli pilot. Israel is demanding that Amal return the captive pilot to Israel forthwith. The Air Force operation yesterday was not directed against Lebanon or the Lebanese people, but rather against terrorist bases. Israel will not cease searching for its soldiers in every place and under every circumstance. [end recording]

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that for the moment the reports that the pilot is being held by Amal are merely rumors and have not yet been confirmed. Security sources have said that Israel is meanwhile continuing its efforts to locate the pilot and bring him back to Israel.

Warning Reiterated

TA181909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] This evening Israel again warned Amal and explained that it regards it as directly responsible for the well-being of the Israeli pilot. No final confirmation has been obtained in Israel that the Israeli pilot whose aircraft was shot down on Thursday is really being held by Amal.

Air Force Head Says Pilot Alive, Held by Terrorists

TA191416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The commander of the Air Force has said that the pilot of the Phantom plane that was downed near Sidon is alive and being held by one of the terrorist organizations. However, he noted that one cannot rule out the possibility that the pilot was transferred into Syrian hands because of the strong ties between that country and the terrorist organizations. The Air Force commander, Major General Amos Lapidot, made these comments to our military correspondent Shmuel Tal.

On the reasons for the downing of the plane, the commander said that an examination and investigation shows that it probably fell due to a malfunction that caused one of the bombs suspended under the wing to explode. Maj Gen Lapidot rules out the possibility that the plane was downed as a result of having been hit by a missile.

LE REVEIL: Pilot Handed To Syrian Intelligence

TA200536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A Beirut newspaper, *Le Reveil*, says the Israeli pilot who was reportedly captured by Amal has been turned over to Syrian intelligence. Voice of Israel's monitor Mikha'el Gurdus says Radio Free Lebanon quoted a story from the paper, which said the pilot is now in Syrian hands in the village of Hazzirta near Zahlah in the Al- Biqa' Valley. There has been no confirmation of this from any other source.

Shamir on Priorities, Consolidating 'Jewish Presence'

TA190555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister-designate Yitzhaq Shamir has said settlement in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will continue along with the search for peace and security. Shamir was speaking in Jerusalem last night to an audience of Christians from 50 countries:

[Begin Shamir recording] The government of Israel sees as its task continuing the search for peace and security, advancing the economy, embarking on extensive development, and constantly improving our international relations. Here, in our country, we shall guard that which we have achieved and we shall consolidate the Jewish presence in all parts of the land: in Jerusalem, in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district, in the Galilee, in the Negev, in the Sharon, and in the 'Emeq [Valley]. But our task will not be finished until the bulk of the Jewish people comes home and until we achieve peace and security in this land and in this part of the world. [end recording]

Peres Lists Foreign Ministry Priorities

TA181043 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0905 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Interview with outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yosi 'Abadi; place and date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] ['Abadi] Mr Peres, let us begin with the security incidents of the last week. Was the Air Force attack this week a retaliatory action after the attack on the Giv'ati Brigade soldiers [near Jerusalem's Dung Gate on 15 Oct]?

[Peres] Not necessarily. We have certain targets, and when we believe that they are manned by terrorists we hit them. Here, we did have a terrorist attack the same day. Moreover, the PLO took responsibility for the attack.

['Abadi] To what extent are such actions against the terrorists, where only a few terrorists are killed and a few buildings are damaged, effective in foiling terrorist attacks?

[Peres] Terrorist attacks are usually done on a small scale. We do not have here a front where armies are confronting each other, and therefore we hit small units and concentrations, sometimes involving only a few people. There is no other way to fight terrorism.

['Abadi] Will the price of the last attack make us reconsider the way in which we deal with terrorists?

[Peres] First, it is not clear whether the plane was hit from the ground. It is very possible that it was a technical failure. Unfortunately, nobody can ensure that the war against terrorism will always be without casualties. We will certainly not come to a conclusion to stop the war on terrorism. [passage omitted]

['Abadi] If everything goes smoothly you will be foreign minister for the next 2 years. What is your list of priorities in the Foreign Ministry?

[Peres] To continue the peace process, to broaden and deepen Israeli relations abroad, and perhaps the most important thing is to conduct a Jewish foreign policy.

['Abadi] What does that mean?

[Peres] To take care of immigration; to create the conditions for immigration, mainly from those places in which immigration is also a political problem; to help Jewish communities which face difficulties. The logic in the establishment of Israel is the same logic which calls for a Jewish foreign policy. Nobody except us can do this. We have established a country which is the country of the entire Jewish people, not only that of the citizens of Israel.

['Abadi] Do you mean that we will try to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union?

[Peres] This too, certainly. This mainly to make it possible for Jews there to live as Jews and to travel as Jews.

['Abadi] Will these missions leave you time to deal with economic issues, which were so close to your heart during the last 2 years you served as prime minister?

[Peres] Look, I am not going to be a government official, nor am I becoming a departmental [in English] minister. This government is constituted of two equal parts, and I am heading at least half of this government, and it goes without saying that economic issues will be at the top of the list. However, when I considered what I will deal with I actually chose two issues: The Negev and Jerusalem, and therefore I asked to remain in my post as chairman of the Jerusalem Affairs Committee and the Negev Affairs Committee. In other words, I am not looking for honor and prestige, this is not what I need. When I am looking at what we have to do as a people and as a state, I regard these two issues, as well as the issue of the Galilee, as the central issues in future. [passage omitted]

POST Says Shamir's Stance Fuels War Threat

TA171141 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 17 Oct 86 p 22

[Report by Hirsh Goodman: "Warding Off the Threat of War"]

[Text] The predictions of inevitable war with Syria within the next few years, postulated by senior generals this past week, may be exaggerated. But that does not automatically negate the potentiality of such a war.

All the indications are there: President al-Asad's continued committment to massive military spending despite his country's dire economic straits: the bellicosity of the statements emanating from Damascus; the continued deployment of Syrian forces, especially anti-aircraft missile and ground-to-ground missile systems, in a manner that presupposes conflict; the government-inspired messages to the Syrian people readying them for war; and the tone of intra-Arab Syrian diplomacy.

Add to all this Al-Asad's personal and repeatedly declared determination not to go down in history as the man who lost the Golan Heights (or "the heart of Syria," as he calls it) and many reasons why a limited conflict with Israel would be in Syria's interest, and war does not seem improbable.

Notwithstanding the cogent arguments that could be made against the Syrian president's deciding to take on Israel one-to-one, the portents of war cannot be ignored — especially not by a generation of Israeli military weaned on the catastrophe of the Yom Kippur War.

The message coming from the military here these past weeks has been clear, albeit with variations of nuance, that, logic aside, war with Syria is not only possible, it is probable. Moreover, given the gas-warfare capabilities and sophisticated ground-to-ground missiles that have been added to the Syrian arsenal since 1973, that war could be more expensive than anything Israel has known in the past.

Yet the politicians of this country, just as during the months of national self-delusion before the 1973 surprise attack that left 2,838 killed and 8,800 wounded, and cost $7.1 billion, continue to occupy themselves with self-indulgent party maneuvering.

It is not the parochialism of the current political debate, however, that is of concern. Israel's deterrent capacity can sustain a few days of internal political bickering. But Israel cannot do without statesmanship; without a coherent, comprehensive, long-range strategic plan that will consolidate the elements of deterrence and make it impossible for Syria to go to war, regardless of Al-Asad's current intentions.

There are two basic pillars upon which deterrence vis-a-vis the Syrians is based: ensuring that Syria remains isolated; and making it clear to Al-Asad that Israel, not Syria, will dictate the limits of any conflict. The Syrian leader must be left in no doubt that what he may have intended as a limited "land-grab" on the Golan could end up being fought in the suburbs of Damascus.

It is the first element of the strategic equation — Syrian isolation — that is the imperative one. For despite the bravado behind Syrian declarations about having attained strategic parity with Israel, it is obvious to most military analysts, including Syria's, that while a one-to-one fight would be expensive for Israel, it would be disastrous for Syria.

An added reason for Al-Asad not to become involved in a war with Israel that could result in the destruction of his army is the high probability that politically, it would lead to the end of the hegemony of Al-Asad's hated 'Alawite faction and put paid to any Syrian hope of continuing to prop up a pro-Syrian government in Beirut.

Given these realities, he is in danger of being remembered as the man who also lost Syria for the 'Alawites and Beirut for Damascus.

All this, however, is dependent on the assumption that if war should break out, Syria will have to stand alone. That assumption cannot be taken for granted. The Iraq-Iran war could end sooner than expected, providing Syria with two important potential allies on the eastern front. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the current state of peace on Israel's other borders — Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon will continue indefinitely.

Israel has no control over the future of the Iraq-Iran war, and this country's strategic calculations have to take into account that it could end to our disadvantage. Israel also has little control over the future situation on the Lebanese border. But it can, and must, consolidate the peace with Egypt and the de facto peace on the Jordanian front — and this is where a clear government policy is needed.

Yitzhaq Shamir's declared policies do not indicate that this will be the case. The incoming prime minister is, at best, blurred as to his strategy with regard to Egypt, and all too clear in his policies toward Jordan and the Palestinians — policies that can only serve to exacerbate the situation, not consolidate it.

Unlike his predecessor, Shamir has a closed mind. His positions, as expounded during the year of tortuous Tabah negotiations, set at risk the larger, infinitely more important goal of using Tabah to entrench the peace process in order to score minor tactical points. His obduracy during these talks was fuelled not only by his constitutional unwillingness to agree to any action that could be interpreted as a concession, but also by his deep suspicion of all Arabs at all times. Instead of seeing Egypt as an integral part of the pro-Israeli equation, he continued intellectually to lump Egypt with the enemy, and thus jeopardized one of the major factors in keeping Syria at bay.

It is on the Jordanian issue, however, that Shamir could do most damage in the two years and one month he theoretically has at the helm. The seeds of conciliation were planted during Peres's premiership. Given his personal views and the expected pressure from the right wing of his party, it is hardly to be expected that Shamir will allow those seeds to come to fruition.

He will surely do all he can to nip in the bud any process that could lead to having to compromise on the West Bank, and with it any chance of ensuring a permanent state of nonbelligerency on the Jordanian front. He can also be expected, again as a synthesis of his own philosophies on the use of power and pressure from his right wing, to use disproportionate force to deal with any provocation from Lebanon and any terrorist incidents in Israel.

It is thus with trepidation that one looks toward the coming term of the national unity government. Two years in the Middle East is a long, long time. Situations we take for granted now could change as quickly as they did in October 1973.

If the current stability on Israel's borders is allowed to deteriorate; if there is no active Israeli policy to consolidate the unprecedented propitious strategic situation that the country currently enjoys; if no movement at all is made on the Palestinian question, the chances of war with Syria will increase dramatically.

Al-Asad will certainly do all he can to ensure that this is the case.

PLO Increasing Entrenchment in South Lebanon

TA171346 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpt] It seems that the region in southern Lebanon which is north of the security zone is again turning into an important Palestinian stronghold.

The Palestinian entrenchment there has not yet reached the pre-Peace for Galilee War proportions, but it is being carried out in a thorough and quite rapid manner.

The Palestinian bridgehead in southern Lebanon is the Sidon area, where the Palestinians enjoy the aid of the Sunni militia and rely on the local Palestinian refugee camps: 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah wa- Miyah, and others. This bridgehead was established by all the Palestinian organizations with 'Arafat's people in the lead, thanks to their excellent organizing ability and their plentiful funds.

The target which the Israeli Air Force planes hit yesterday belonged to the PLA [Palestine Liberation Army], which is loyal to Fatah and to Yasir 'Arafat. It was located outside the refugee camps and included dugouts, artillery pieces, and bunkers — elements which characterize a semiregular military in the process of organizing.

It seems that the Palestinians take into consideration the fact that their main enemy is now the Air Force. As a result, the Palestinian positions are equipped with numerous antiaircraft means, including antiaircraft artillery and large quantities of shoulder-held missiles.

In themselves these weapons are not particularly dangerous for the planes. However, in such abundant quantities and being in such an area as southern Lebanon they are very effective, as we have realized in the past and as the Americans also learned when they tried to attack Druze artillery batteries in Al-Shuf. [passage omitted]

UNIFIL Reports Incidents With SLA, Terrorists

TA181000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman has said that during the last month South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers fired at UNIFIL posts 15 times. Most of the time the fire was directed at the Irish contingent, and also at the Finnish and Ghanaian contingents. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that in all these incidents the UN soldiers suffered no casualties.

The UNIFIL spokesman also said that last week 6 terrorists fired at a roadblock manned by the Fijian unit. The unit returned fire, and there were no casualties. In the last month UNIFIL soldiers also confiscated a large amount of weapons in their roadblocks, including anti-tank weapons.

JERUSALEM POST on U.S. Aid As Liability

TA171002 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Oct 86 p 20

[Article by economic editor Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] Israeli confidence in continuing American aid infusions appears to be the major reason for its reluctance to change its current economic structure.

It is a misconception to believe that the Americans are about to demand the implementation of a comprehensive economic programme.

During their recent visit to Washington, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim were given to understand that Israel would be able to reduce its U.S. debt repayment by means of a lower interest rate: a cut worth about a quarter of a billion dollars per year for the next few years.

But why are the Americans being so accomodating to Israel while cutting assistance to other traditional allies? Why are Israel and Egypt getting $5b. out of the $13b. American foreign aid budget?

Egypt is now regarded as the major Arab power, taking on added importance with the rise of fundamentalism in Iran. The fear of a similar rise in Egypt provides the basis for much of the American support for President Mubarak. It must also be remembered that America practises a kind of equality policy as regards aid for the two Camp David signatories.

Thus, despite the Gramm-Rudman-imposed foreign aid cutbacks, the Reagan administration is likely to minimize the debt repayment burden on both Egypt and Israel. It is widely believed to be in the Americans' best interests to keep the two Middle Eastern neighbours happy and at peace — even cold peace. Camp David is regarded as one of America's finest foreign policy achievements; they are not likely to throw it away for the sake of a few dollars.

A close examination of U.S. aid to Israel reveals that much, if not most of it is directed towards defence. Israel spends a greater proportion of its budget on defence than any other nation: the ratio of defence expenditure to gross national product is about one to four, and it is only this kind of spending that allows Israel to maintain one of the world's most advanced armies.

American aid is geared to the maintenance of that modern, sophisticated force rather than to a high living standard for Israel's population.

First and foremost, the Americans believe, Israel's defence budget should be sacrosanct. It should not be cut. Many argue, indeed, that a strong IDF is the best guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be introduced into the region.

Of course, it must be added, the Americans also derive tremendous benefit in their own weapons systems development and deployment from Israel's experience in the war arena.

Israeli officials believe that the Americans have in Israel a tremendous strategic asset, and that the U.S. should pay the same price for that asset as has been paid to members of the NATO alliance.

Both Republicans and Democrats hold that Israel provides a real value for the money, and even the traditionally less-enthusiastic Republicans are firmly behind Israel as a basic U.S. security interest.

The process of growing Israel dependence on the U.S. seems irreversible, since the needs are growing while Israel's economic capacity has stagnated.

This situation is cause for considerable concern among certain top Israeli officials. They realize that the continual infusions of American aid prevent Israel from rebuilding its economy with a proper growth programme and the establishment of an infrastructure conducive to competitive industry.

Many officials fear that economic attache Dan Halperin's achievement in winning huge American financial support for Israel, once hailed as a masterstroke, may in the end prove a massive liability.

Shultz Seen Working Against Settlement Plans

TA190950 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Report from Washington by Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Secretary of State George Shultz has urged Israel not to expand its network of settlements on the West Bank following the rotation.

The secretary has also cautioned against any change in Israeli policy toward the Temple Mount area in Jerusalem.

Several Arab states are said to have expressed concern to Washington in recent days of a possible change in Israeli policy on this sensitive issue.

Israeli officials have denied any intention of changing their policy.

Shultz raised these concerns on Friday during a meeting at the State Department with visiting Labour MK [Knesset Member] Abba Eban and Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne. Clearly, the secretary was concerned about possible changes in Israeli policy when Yitzhaq Shamir is prime minister.

According to U.S. and Israeli sources, Shultz was especially anxious to signal U.S. opposition to any increase in settlement activity.

As revealed in *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday, Herut settlement officials are damning [as published] a renewed settlement drive in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A plan calling for 41 new settlements in the territories has been put together by the Samaria and Judaea Planning Staff of the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Division, under Matityahu Drobles of Herut, co-chief of the division.

According to a Drobles aide, the settlement chief was to present the plan to Shamir last week. Drobles has denied that the meeting took place and has said he had never accepted the plan.

Eban also delivered to Shultz a personal message from Shimon Peres. Eban and Shultz met tete-a-tete for five minutes to discuss that message, according to Israeli sources. Rosenne did not join Eban during that brief exchange. The contents of Peres's message were not disclosed.

Shamir, meanwhile, has formally asked the State Department to shut the PLO's information office in Washington and also to work toward the closure of other PLO offices around the world. On Friday, Rosenne presented Shultz with a note from Shamir, complaining of the PLO offices.

The Shamir note cited the PLO's claim of responsibility for the hand-grenade attack on Wednesday night in the Old City.

The U.S. does not recognize the PLO but, since 1978, has still allowed the PLO to maintain an office in the American capital. State Department officials have said that they have no choice but to do so under existing U.S. law.

The office, staffed by permanent residents of the U.S., must register with the U.S. Justice Department as a foreign agent and file regular reports of its activities.

Last year, the Washington operation received $280,000 from the PLO to "bring the views of the Palestinian people" to the attention of American public.

U.S. officials noted that the Justice Department lately has been investigating the Washington activities of the PLO.

AL-SHA'B on Mubarak's Mideast Policy, U.S. Ties

TA171617 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Limited Options"]

[Text] In press statements published in London yesterday Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that Egypt will modify its positions should Israel adopt a hard-line position after Yitzhaq Shamir's assumption of the Israeli premiership.

Although Mubarak was not decisive and only hinted that this possibility might arise, this statement still reflects many of the characteristics of Egyptian policy. Perhaps the first thing that draws attention is the amazing insistence that Shim'on Peres was "moderate" and "flexible." Consequently one should expect inflexibility from Shamir. Mubarak is still trying to convince othes (and maybe himself) that Peres made a concession in the Alexandria meeting when he agreed to the idea of convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East. This assertion becomes a source of ridicule when in every statement Peres explains that Israel has certain conditions for convening an international conference that will, in fact, convert this conference into mere decor and possibly prevent its convening altogether. Moreover, Peres himself declared very clearly a few days ago that Israel does not need an international conference and that it views direct negotiations as the only acceptable way.

Therefore, the problem of Egypt's modifying its positions (despite Mubarak's indecisiveness regarding this issue) is subject to doubt and questioning. The experiences of the past months have proved that the continued reliance of Mubarak's regime on the approach of Al- Sadat and his political, economic, and social philosophy has deprived Egypt of the power to formulate is political decisions independently. Experiences have also proved that Mubarak's regime was ready to make, and indeed made great political concessions to Israel at the request of the United States in return for a meeting which resulted in no more than a delay in the payment of part of the matured U.S. loan to Egypt, or Cairo's receipt of financial grants enabling it to pay part of the interest on this loan.

Mubarak's options in modifying the positions and policies of his regime seem extremely slim and limited as long as the Egyptian economy is dependent on the U.S. market, as long as the IMF dictates the Egyptian Government's economic and social options, and as long as the Egyptian regime persists on looking at affairs with U.S. eyes.

Agricultural Products Exported to PRC, Arab States

TA171619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin has said that Israel is exporting various agricultural goods to the PRC and has even provided it with agricultural know-how. Interviewed on our "Weekly Column" program, Minister Nehamkin added that Israel exports both directly and indirectly to Arab countries, including countries that are hostile toward us.

Gaza Strike Ends at Noon 16 Oct

TA171304 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
17 Oct 86 p 3

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The general strike declared in Gaza yesterday passed with relative quiet. The military authorities compelled the merchants to reopen their shops. Those who refused to do so found their doors either busted open or welded.

The strike was partial and life returned to normal by noon.

The organizers of the strike were protesting the oppressive policy the IDF has adopted in the Gaza Strip as well as the humiliation which the residents undergo, as defined by Gaza elements yesterday.

The security forces began to prepare for the strike in the early morning hours yesterday. Most of the shops were open during the early morning hours, but from 0900 on shops, including those on the main 'Umar al-Mukhtar Street, began to close down.

Policemen, soldiers, and border policemen wrenched locks of doors with the help of wires which were tied to jeeps, and pressure was applied to merchants in other cases.

At noon life returned to normal in the Gaza Strip. It should be noted that the universities and morning shifts in schools were also laid idle.

A Falastin flag was flown and slogans were painted in Rafah yesterday in condemnation of Israeli rule.

Security elements told *Ha'aretz* yesterday: "No commercial strike has been staged in the town of Gaza for many years.

The Civilian Administration acted to prevent the strike. Administration personnel yesterday held talks with the mayor and merchants, explained things, and tried to persuade them to maintain normal life in town."

It should be noted that since Yisra'el Kitaro's murder, IDF units have been conducting patrols in the Gaza Strip as well as searches on the bodies of residents and in their cars and houses. This frightens the residents and the mayor of Gaza yesterday again appealed to the authorities to stop the patrols in the Gaza Strip at once and to allow normal life to prevail in Gaza again.

ALGERIA

FLN's Bouhara Receives Visiting USSR Official

LD171906 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Mr Abderrezzak Bouhara, FLN official for external relations, received Mr Polyakov, ambassador and official Soviet representative, who is currently touring several Arab countries. During his talks the Soviet diplomat reported on the progress of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik and the Soviet viewpoint on this meeting. The talks also centered on relations between the two parties.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Revolutionary Forces Group

LD190028 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday [18 October] met the general secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland.

UN Envoy Discusses U.S. 'Blackmail,' Pressure

LD171136 Tripoli JANA in English 1634 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 12, Al Tomor 16, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam Turayki, the permanent representative of Great Al Jamahiriyah at U.N., has stressed that the problems facing U.N and its specialized organizations are a product of the blackmail and pressures pursued by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan against this international organizaton and its agencies. The aim, he adds, is to derail this organization from its objectives exploiting it to serve the policies of U.S. administration.

In his speech delivered at U.N General Assembly on discussion the 38th items on its agenda, Dr. Trayki has emphasized that the crisis that the U.N is going through is political rather than economic.

In this regard, he asserts that U.S Administration and some other imperialist super powers have awarded themselves the right of veto spearheaded by USA. They exploit veto to encourage aggression and expansionism as well as supporting racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

He calls for respecting the resolution of this international organization and the right of countries to exercising sovereignty and legitimate rights.

JANA Cites Report on 'Misinformation' Scandal

LD172154 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, safar 13, al Tomor 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency – Al-Jamahiriyah* weekly newspaper published by the Great Jamahiriyah's revolutionary committees, reported in its current issue out today the expansion of the political scandal and the campaign of misinformation prepared by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan to harm the people of jamahiriyah and its historic leadership.

The paper said that the excuses given by the "Mossad" dog, his justifications and his efforts to convince the world with his foolish policy off terrorising the nations that struggle for their liberty, had fallen and his administration has lost its credibility after the exposing of the secrets of its lies and misleading to the world and to the american people also.

The weekly pointed out that the nations of the world, and inside america itself, are outraged and protest against this cheap moral scandal. They demand revenge from the administration of U.S. scandals as a price for the colonisation of their minds' conception and for their misleading through the full recruitment of misleading imperialist media's trumpets.

The newspaper said: "The administration of the mad dog is paying the price of the scandal. Clique of the exposed administration started to crumble one by one. Only few days later the U.S. State Department's dog "Kalb" announced his resignation interpreting the confession of the U.S. Administration about this scandal practically and actually. By doing so he added another evidence on its uncivilised involvement in this ugly crime.

Italian Envoy Summoned Over UK Role

LD181623 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The Italian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah was summoned today to the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau because his country looks after British interests in the Great Jamahiriyah. He was handed a protest memorandum over the report published on 12 October 1986 in *The Daily Telegraph* to the effect that the U.S. Administration had supplied misleading information to Britain concerning alleged Libyan terrorist plans in Europe and the Mediterranean.

The memorandum noted that the Great Jamahiriyah regards Britain's attitudes and its making and spreading of false allegations against Libya as constituting intentional British participation with the United States in the disinformation campaign hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah. This campaign aims to influence British and world public opinion and intentionally and continually cast doubts on the firm attitudes of the Great Jamahiriyah, which rejects terrorism and has said so on various occasions. The memorandum confirmed that at a time when the Great Jamahiriyah rejects the British attitude to distort clear facts, it strongly protests and stands by its right to get all the information concerning the terrorist plan the United States alleges that the Great Jamahiriyah intends to carry out in Europe and the Mediterranean, which the United States said it had made available to Britain. Libya also stands by the request to get the alleged proof and information concerning the U.S. and British claims.

U.S. Military Officer Praises Al-Qadhdhafi

LD171212 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1107 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Oct (JANA) — In today's issue, the newspaper *Al-Fajr Al-Jadid*, which is published by JANA, carried in the column entitled "The Leader's Mail" the text of a letter addressed to the brother leader. The letter reads:

Dear Colonel al-Qadhdhafi,

I, Lieutenant Colonel (Michael Samuel) of the military medical corps [as received] in the state of Indiana, northern United States, am full of admiration for you. I devote my efforts, together with the people of the United States, to struggle for freedom against the government that so ruthlessly killed our children and robbed us of our lands. Our people have suffered much at the hands of these mad murderers who persist with their brutality — domestically and internationally.

Many people and countries continue to have great admiration for you; they appreciate your thoughts and consider you to be a model to follow — I am one of them.

I pray for you in my prayers, and I hope that in the future we will realize our objectives.

Sincerely yours,

Lt Col (Michael Samuel), United States.

Tripoli Cites Al-Qadhdhafi Interview With ABC-TV

LD182117 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The U.S. television network ABC has interviewed the brother leader of the revolution on the failed U.S.-Atlantic barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people, the causes of the peoples' struggle for freedom, and the Great Jamahiriyah's support for this struggle.

The brother leader of the revolution declared anew the Great Jamahiriyah's support for the peoples struggle for their freedom. He told ABC that the Libyan Arab people have trained the fighters of Zimbabwe, the Southwest African People's Organization, and the Palestinian revolution. He said: We are continuing this and we shall not retreat even if the United States were to hit us with nuclear bombs. The leader of triumph and challenge explained that if the struggle of peoples in the eyes of the Americans and the U.S. Administration is terrorism, then we are responsible for this. He said that the American people, who were misled by their media, would have supported us fully had they known the truth. But the American people are the victims of strong misinformation; they were persuaded that the struggle of the peoples and the support for this struggle by Libya is a terrorist action. The American people can ask for the proof; and even now, we challenge Reagan and his government to bring any proof of their allegations that Libya has practiced terrorism. The brother leader of the revolution told ABC that the U.S. citizen is a victim of Zionism in the United States, which is led by Reagan, Israel's rabid dog, who does not represent the American people; rather he represents Zionism and fights on behalf of the Israelis.

The leader of triumph and challenge declared that there are no problems between Libya and the United States; but there is a problem between the Israelis and the Arabs and Reagan wants to defend the Israelis and hit the Arabs. This means that the American people are helpless, being ruled by such a person. He pointed out that the U.S. secretary of state is a Zionist Jew and that he is utilizing the United States for the interests of his people.

The brother leader of revolution, the leader of triumph and challenge, told the American people that if the United States continues its aggression and conspiracy against the Libyan Arab people, he would be forced to form an international army numbering tens of thousands — hundreds of thousands, rather — to fight on the five continents of the world and inside the United States itself. He said: The people support me and 150 million Arab citizens and millions among the world peoples are with me. He explained that he was not talking about the Arab leaders, who do not number more than 20 and some of whom are agents and slaves of the United States, including Al-Sadat, who was killed by the Egyptian people because he was an agent of the United States and because he recognised the occupation of Arab Palestine.

The brother leader of the revolution was asked about the extent of his expection of another U.S. military attack against the Great Jamahiriyah. He answered that because the first attack took place without justification and because the man who carried it out is mad and is still in power, we expect this at any time. The leader of triumph and challenge answered a question concerning the possibility of his sitting down with the Americans to solve the problems peacefully by saying that it is possible to do so with another U.S. president, but not with Reagan; I do not respect him and I do not recognize him as a President. He is an agent for the Israelis, and when a sensible president comes, I will negotiate with him. He should represent the interests of the U.S. people, not those of the Israelis. Israel is an entity set up in the middle of the Arab homeland; what has the United States got to do with this? This is a matter between the Arabs and the Israelis. We do not want the USSR and the United States to intervene in this problem. Leave us alone with Israel to liquidate each other or to recognize each other. We are closer to each other in the end.

The leader explained, in answering a question on the chances of Libya becoming communist, by saying that the matter is a political one, not a religious one. Castro was not communist and you have turned him into one. Nicaragua is not communist now, but you will force it to become so.

Concerning the effect of the U.S. economic measures on Libya, the leader of triumph and challenge declared that the Great Jamahiriyah suffers no crisis and said that the United States is a superpower and it has huge potential and can influence people, starve them, and terrorize them. It has proved its barbarism but Libya does not suffer from any crisis.

JANA: PARIS MATCH Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi

LD191757 Tripoli JANA in English 1629 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Punctuation as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 15, Al Tomor 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution, leader of victory and defiance, declared that American imperialism is seeking to turn Europe into an arena of violence.

In an interview with the French magazine *Paris Match* recently the leader of the revolution pointed out that the American Administration is ready to sacrifice Europe for the defence of America. He said for this reason the Americans deployed their medium range missiles in Europe so as third world war would start in Europe thus the Europeans who are aware of this fact fear American domination.

The leader of the revolution ruled out the participation of the French Government in any future aggression which might be carried out by the American Administration against Great Jamahiriyah. He said "The first American attack was an act of evil and the whole world condemned Reagan except the American aircraft carrier Britain and the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine.

The leader of the revolution asserted anew that if America used its military might he will be bound to leave Libya to set up an army on international level consisting of guerrillas and commandos to destroy the American empire.

He said the American fleets, intercontinental missiles and nuclear bombs will be impotent in fighting this invisible army. Tens of thousands of secret fighters carrying the threat of danger. This is well known matter. There is no organised army able to confront a secret army. It was secret armies which always put an end to empires. This is my last warning and I will not hesitate.

The leader of victory and defiance, refuted all claims which accuse Great Jamahiriyah of terrorism. In a reply to a question by the *Paris Match*, the leader pointed out we did not carry out any terrorist act either in Europe or America but if we decided to do so there is no border unpenetrable.

Regarding a question on the stance of the Soviet Union in case of a new American attack against Libya, the leader said "This concerns the Soviet Union. Regarding the reply of the Soviet leader Gorbachev on the proposal to join Warsaw Pact, the leader of victory and defiance made clear that he called for the establishment of an anti-imperialist alliance wider and more comprehensive than Warsaw alliance and that will be achieved.

Regarding the Reykjavik summit, the leader said "It is like past summits is doomed to failure. He made clear that the Soviet Union would like to put an end to arms race while America would like to turn the whole globe into its vital sphere.

The leader added "The Americans are not interested in peace and Israeli mad dog Reagan told his friends that the summit is a historical opportunity for America to gain strategic victory over the Soviet Union and Gorbachev will one day know that he was deceived.

Regarding a question on recent bombings in the French capital Paris, the leader of victory and defiance said "I have conveyed my regret to the French Government on the victims of this acts. I was astonished at the wave of violence which France experienced I do not know what France has done to have become a scene of these acts. Perhaps there are things which we do not know. The reason for that is that France is embroiled in the conflict in the Arab region also France and other European countries in Europe are training terrorist groups and the countries of that region have their terrorist groups. This transfered the violence of that region to European soil. This violence will not end as long as the Arab-Zionist conflict is not resolved.

On the statements of the French prime minister before the General Assembly in the United Nations in which he accused Great Jamahiriyah as the cause of disturbance of stability in Chad, the leader of the revolution declared anew that France is responsible for the unstability in Chad. He said "France must withdraw its forces from there and France was responsible for undermining the stability of many African countries. France organised coups in Central Africa, Chad, Congo, Guinea and Niger and in general all French colonies suffered and may suffer coups sponsered by France which would like to have specific regimes. Even if the stability of one country is sacrificed we oppose that. If a French soldier enters Chad we will enter Chad. If France entered the battle in Chad we will enter battle there. We are the nearest to help secure the peace and stability in Chad.

The leader of the revolution declared anew that Great Jamahiriyah is against the division of Chad. He said the legitimacy lies in the provisional Government of National Unity and the existing regime in Ndjamena is illegal regime. It is a minority regime protected by France and there is no government in Ndjamena.

The leader of the revolution, victory and defiance, asserted that the crusaders' hatred towards the Arabs is being born again in the west it is a permanent hatred revived by the alliance with the Zionist enemy. He said "We must make that clear to the whole world and expose the existence of this racist alliance against Islam and the Arabs.

The leader added that the crusaders' war has not ended and the crusaders' onslaught is a tragedy to human civilisation. We thought that the West went beyond the level of religious fanaticism and racial hatred but here it is starting that again.

On a question by the magazine *Paris Match* on American plots against Great Jamahiriyah, the leader replied "The American Administration trained terrorists and got them into Libya and that happened in 1984. We found them in a building manufacturing explosives and preparing attacks and I know that the West and America continue to train terrorists to get them to Libya. The West is guilty of official terrorism towards Libya and Syria. The terrorists who carried out attacks against civilians in Syria were trained in the West and they are at present in West

Germany and the American aircraft carrier — Britain.

The leader of the revolution reaffirmed that the great Al Fatih revolution is a national and international revolution and that he is leaving this revolution without a position. He told the correspondent of *Paris Match* this is one thing you do not understand, I have no official position this is a Jamahiriyah and not a republic. I am leading the Libyan Arab people. The whole Libyan Arab people is behind me and this makes me stronger than ever.

JANA: Delegate Addresses World Peace Congress

LD200452 Tripoli JANA in English 1705 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, Al-Tomor 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The delegation of Great Jamahiriya to the World Peace Conference held at present in Copenhagen urged all peace-loving peoples to stand in the face of state terrorism being practiced by American imperialism against peoples opposing its colonial policy.

Furthermore the delegation urged progressive forces to declare collective struggle against the threat of terrorism being conducted by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan against progressive peoples and liberation movements fighting for their freedom.

AL-JAMAHIRIYAH Cited on Coast Fortifications

LD171901 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, Al Tomor 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency – Al-Jamahiriya* weekly newspaper published by Great Jamahiriya's revolution committees highlighted in its current issue out this morning, in reporting and in photographs, the reception of the vanguards of the armed people to the leader of victory and defiance during his inspection visit to the work being carried out on the fortifications and reinforcements along the Libyan Arab coast.

The newspaper said "people's masses have declared the end of submission era and the time of imperialist bases to teach the greedy enemy lessons in the arts of wars similar to the lessons the Libyan Arab people taught in the past in Al Qirdhabiah battle of 1915, enemy's defeat in 1805 in Darnah and their 1986 defeat in the Gulf of Sidra".

The paper pointed out that the fortification of the Libyan Arab coast is a preparation for the big battle, the decisive battle between the steadfast desert and the cowardly fleets.

Al-Jamahiriyah said: "The vanguards of the armed people actually chant slogans to make the song of defiance the masses loudly chant: "In salvation of the homeland, we will be your soldiers to fortify your coast". They chant, hands carrying spades and shovels beside the barbed wire and mines that will burn the enemy."

MAURITANIA

President Receives Senegalese Foreign Minister

LD180934 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, this evening received Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall.

After the meeting, which was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ibrahima Fall gave our correspondent (Deh Ould Abdi) a statement at the beginning of which he expressed his satisfaction with President Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya's decision to receive him immediately on his arrival. He pointed out that this measure represents a special privilege granted by the president to the Senegalese people and a high appreciation of President Abdou Diouf.

He pointed out that the message which he conveyed to the head of state as the chairman of the West African economic group and the treaty of nonaggression and cooperation in the field of defense concerns regional cooperation between the two countries and their bilateral cooperation.

The Senegalese foreign minister arrived in Nouakchott this evening, where he was received at the airport by Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih. [passage omitted]

Holds Talks, Departs

LD182302 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall left the capital this evening after a short visit to our country. He was received by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [MCNS], when he handed over a message from his brother and friend President Abdou Diouf.

The Senegalese minister held a working session with Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the MCNS and minister of foreign afffairs and cooperation, this morning.

Ibrahimi Fall summed up the outcome of the talks he held during his visit to the station's correspondent, saying that he had briefed the national press of his meeting with the head of state immediately after his arrival in Mauritania and expressed his full appreciation to the president for the good treatment accorded to him. Concerning the talks he held with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Ibrahimi Fall said that they had reviewed the multilateral cooperation between the two countries. The fruitful cooperation, he said, focuses on various fields, particularly the movement of people and their stay, and the population's relationships on both sides of the river, in addition to the economic, social, and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

He stressed that he also reviewed with Col Ould Minnih questions of regional cooperation and current international issues. He stressed that they reviewed these question in depth and stressed the identical views of Mauritania and Senegal and their determination to bolster their bilateral cooperation in the various fields. The Senegalese foreign minister was seen off by Col Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the MCNS and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and senior officials.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Interviewed on Debts, Rebels

LD171745 Kuwait KUNA in English 1553 GMT 17 Oct 86

[By Hosni Emam]

[Text] London, Oct 17 (KUNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Al Sadiq al-Mahdi said here Friday that his country intends to make a review of its huge foreign debts and will commit itself only to the legal parts of those debts.

In an interview with *Kuwait News Agency* Al-Mahdi, who is currently on a visit to Britain, said Sudan is at present making wide-ranging contacts to convince the debtors of the conditions of those debts which had been given to an illegitimate government "Therefore we hope that democratic Sudan will not bear repaying the dictatorship debts."

Al-Mahdi called for alleviating those debts "through freezing and cancellation" pointing out that Canada, Italy and Holland have agreed to do so.

The Sudanese premier emphasized that Sudan is only committed to "the (?part) of the debts that is legally binding, and that repaying of debts should be carried out in a way that does not lead to the deprivation of our people, but to allocate a specific precentage of the value of our exports for annual repayment of debts."

Al-Mahdi pointed to the short-term reforms carried out by his government with the aim of offsetting the budget deficit, and to increase the agricultural and industrial production, in addition to the banking reforms that aim at restoring confidence in the Sudanese economy.

The Sudanese Government is at present preparing for a long-term plan for salvaging the Sudanese economy, that is due to be implemented as of next year, Al-Mahdi disclosed.

On the negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Al-Mahdi said it was agreed that an IMF delegation makes a visit to Sudan to discuss details of the Sudanese plan and expressed optimism that this will organize Sudan's relations with the international fund and restore confidence in the Sudanese economy.

He also disclosed that Sudan is currently preparing for holding a conference for investors to discuss problems and obstacles facing them in the country.

On his country's economic and political relations with the U.S. and the West in general, Al-Mahdi said Sudan is a democratic country that is working in all fields for just peace and is adopting a non-biased stance in the international struggle.

Answering a question on the problem of southern Sudan, Al-Mahdi emphasized that there is no reason for real differences, adding that the negotiations with the rebel leader John Garang had been very successful and an agreement on a ceasefire had been on its way to be declared but was blocked by the downing of the Sudanese civilian airplane by the rebels.

The Sudanese premier expressed belief that the majority of the southern Sudanese are not supporting Garang movement, and with those people "we can start direct negotiations to discuss main problems which are religion, policy, Arab and African belonging and just participation in the authority then the fair distribution of wealth."

Al-Mahdi expressed belief that a settlement for those issues could be realized and accused Ethiopia of directly extending material, political, and military support for the rebels in the South.

The rebel movement in south Sudan was originally created as a external regional answer "to the Sudanese-Egyptian axis by the Libyan-Ethiopian-South Yemeni axis."

After former President Ja'far Numayri was toppled, and after Sudan has abandoned the policies of axes for good, and adhered to the policy of good neighborly relations, Libya and South Yemen stopped supporting the rebel movement, but the Ethiopian factor is still very strong.

He added that no serious negotiations with Garang are possible unless the Ethiopian control on his movement is over the Addis Ababa allows him to negotiate. [sentence as received]

Al-Mahdi called on the Sudan Liberation Movement, led by Garang, to abandon terrorism, such as downing civilian airplanes and exposing the lives of civilians to danger so that they can take part in the national constitutional conference in Sudan.

Mahdi said he is optimistic that the problem of southern Sudan can be solved because all Sudanese political forces agree on a peaceful settlement, and because the big southern political forces, which do not agree with Garang, are ready to join that settlement.

Al-Mahdi denied that Egyptian or Libyan forces are currently in Sudan, saying "I have no knowledge about presence of foreign troops in Sudan."

He also said that he will visit Tehran soon in the framework of bilateral relations and not that of the war betwen Iraq and Iran."

The premier added that the final date of that visit has not been set yet, but he is hoping it will take place next November.

He called for an end to the Gulf war "but how to reach that objective is an issue that I don't want to speak about before sufficient preparations."

On relations between Sudan and Egypt and the demand to hand Numayri back to Khartoum, Al-Mahdi said this issue was not set as a condition for relations with Egypt, but affirmed that the Sudanese people are demanding the extradition of Numayri to face trial "and we hope the Egyptian authorities will respect that wish."

Al-Mahdi held a press conference later today and spoke on similar topics and the results of his visit to Britain, which started Monday and will come to a close this weekend.

Al-Mahdi on Cancellation of Islamic Laws, Rebels

JN181852 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] London 18 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has affirmed that his government will cancel the Islamic laws imposed by deposed President Numayri in September 1983, adding that these laws will be replaced by other laws acceptable to all sides. This came during his meeting with the Sudanese community and students in the United Kingdom at the Sudanese Embassy in London last night. During the meeting, the prime minister also reviewed the political situation in the country, foreign policy issues, economic issues, the refugees problem, and the rebellion in southern Sudan.

The prime minister announced that his government will resort to military, security, political, and diplomatic solutions until it makes sure the rebel movement has freed itself from foreign influence or proves that it deserves to be talked to. The meeting was attended by the ministers of labor and finance, the Sudanese ambassador in London and the embassy staff, the prime minister's accompanying delegation, and a large number of members of the Sudanese community in the United Kingdom. It was also attended by Attorney General 'Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih, who arrived in London from Saudi Arabia on 16 October for treatment after he was hurt in a car accident there. He was reported to be in a good condition.

Al-Mirghani on Egyptian, Libyan Ties, South

JN191547 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 17

[Interview with Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's Council of State, by Babakir Hasan Makki in Khartoum — date not given]

[Text] [Makki] Do you feel that Sudan's democratic system is strong enough so that it will be difficult for another military coup to occur?

[Al-Mirghani] The Sudanese people and their valiant Armed Forces — which are an indivisible part of the people — love freedom and democracy and are anxious to preserve them. The May autocratic period was a harsh experience from which the Sudanese people and Armed Forces have emerged with a greater determination to preserve democracy and democratic aims.

I believe that of all political activities a sound practice of democracy safeguards the success and consolidation of Sudan's third democratic experience, and strengthens the Sudanese people's march toward the achievement of their objectives and aspirations for a free and honorable life.

[Makki] How do you reconcile your rapprochement with Libya and your special relations with Egypt — in view of the fact that the Cairo and Tripoli governments are more hostile to each other than at any time in the past?

[Al-Mirghani] Sudan's external relations are founded on clear bases, namely good-neighborliness, noninterference in the affairs of others, and shunning international axes and alliances. Thus we in Sudan are masters of our own will. We make our own political decisions; they are not imposed on us. On such a basis our relations with fraternal Egypt are good, and our relations with fraternal libya are also good.

As I have said, we do not interfere in the affairs of others. Similarly, we do not allow others to interfere in our affairs.

[Makki] You try hard to avoid directly accusing Ethiopia of supporting the mutiny, although the signs are that John Garang's movement springs from Ethiopia?

[Al-Mirghani] We are anxious to maintain good relations with our neighbors on the condition that they do not interfere in our internal affairs. Ethiopian officials have denied that they support John Garang's movement, and we hope that Ethiopia will not in fact support that movement. The issue of southern Sudan is an internal affair and the Sudanese people are capable of solving it peacefully through dialogue and peace.

[Makki] There are those who say that Sudan could annoy Ethiopia a great deal by opening its eastern border to the Eritrean fronts so that they can fight the Ethiopian regime?

[Al-Mirghani] I have said to you that we do not believe in interfering in the affairs of others. We are not trustees for anyone. Equally, we do not accept that anyone should be a trustee over us.

As we are anxious to maintain good relations with our neighbors, we do not allow any of the groups opposed to the neighboring states to use Sudanese territory in any military or political action opposed to that country be it Ethiopia, Uganda, or any other neighboring country. Moreover, we believe that differences should be resolved through peaceful means and not by war, through dialogue and not violence — particularly since we have the experience of what is happening in southern Sudan.

[Makki] Following your resumption of relations with the Soviet Union do you intend to equip the Sudanese Armed Forces with Soviet arms? How great is the support you expect in that regard?

[Al-Mirghani] There is no doubt that in light of its clear and open foreign policy, Sudan opens the door for joint cooperation, friendship, and fraternity with all states. Our doors are not closed to anyone — except to those who want to deprive us of our will and our right to make our decisions.

Therefore, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sudan in this field is a natural result of our foreign policy that aims to have balanced, good relations with everyone.

[Makki] Do you not believe that relations with the United States have been cool since the former regime was overthrown? If the answer is negative, what do you expect from the United States in the coming period?

[Al-Mirghani] Our relations with the United States are good. We expect they will develop further in all fields to serve our joint interests, particularly since our foreign policy is clear, and, consequently, we maintain good relations with everyone. We are very anxious to preserve such a situation.

[Makki] What is your view of the GCC experiment, and what is the aid received by Sudan from all the GCC states?

[Al-Mirghani] I believe that the GCC is a pioneering and very useful experience. There is a pressing need for such an experiment in our world today because it is the first step toward the achievement of total Arab unity. We are watching with admiration the GCC experiment which has completed the stage of establishment and entered the stage of serious work that serves the Arab people in the GCC states.

The GCC experiment is a pioneering and very successful experiment because it is appropriate for the present historic circumstances of our Arab nation and is proceeding toward a future with wide horizons.

Sudan's relations with the GCC states are very good and fruitful. They have assisted Sudan in all fields. We look to further joint work and cooperation in the future, God willing.

[Makki] What will your stand be if it emerges that the resolution of the southern Sudan problem is connected with the suspension of the Islamic laws and the return to the secular constitution?

[Al-Mirghani] The southern problem began with the presence of imperialism in Sudan prior to its independence. It continued throughout the 30 years of national rule fluctutating between conflict and differences in view. There were conflicting decisions and attempts to impose solutions from above, solutions that were far removed from the grassroots. No suitable solution to the problem was reached. The problem existed before the enactment of the September 1982 Islamic laws.

In my view, the resolution of the southern problem is through democratic dialogue, first by the suspension of acts of violence so that all the citizens of Sudan — northerners and southerners — can sit down together and lay down the bases for restoring stability to southern Sudan.

'Arafat Arrives on Official Visit 18 Oct

JN181809 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in the country at 1620 today on an official visit during which he will meet with state officials. In a statement to SUNA, the Palestinian leader denied that the PLO has decided to move its offices in Tunis to some Arab countries, adding that there is no such plan. He also said his visit to Khartoum coincides with the conference of the General Union of Palestinian Engineers which began in Khartoum today, pointing out that Khartoum's hosting of this conference will be appreciated by the Palestinian people.

Regarding contacts between the PLO and Egypt, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian leadership has never stopped its contacts with the Egyptian officials, pointing out that he would visit Cairo when he feels that such a visit is necessary. 'Arafat was received at the airport by State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna and the PLO representative in Khartoum.

Confers With Al-Mirghani

JN191551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this morning. They discussed a number of Arab and Islamic issues. 'Arafat arrived in the country yesterday afternoon. 'Arafat said the meeting stressed the need to stop the Iraq-Iran war which is causing great damage to our Arab and Islamic nation, adding that they also discussed Israel's attempts to penetrate the friendly African Continent, as well as the situation in southern Lebanon and the Israeli enemy's continued aggression against the Palestinians and their Lebanese brothers.

The Palestinian leader also met with State Council members Idris al-Banna, 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, and Pacifico Lado. Al-Banna said the meeting reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and the Iraq-Iran war in particular, as well as the Gulf states' position toward the war.

Al-Mahdi To Reopen Iranian Embassy in November

JN171118 Khartoum SUNA in English 0948 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 17 (SUNA) — Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will reopen Sudan Embassy in Tehran during his forthcoming visit to Iran scheduled for next Nov.

The Iranian deputy charge d'affaires will leave for Tehran lately current month [as received] to follow-up preparations for reopening the embassy with the concerned authorities there.

On the other hand Secretary-General of the Iranian Red Crescent Dr. Wahid Dast [name as received] is due here today on a five-day visit during which he will meet government officials and witness the delivery of an Iranian ship loaded with food and other items donated for areas affected by famine.

Finance Minister Returns, Makes Statement

JN191208 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 19 (SUNA) — Sudan is to begin immediately withdrawing from the recently released U.S. assistance to Sudan. Finance Minister Bashir 'Umar said.

'Umar told (SUNA) upon arrival yesterday from London that there were no problems facing withdrawing specially after the return of the United States Agency for International Development (US AID) to Sudan.

He said his talks in U.S. and the five European countries he visited were fruitful, positive and successful and that the concerned parties had expressed their willingness to continue cooperation with Sduan.

Regarding his meetings with the officials of the International Monetary Fund, 'Umar said for the first time ever we had discussed the problems presented by the Sudan and those prepared by the fund.

He said there were several points of common understanding between Sduan and the two institutions but there were also different points of views.

The minister stated that details would be worked out during the upcoming meeting next month between Sudanese officials and a joint mission of the World Bank and the IMF.

Reportage on Reaction to Eritrean Bomb Blast

Mob Burns Eritrean Offices

NC180953 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 18 (AFP) — An angry mob in the Sudanese town of Kassala burned down offices and shops belonging to refugees from the nearby Ethiopian province of Eritrea after a bombing incident in the town on Thursday, a Sudanese newspaper said here on Saturday.

The *Al-Rayah* newspaper, owned by an Islamic opposition group, also said that Sudanese officials had detained a large number of activists from Eritrean independence groups after the blast, which killed one person and injured another.

The attack, allegedly carried out by a man who was later arrested in possession of a remote-control detonation device, blew up a car in which four members of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Command (ELF) were travelling.

It is being seen as the latest episode in a feud within the ELF, which is one of several groups fighting for Eritrea to become independent from Ethiopia.

The paper said the man who was detained on suspicion of detonating the bomb, a Mr Aforky, was an Eritrean. He was caught by a women who had watched him operating the remote control device.

Immediately after the blast angry residents of Kassala called for Eritrean exiles to be banned from the town. The mob burned down all shops and offices belonging to the many Eritrean exile groups in Kassala, the paper said.

Those arrested by Sudanese security officials included Saleh Osman Sabbi, head of the ELF, and some of his aides, the paper said.

Al-Rayah also quoted Muhammad 'Azzaz, a spokesman for the Eritrean coordination office in Kassala, as saying that the bomb was set off "by Eritrean agents of the Ethiopian intelligence services" in order to discredit the exile groups in Sudan.

And the Khartoum daily paper *Al-Siyasah* quoted an ELF spokesman as saying that the incident was engineered by "foreign and non-Eritrean elements".

All indications pointed to Ethiopian involvement in the killings, the spokesman was quoted as saying.

Interior Minister on Attack

JN182012 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — The competent authorities in the Interior Ministry have taken strict security measures in the city of Kassala in the Eastern Region following the car bomb incident last Thursday that left one Eritrean dead. The security measures, which will cover all of the disputing Eritrean factions, aim to identify the perpetraters.

In a statement to the press today, Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn said that this kind of incident is not familiar to the Sudanese and described it as a crime which has nothing to do with the Sudanese people's manners and nature. He also regretted the Eritrean factions' recourse to this method, stressing that Sudan rejects being a place for the settling their scores and that by such behavior the Eritreans are sowing the seeds of differences between themselves and the Sudanese people.

It is noteworthy that a booby-trapped car was detonated by an Eritrean with a remote-control detonation device in the city of Kassala last Thursday. The blast killed one person and another died at the hospital of his wounds. Two others, one of them 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jaylani one of the leaders of the Liberation Front United Organization, managed to escape death.

Eritrean Front Accuses Ethiopia

JN181034 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum Oct. 18 (SUNA) — The Eritrean Liberation Front United Organization has condemned the bomb-car incident which took place in Kassala town eastern Sudan last Thursday.

A spokesman for the Front said that foreign parties were behind the incident adding that all evidences refer to Ethiopia which has been working against Sudan's unity and for spoiling the good relations between Sudan and the Eritrean people.

All leaders of the Eritrean revolutionary factions who are in Sudan were arrested following the incident, the spokesman said.

The Sudanese Government has the right to take what it sees necessary security procedures hoping that they would not be on the account of the Eritrean revolution, he concluded.

It is worth noting that an Eritrean man was killed, one seriously injured and otehr two Eritreans escaped unhurt when a bomb-car went off by a remote-control device in Kassala town last Thursday.

Investigations revealed that the incident occurred due to disputes among the Eritrean warring factions.

Security Measures Adopted Following Blast

JN191134 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 19 (SUNA) — Military of Interior has imposed tight security measures on all Eritrean factions in the eastern town of Kassala in the wake of a car-bomb explosion in which one Eritrean was killed.

Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn described the incident as a criminal act which does not belong to the moral and nature of the Sudanese people.

He expressed regret for the behaviour of the Eritrean factions and stressed that Sduan strongly rejects to be used for settling accounts.

He said the Eritrean are sowing seeds of differences between them and the Sudanese people by such attitude which we reject.

Eritrean Rebel Leaders Reportedly Arrested

JN191307 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Oct (QNA) — Sudan's Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn has confirmed the reported arrest by Sudanese security authorities of Eritrean guerrilla group leaders for blowing up a car in which some Eirtrean leaders in Kassala, eastern Sudan, were riding on 17 October. The minister said in a statement published by the Dubayy-based *Al-Bayan* today that the aim is to demonstrate that a repetition of what happened will not be allowed and that Sudan's security will not be trifled with.

He made it clear that the man who detonated the car, an Eritrean named (Afork), was arrested with the help of a Sudanese woman who saw him detonate the electronic device. The minister said 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jilani, head of the Eritrean Liberation Front — the Revolutionary Committee wing — was hurt in the incident.

Yesterday, two Sudanese newspapers reported the arrest of leaders of the Eritrean groups in the wake of the incident.

SPLA Forces Attack Abyei Garrison 8 Oct

EA172300 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The SPLA units of (Mormor), (Kazuk) and Nile task forces under overall command of Lieutenant Daniel Aweid Akuot and under combat command of Captain Samuel Deng Deng attacked the enemy garrison at Abyei on 8 October this year and killed over 43 enemy soldiers, including 1 officer whose name was not immediately known. Seventeen more enemy soldiers were also wounded in the attack.

According to our correspondent in the area the whole of the enemy garrison was taken by surprise and thrown into confusion. More than 10 of the enemy soldiers escaped during the confusion towards Aweil and many others to an unknown destination.

In another development six enemy soldiers have been killed and eight others seriously wounded in a landmine explosion between Abyei and (Mualate). The lorry on which they were traveling was completely destroyed. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister on Ties With PLO, Libya

JN192114 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 10

[Excerpts] Rabat — Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk has said that no pressures whatsoever will change his government's decision to ban the armed Palestinian presence in his country. Interviewed by *Al-Ittihad* in the Moroccan capital, he added that this decision was taken with the agreement of the Palestinian leadership 3 months before the Zionist raid on Hammam al-Shatt last year because keeping the military bases away from the field becomes harmful, ineffective, and useless as the soldier becomes accustomed to what does not conform to the cause for which he is struggling when he stays outside the field of resistance for a long time.

He added: "The decision was not implemented at that time to prevent any misunderstanding that it was adopted for fear of the Israelis. Neither the raid nor any country can influence us or our position and support of the Palestine question." Hedi Mabrouk did not deny Tunisian pressures on the PLO to prevent the entry of some Palestinian leaders or to refrain from renewing passports because this is in line with the decision that says "welcome only to the political and information leadership." [passage omitted]

He said Tunisia's relationship with the Palestine question is based on five points: First, Palestine is a daily concern for every Tunisian citizen regardless of his responsibilities or social preoccupations. Second, the Tunisian policy toward the Palestine question is a unified and steady policy, and not a policy of individuals. Third, rejection of any interference to channel Tunisian-Palestinian relations in any direction. Fourth, acceptance of the Palestinian military presence in Tunisia took place under certain circumstances which have now changed, rendering this presence useless or ineffective. Fifth, to increase support for and backing of the PLO in the diplomatic and information fields.

He added that the PLO representative in Tunis was informed that disorderly contacts with the Tunisian quarters and organs were no longer allowed and that contacts between the PLO and the concerned Tunisian quarters could only be carried out through one channel to which a Tunisian official was assigned. [passage omitted]

Regarding Libyan-Tunisian relations, the Tunisian official disclosed that meetings are being scheduled for the two countries' officials, indicating that the Libyan UN envoy embarked on a positive gesture expressing the desire to resolve all issues which caused tension in bilateral relations. He said that the Libyan Government had paid $1.5 billion out of $4.5 billion due to Tunisian Airlines at Libyan banks. [passage omitted]

Bourguiba Receives Algeria's Ibrahimi

LD182028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, at noon today at Carthage Palace in Tunis. Also in attendance were Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, Foreign Affairs Minister Hedi Mabrouk, Mansour Shkiri, minister attached to the president; and Ait Chalal, Algerian ambassador to Tunisia.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi handed the Tunisian head of state a message of friendship and appreciation from President Chadli Bendjedid. The talks included the development of the bilateral relations and the means to bolster cooperation between the two countries.

On the other hand, the head of Algerian diplomacy had talks with the Tunisian prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. It was learned that the subject of these talks was the development of the situation in the West and the East.

It is noteworthy that Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi this morning arrived in the Tunisian capital heading an important delegation from his ministry, to participate in the work of the 86th ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

WESTERN SAHARA

42 Moroccans Reported Killed in 2 Attacks

LD171959 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Two attacks carried out by the Polisario Front resulted in 42 Moroccans being killed. The attacks took place in the Guelta Zammour sector, near Imilili.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Forces Claim 25 Killed in 15 Oct Clash

EA180419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Nakfa front — Units of the heroic EPLF forces have attacked enemy fortifications around Anseba River on the right flank of the Nakfa front. In 2 hours of fighting, starting at 1600 on 15 October, comrades took control of major enemy fortifications from (Abajegani) to (Embahra) towns. During the engagement, our combatants killed 25 and wounded 35 enemy soldiers. They also captured 13 assault rifles and large quantities of ammunition and hand grenades. After systematically passing through the fortifications, which were surrounded by enemy landmines, and carrying out a successful attack on the enemy, our comrades returned safely to base.

TANZANIA

Soviet Envoy Delivers Gorbachev Message

EA182102 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, head of the external affairs Department of the Secretariat of the National Executive Committee, today received on behalf of Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere a special message from the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The message, which was delivered by a special delegate, Yuriy Yukalov after the recent Reykajvik summit between President Reagan of the United States and the Russian leader Mikhail Gorbachev, was on disarmament. The message was delivered to Mwalimu Wyerere in his capacity as chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi and one of the six leaders in the world who are striving for peace.

UGANDA

Border Security Talks With Zaire Conclude

EA200410 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] A 13-man Ugandan delegation from Arua and Nebbi Districts has concluded a 5-day visit to Neighboring Zaire in Bunia, during which they held talks with Zairean officials on matters of bilateral interest. The visit was a follow-up of the previous meeting held at Arua and (Jegin) in Zaire last month with the purpose of evaluating the implementation of the decisions resolved earlier including border security, trade, movement of people and goods along the common border. In a joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, both delegations expressed satisfaction at the improved general situation along the common border.

On border trade, the two sides agreed to discourage smuggling, contrabands and illegal trade matters. They also recommended that a permanent border relations committee be set up between the two sister states to discuss and resolve border issues.

About Ugandan vehicles held in Zaire, it was agreed that a small Ugandan delegation of two or three people travel to Kisangani to inspect the several vehicles there and to recommend methods of their return. All Ugandan vehicles impounded in Bunia were officially handed over to the Ugandan delegation which had made arangements for their immediate return.

It was further resolved that a tripartite meeting including Sudan be arranged soon.

The Ugandan delegation led by the district administrator, Nebbi, Mr Tom Butime, included the district administrator of Arua, Mr (Angotu Wati), The Zairean delegation was led by a Kisangani-based governor of Upper Zaire Region, Mr (Salim Hamisi)

Trade Talks Held With Cuban Delegation

EA172226 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Cuban ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Angelo Nicolas), has paid a courtesy call on the minister without portfolio in the office of the president, now holding the portfolio of the Ministry of Commerce, Mr Tom Rubale, at his office in Kampala. The ambassador was accompanied by a four-man trade delegation from Cuba led by Mrs (Rita Maria Wankawa), the director for sub-Sahara region at the Cuban Ministry of Trade, who yesterday arrived in Uganda for a 1-week visit.

The delegation is here to discuss with government authorities matters related to barter trade protocol between the two countries which was initiated in July this year. Under the protocol, we expect to receive manufactured goods such as sugar, salt, agricultural inputs, medical equipment and drugs in exchange for uganda produce such as beans, maize, soya beans, timber, skins, and hides.

The leader of the delegation, Mrs (Rita Maria Wankawa), disclosed that the Cuban government has 5,000 metric tons of sugar ready for immediate shipment to Uganda. The delegation is expected to meet the various ministers and department heads including other organizations who are involved in the export and import of goods into Uganda.

The minister was happy to learn that the Cubans intend to strengthen the relations further on a permanent basis and wished them a happy stay in the country. The minister also told his permanent secretary to take action so as to implement the initiated barter trade relationship with Cuba. He stressed the importance of starting immediately the movement of whatever commodities that are already agreed upon. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

CHAD

Goukouni Under 'House Arrest'; Wants Negotiations

LD171651 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] It was announced yesterday that Goukouni Oueddei wanted to negotiate with Ndjamena. (Edouard Dort) [station correspondent], I believe you have managed to reach Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Union] leader:

[(Dort)] Yes, I had him on the telephone just now from Tripoli in Libya. What he told me is quite interesting, as you may judge for yourselves. Not only is the GUNT president willing to negotiate with President Hissein Habre without any preconditions. This means, and I made him make it quite clear, that he is ready to sit around a negotiations table with the president of the Chad Republic, that is, Hissein Habre. This is the first important point.

The second is that Goukouni Oueddei currently considers himself to be under house arrest in Libya. He even used the word: prisoner. He told me: I feel I am a prisoner of the Libyans. He cannot leave his home. I managed to reach him on the phone and I asked him how I had managed to speak to him on the telephone and how did it happen that his telephone had not been cut off. He told me: Try to reach me tomorrow and I believe that my telephone will be cut off then.

He condemns very, very firmly the current visit of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the CDR [Democratic Revolutionary Council] general secretary to the African countries. He believes this to be manipulation by, — he did not utter the word Libya but it is obvious that in his view he means Libya — and that it is Libya which to some extent is reportedly trying to cut the ground from under the feet of the GUNT president and this would explain his current attitude.

Further Report

AB171645 Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (AFP) — Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition to Hissein Habre) said today that he had the feeling that he had been placed "under house arrest" by the Libyans and stated that he posed "no conditions" for a meeting with Chadian President Hissein Habre.

In an interview today with Radio France Internationale, Goukouni Oueddei added: "I am even afraid I am a prisoner and I fear that as of tomorrow, my telephone might be cut off." "I think I will not be able to leave Libya: Furthermore, I have no intention of attempting to do so," he stated.

The GUNT president specified that the Chadian community in Libya which supports the GUNT, is also unable to leave Libyan territory. He, however, expressed the feeling that his detention in Tripoli must not "hinder the establishment of contacts and the holding of negotiations." "If I should be forced to stay there," he said, "I have men of confidence outside of Libya who can conduct discussions on my behalf and make the necessary decisions."

"Similarly," he added, "there are people in place in Chad who can make decisions, but I am no longer in contact with them personally."

The GUNT president deplored the fighting in Fada (northern Chad) which opposed in August, and then in October, his troops to those of the Revolutionary Democratic Council of Acheikh Ibn Oumar. He feels that the latter "is being manipulated by a foreign power which seeks the partition of Chad."

When asked if he feared for his life, Goukouni Oueddei replied: "I am old, I have seen a lot."

Ambassador Terms Goukouni Statement 'Important'

AB171659 Paris AFP in French 1606 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (AFP) — Chadian ambassador to Paris Ahmad Allam-Mi today described as "important" the declaration made by Goukouni Oueddei that he believed himself to be a prisoner of the Libyans and was ready to hold talks, without conditions, with Chadian head of state Hissein Habre.

"The Chadian Government will certainly pay attention to the declaration since it remains fully determined to negotiate with its opposition, including Goukouni Oueddei," he told AFP.

"President Hissein Habre," the ambassador recalled, "has already said that he was prepared to welcome Mr Goukouni to Chad and to hold a dialogue with him." Furthermore, he continued, "measures are being taken to welcome Mr Goukouni's supporters who have dissociated themselves from the Libyan occupation. No later than yesterday, about 20 of them reported to the outposts of the Chadian Government forces."

"We are not surprised by the news that Goukouni is not free. This also goes for all the Chadians who are in Libya. Mr Goukouni is now reaping the fruit of what he has sown," Mr Allam-Mi added.

Government Poses Conditions for Talks With Goukouni

AB171607 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 17 Oct (AFP) — Before Goukouni seeks any negotiation with the Chadian Government, he must clearly denounce the occupation of northern Chad by Libya and dissociate himself publicly from that country. This view was expressed this morning by Moumine Togoi, Chadian secretary of state in the Presidency in charge of information and orientation.

Reacting first to the communique of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed opposition to President Hissein Habre) which announced the movement's readiness to open negotiations with the "Ndjamena group," Mr Togoi told AFP that he deemed it necessary for Goukouni to "denounce Libya publicly and to dissociate himself from that country which has occupied half of the Chadian national territory."

"History cannot be repeated; let Goukouni admit that he is wrong and that he has done too much harm to the Chadian people and let him join his brother and his president, Hissein Habre, so that they will together turn their arms toward Libya, the number one enemy of Chad," Mr Togoi explained.

According to the Chadian official, who called on the GUNT leader to give "proof of his sincerity," there is no personal problem between President Habre and Goukouni." [no opening quote as received]

According to Mr Togoi, who argues that the GUNT communique is "all eyewash on the part of the Libyans," there is "not a group in Ndjamena, but a government," that of President Habre.

"If Goukouni is free (...), the road to Chad is open to him," he further said, adding that in recognizing his "mistakes," Mr Goukouni would prove his nationalism.

The Chadian press has not mentioned the GUNT's offer and limited itself today to announcing that sporadic fighting was continuing at Fada in northern Chad.

Kamougue Says GUNT 'Dead'; Goukouni Not President

AB171538 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] An ex-member of the GUNT has reacted to the movement's offer for talks with the Ndjamena government. The member, Abdelkader Kamougue, former vice president of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT, believes that the offer is nothing more than an advance by a movement that no longer exists. This reaction is similar to that of the Chadian ambassador to Paris, Ahmad Allam-Mi, who granted an exclusive interview to us yesterday. The ambassador expressed the belief that the GUNT's appeal was a phony offer. But let us go back to Colonel Kamougue who [name indistinct] interviewed in Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of Congo.

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] I believe that Goukouni Oueddei has made advances to Hissein Habre under present conditions because he has been instructed where to go for negotiations, namely to Kalait. He can go there alone, as an individual. We believe that after his disappointment in the wake of my press conference on 17 June in Paris and my appeal to other faction leaders — an appeal that has been heeded — I will say that Goukouni can only refer to a ghost GUNT. The GUNT has fallen to pieces. There are other attempts at achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Chadian problem. The attempts are being made by those who have left the GUNT. Consequently, Goukouni can only speak on his own behalf, as an individual, and not as the leader of a so-called GUNT.

[Reporter] But Col Kamougue, even if Mr Goukouni joins [changes thought] apparently wants to make advances to Mr Habre, as you have said yourself, this is another victory for the latter.

[Kamougue] But if Goukouni has now realized that the solution to the Chadian crisis is absolutely conditional upon a dialogue with the Ndjamena group, let him say so. All the better. We simply regret that he has caused a delay because he was the only one to reject the Loubomo meeting; the public must keep this in mind. The other members were ready to go to Loubomo; but Goukouni was against this.

[Reporter] Well now, is the GUNT really dead or not?

[Kamougue] Certainly the GUNT is really dead, and I would like newsmen to stop speaking of Goukouni as the GUNT's president; if they say ex-president, I would understand. This is because the consensus which gave birth to the GUNT had led to the appointment of Goukouni and Kamougue. And since Kamougue has left, the consensus has lost its validity. Consequently, the whole thing, including the Lagos accord, ceases to be valid. Therefore, there no longer exists a GUNT. People should no longer refer to the GUNT. [end recording]

Chadian Socialist Union Hails GUNT Proposal

AB181230 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The first reaction to Goukouni Oueddei's call for negotiations with Ndjamena is that of Kula Malat, representative of the Chadian Socialist Union [UST] in France, who considers the GUNT leader's stand to be the result of the current crisis within the Chadian opposition.

[Begin recording] [Malat] The position of the Chadian opposition is becoming increasingly difficult, especially in the face of Libyan intrasigence over seeking a solution to the Chadian crisis. This is the reason why our organization entered into contact with the Ndjamena government last August, through the intermediary of His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon. At that time we were already suspicious of Libya's real motives in the Chadian conflict. The objectives of the Chadian opposition and that of Libya are quite different. The leader of the opposition himself has just proved this in a remarkable way. The only solution, therefore, is to pursue reconciliation with the Ndjamena government, and to this end the Ndjamena government must deploy every possible means or action at its disposal to unite all Chadians.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Malat, do you approve of Goukouni Oueddei's proposal to the Chadian Government?

[Malat] It is indeed a very important development because it has ended a major problem: that of removing obstacles to reconciliation in Chad. Goukouni has just recognized the legality of the Ndjamena government, something the UST did as soon as it was created. We are therefore of the opinion that henceforth there are no more obstacles to the reunification of our country. The only remaining problem today is that of uniting Chadians, reuniting Chad, and seriously tackling the problem of terrotorial integrity. It is absolutely necessary for Chad, which is faced with a very serious economic and social crisis, to see an end to the war, and for Chadians to reunite.

[Reporter] There is increased talk about a meeting between the various opposition factions under the auspices of Acheikh Ibn Oumar in Cotonou, Benin. Could you enlighten us on this issue?

[Malat] As you are aware, this is neither the first nor the last GUNT meeting; I believe it is the 10th so far, and personally I can forsee an 11th meeting. It is quite futile to try reuniting the opposition and patching up the various factions. The GUNT can no longer exist in its present state. The agreements setting up the GUNT are now obsolete, so it is useless keeping the GUNT alive indefinitely. Our people are faced with a real problem, which is that of reuniting our country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

CDR Faction Dismisses Goukouni 'Prisoner' Claim
AB181245 Paris AFP in French 2019 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Oct (AFP) — A representative of the Democratic Revolutionary Council [CDR], told AFP in Paris on Friday evening that Goukouni Oueddei's claim that he was a Libyan "prisoner" is one "of Libya's attempts to restore its image before the French-African summit in Lome." Issaka Anaime, who presented himself as a close associate of the CDR secretary general, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, believed that "Goukouni Oueddei's words were binding on him alone." "Goukouni Oueddei," he said, "is an isolated man within the GUNT coalition." "Goukouni Oueddei," he added, "is no longer significant."

Faction Leader on Possible Talks With Habre
LD200053 Paris Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Follow-up to the Chad affair: After the statements to Radio France International by Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT President — who, I remind you, said he had been put under house arrest by the Libyans, and was offering to negotiate with President Hissein Habre without preconditions — it is the turn of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the head of the CDR, to react to this statement. Steven Smith managed to contact him by telephone in Brazzaville, the latest stage in his African tour:

[Begin Ibn Oumar recording] If Hissein Habre does not set any preconditions, we will not set any. But if he sets preconditions, then we, (?naturally), will be obliged to consider the matter. Secondly, we place our trust in the mediation undertaken by the fraternal countries, and within the framework of the OAU, to reach the necessary compromises and (?concessions). I do not want to indulge in one-upmanship, but everyone knows that we in the CDR for years have publicly stated — also in the internal meetings of the GUNT — that we have to find a political solution to the Chad problem, since no Chad official can indefinitely put up with the perpetuation of this ridiculous war. A political solution naturally means talks involving the various [word indistinct], but this has to be on an organized, well thought out, solid basis, not whims or last-minute maneuvers, as was the case with Goukouni. Even if tomorrow former President Goukouni were to find himself — it seems to me that is rather unlikely — but if he were to find himself [words indistinct], basically, this would not change anything. [end recording]

Mr Goukouni Oueddei's chief executive assistant, Mr (Kailan Ahmat), contacted us this morning to tell us that following the interview given by the GUNT president to us, all communications with President Oueddei in Tripoli have been cut off, and that his residence is surrounded by armored cars. He says that an order was given to the Libyan troops 72 hours ago to attack and put out of action National Liberation Army troops on Chad territory. The Political Bureau of the Chad Democratic National Union, which groups together several GUNT factions has, for its part, just launched an appeal for the unity of the movement.

FAP Approves of Goukouni's Negotiation Overtures
AB181906 Paris AFP in French 0016 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct (AFP) — The People's Armed Forces, (FAP), the politico-military group headed by Goukouni Oueddei, on the evening of 17 October, expressed satisfaction with Goukouni's declaration that he is ready to negotiate with Chadian head of state Hissein Habre. "The declarations of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed group opposed to the Ndjamena government) have an important bearing on the future of the country," Mr Maina Sahanaye, FAP representative in France, told AFP in Paris. "We think that we are thereby tackling a decisive turning point towards peace, national reconciliation, and a great accommodation among Chadians," he said.

After stating that the term, national reconciliation, had become for "many speculators and ruffians, a "meaningless cliche," Mr Maina Sahanaye emphasized what he called the "danger of the contemptible Libyan ambitions." He called on Chadians to put aside their rancor, adding, "We are determined to do everything within our means to achieve our aim which is to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of Chad. All the maneuvers of intimidation and manipulation, Libyan or otherwise, will not be accepted," he concluded.

Libyan Forces Reportedly Attack Goukouni Supporters
AB191817 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) — Libyan troops backed by aircraft are reported to have begun an action in the northern region of Chad against fighters of Goukouni Oueddei, it was learned on Sunday evening from Chadian circles in Paris. The aerial bombings were conducted indiscriminately against the civilian population as well as military targets, the same sources added.

Chadian circles stated that the Libyans — who Goukouni Oueddei said on Friday were holding him "prisoner" — have embarked upon the task of neutralizing supporters of Goukouni Oueddei, either by eliminating them if they resist or by disarming them and forcibly drafting them into the units under their control.

Kailam Hamet, Goukouni Oueddei's chief of staff who is currently in Paris, called on the "the friends of GUNT" and the international community to denounce "the systematic genocide organized by the Libyans in the GUNT-controlled areas in northern Chad." In a communique to AFP, he called on these friends to see to the "fate of Goukouni Oueddei, members of his government, and thousands of Chadians working in Libya."

"All telephone links of President Goukouni Oueddei and his close aides have been cut, his residence is surrounded by Libyan armored cars, his Chadian visitors are systematically arrested," Mr Kailan added. He urged fighters of the National Liberation Army (ANL, the GUNT'S army) to "resist the Libyan invader to the last man," and called on Chadians from all political affiliations to assume their historic responsibilities."

According to Maina Sahanaye, representative of the People's Armed Forces (FAP, a faction headed by Goukouni Oueddei), what is happening now "is aimed at isolating the GUNT president from his troops, from his rear bases, and from his people in order to enable the pro-Libyan factions of Acheikh Ibn Oumar to assemble a sort of lobby" in the pay of Libya.

Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), is currently on a tour around Africa to try and gather all the factions that have broken away from the GUNT.

Party Communique Condemns Libyan Genocide

AB172026 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Communique of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, UNIR, read by its executive secretary, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Gouara Lassou, in Ndjamena radio studios; live]

[Text] The Central Committee met at an extraordinary session on 17 October, 1986. After thoroughly analyzing the situation prevailing in the part of our country occupied by Libya, where the Libyan Army is conducting a systematic genocide against the defenseless civilian population, women, children, and elderly, especially in the localities of Fada, Faya, Mourou, Ougoui; and the destruction of the livestock, fauna, and flora as well as all traces of Chadian identity; the UNIR Central Committee firmly condemns, with all its force, these barbaric acts committed by the expansionist regime of Al-Qadhdhafi against Chad in general, and the population of the occupied zone in particular.

Secondly, it reaffirms its unflinching support for the population of the occupied zone, and exhorts it to continue the resistance against the enemy in every way.

Thirdly, it asks the Chadian people to remain mobilized and vigilant, with a view to facing up to this disturbing situation.

Fourthly, it reaffirms it's support for the founding chairman of the UNIR, president of the Republic, in pursuing and bringing to a successful end the policy of national reconciliation, so that all the sons of Chad will unite to meet the Libyan challenge which is threatening the existence of our country.

Fifthly, it takes international opinion as a witness, and makes an urgent appeal to the United Nations, the OAU, as well as the humanitarian organizations, to accept responsibility in the face of this barbaric genocide.

Sixthly, it requests all peace-loving, justice- and freedom-seeking countries to support the efforts of the Chadian people towards the recovery of their inalienable rights.

ZAIRE

New Ambassador Presents Credentials in Moscow

AB171230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0850 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 October (AZAP) — Citizen Kimasi Matuiku Basaula, the new Zairian ambassador to the Soviet Union, on 11 October in Moscow presented his credentials to Mr Gilashvili, vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the State of Georgia.

On this occasion, the vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet expressed satisfaction about the state of the relations between the Soviet Union and Zaire. After expressing the Soviet Government's wish to intensify its relations, especially in the economic field, he called on both countries to work for disarmament and the well-being of peoples.

Speaking earlier, Ambassador Kimasi stressed Zaire's policy of cooperation with all countries in the world, of neither discrimination nor preference for any particular country, and of mutual respect for each country's sovereignty and political and economic options. After affirming that all the conditions have now been achieved for the development of Zaire's natural and human resources thanks to the peace resulting from Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's wise policy, Ambassador Kimasi stated that Zaire was prepared to develop and intensify the mutually beneficial cooperation between both countries by reactivating economic and trade relations.

Military Cooperation With FRG To Be Reactivated

AB171050 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0845 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 October (AZAP) — Lieutenant General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, returned to Kinshasa on Thursday following a 3-day visit to West Germany within the framework of the reactivation of the German-Zairian military cooperation established since 1978. According to the Department of National Defense and Veterans Affairs which announced this in a communique, Gen Likulia visited notably the "Dornier" enterprise which comprises a group of (?organizations) specialized in aeronautics as well as the school of signals and electronics at Feldafring in the south of the country.

At this establishment, he watched a demonstration of a simulated land attack and an air [words indistinct] on the Alps. He was very much impressed by the quality of the training given to German soldiers, even in difficult climatic conditions. The communique also states that this visit enabled both countries to review their cooperation which has centered so far on aid in equipment, and to increase the number of Zairian trainees in Zairian schools and universities. [sentence as received]

GHANA

'Alien' Muslim Gangs Attack City Council Offices

AB172059 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Leaders of the Muslim community in Accra today met a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Brigadier Mensah-Wood, at the Military Academy and Training School at Teshie over plans to demolish the central mosque. Those at the meeting were the acting inspector general of police, (Mr C.K. Dewornu); the national chief imam, (Alhaji Abbas); the imam in charge of the central mosque, (Chief Terephino Buamah); and the chairman of the Accra City Council, Mr Enoch Mensah. It was agreed that the mosque be demolished to make way for the construction of a 2-story car park at the Rawlings Park.

A delegation of the Council of Muslim Chiefs later called on the chairman of the PNDC, Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. He told the delegation that although the decision to demolish the mosque and its attendant feelings are sad, it is also true that the location of the mosque is not too good. In addition, the mosque is being defiled. According to Chairman Rawlings, it is necessary that a more respectable place is found so that prayers can go on in a peaceful atmosphere. And he assured the delegation that such a site would be within the city.

The chairman of the city council disclosed that the Muslim leaders had been shown three sites from which to select one for a new mosque. He said it was decided at the meeting with Brigadier Mensah-Wood that Muslims still occupying the mosque should leave by 2 pm today. But the leaders asked to be allowed to hold prayers today and vacate the mosque by 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. At this point, Chairman Rawlings said the Muslims should be allowed today and tomorrow to move valuable religious items out of the mosque. The vice chairman of the Council of Muslim Chiefs, (Alhaji Ali Kadri English), assured Chairman Rawlings that the chiefs and imams would inform their people that the decision is in their interest and that of the city. (Alhaji English) was happy that the impasse has been peacefully solved. At the end of the meeting, prayers were said for the unity of the nation, its well-being, as well as the well-being of the leadership of the revolution.

An official statement said in spite of the agreement and subsequent assurances of the Muslim delegation, it has been learned that shortly after the meeting, a gang, claiming to represent Muslim worshippers at the controversial mosque, attacked the offices of the Accra City Council and caused considerable damage to state property. Most of those known to have instigated the acts of hooliganism are alien Muslims who operate from the Cow Lane and Zongo Lane [two predominantly Muslim areas in Accra]. Reports coming in show that the gang, which attacked the council offices, were armed with cutlasses, and other offensive weapons.

Meanwhile, the police have warned that they would deal drastically with anyone caught indulging in acts of vandalism.

Accra Central Mosque Demolished To Build Car Park

AB181424 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The central mosque at Makola, in Accra, was demolished this morning as part of plans to develop the Rawlings Park into a modern 2-story car park. The demolition exercise was undertaken by the construction firm, Construction Pioneers, on behalf of city council authorities. As early as 0600, a special detachment of the police had to cordon off the area to ensure peace. The demolition itself took only 30 minutes, and thousands of people cheered as bulldozers moved in to do the job.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Greater Accra Regional Secretary Mrs Selina Taylor, said it is never the intention of the government to attack any religion She said the Accra City Council will work hard to bring sanity to bear in the central part of Accra. Mrs Taylor described the demolition of the mosque as an end to the nefarious activities of alien Muslims. The chairman of the Accra City Council, Mr E.T. Mensah said by the demolition of the mosque, legality has overcome anarchy. The council, he added, has enforced a planning law.

Yesterday the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and other government leaders had talks with Muslim community leaders in Accra and agreed on the demolition. In the past few days, some members of the Muslim community, opposed the demolition exercise for parochial reasons.

IVORY COAST

Five Arab States Affected by Break in Relations

AB192249 Paris AFP in French 2225 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 19 Oct (AFP) — The decision of the Arab League Council to break off diplomatic and economic relations with the Ivory Coast affects five Arab member-states of the League represented in Abidjan: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, and Mauritania, it was stressed in the Ivorian capital.

Egypt, which is not a member of the Arab League, is not affected by this decision — which will only be announced officially in Tunis Sunday night [19 Oct]. This decision has surprised diplomatic circles in Abidjan, where the "days of peace" have just been held for 4 days. [passage omitted]

MALI

'Illegal' Malians Expelled by France Arrive in Bamako

AB192039 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Bamako, Oct 19 (AFP) — The 101 Malians expelled by France as illegal immigrants arrived here late Saturday without incident.

They dispersed to their homes, and the local police were not involved, a French diplomatic source said.

The Malians, rounded up in the Paris area, were flown out on an (?airlift) chartered by the French authorities. Frontier police said three-quarters of them had been involved in drug smuggling, while others had ignored court orders to leave the country.

In Paris the office of Minister for Security Robert Pandraud said all those expelled were illegal immigrants. They had been deported under a law passed last September 9 giving power to the administrative authorities to expel people, without passing through the courts.

Mr. Pandraud's office said the flight had taken place without incident and under normal international air transport conditions, though "usual security measures" had been taken at the time of boarding with regard to five passengers who did not want to leave.

The Malians had been served drinks and a meal by hostesses during their flight, the statement added.

Witnesses said several of the Malians were forcibly taken aboard after protesting that they would be victims of repression if they returned to Mali.

One witness said they were all held in their seats, some by handcuffs and others by chains round their ankles. Three crew members, four air hostesses, and 24 police were also reported to be on the plane.

NIGERIA

Parcel Bomb Kills Magazine Chief Editor

AB192149 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The editor in chief and chief executive of *Newswatch* magazine, Dele Giwa, is dead. He died today after a parcel exploded in his (?study room). In a statement, the deputy editor in chief of the magazine, Ray Ekpu, said that Mr Giwa was having breakfast in his study room with the *Newswatch* London bureau chief, Kayode Soyinka, when an unidentified dispatch rider brought the parcel to one of the security guards. He stated that the security guard gave it to Mr Giwa's son, (Bele), who in turn took it to his father in the room. Mr Ekpu said that as Mr Giwa opened the parcel, the bomb exploded (?brutally) wounding him and throwing Mr Soyinka off the chair. Apart from killing Mr Giwa, the bomb blast caused extensive damage to the room and caused a fire outbreak which was eventually put off by the fire brigade. Mr Giwa was immediately rushed to (?First Foundation) medical center, Ikeja, where he later died. The sending of the parcel bomb to Mr Giwa remains a mystery.

Dele Giwa, aged 39, started his journalism career with the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, now FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria], in Ibadan in 1970. He proceeded to the United States of America where he obtained degrees in English and journalism. While in the United States, Dele Giwa worked with *The New York Times* before returning to Nigeria. On arrival in Nigeria, the late Mr Giwa served on the *Daily Times* before becoming the editor of *Sunday Concord* in 1980. He became the chief executive and editor in chief of *Newswatch* magazine at the inception of the weekly publication in Lagos in (?1985).

World Bank Approves $452 Million Loan

AB172012 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The World Bank has approved a $452-million loan for Nigeria's trade policy and export development. The approval was given yesterday during the bank's executive board meeting in Washington, the United States. Ogwe Ogbegbe has the details:

[Ogbegbe] The trade policy and export development loan is the largest ever made by the World Bank to an African country. It is to be used to fund the Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market [SFEM]. There had been reports that the Bank was considering giving Nigeria the loan, and the AFRC gave its approval for an acceptance shortly before SFEM took off. In effect, the foreign exchange being auctioned by the Central Bank since SFEM was introduced is Nigeria's money and not from the Bank since the approval was not given until yesterday.

The minister of finance, Dr C. Okongwo, called newsmen to his office at the Federal Secretariat in Lagos today to announce the good news which came to him via a cable from the bank congratulating Nigeria on the approval of the loan by the executive board. Dr Okongwo said the approval was an indication of the World Bank's support for the Federal Government's structural adjustment program.

According to him, the loan is the first concrete outcome of the efforts the Federal Administration is making to restore the confidence of the international financial community in the Nigerian economy. The loan is not the conventional type that the bank provides to its member-countries. World Bank loans are usually (?served) for specific projects, and this is the first time an African country will receive this kind of non-project loan.

As Dr Okongwo put it, not only is the Bank satisfied with the prospects of the country's economic recovery and resumption of growth in the medium term, it is also willing to participate in Nigerian development by providing large sums of money for different projects. The situation will clear when one knows that while the Bank's total commitments in Nigeria between 1960 and this year amounted to about $3 billion, what the institution has agreed to provide during the next 3 years is likely to exceed this amount. Dr Okongwo expressed the hope that the confidence reposed in the country by the World Bank by accelerating its investment will be matched by increased investments by private Nigerians and foreigners in various sectors of the economy.

World Bank loans to Nigeria are repayable after 20 years with a 5-year grace period. The interest rate is 8 percent per annum. Apart from the loan approved yesterday, the Bank has agreed to provide a quick disbursement loan of about $500 million annually over the next 3 years to support the government's structural adjustment program. Ogwe Ogbegbe in Lagos.

Information Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador

AB181636 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of information and culture, Prince Tony Momoh, has expressed the wish for a [words indistinct] establishment of a cultural agreement between Nigeria and the Soviet Union. He expressed the country's preparedness to respect her part of the agreement as soon as such a pact was concluded. Prince Momoh was speaking when the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Yuriy Kuplyakov, paid him a courtesy call in his office in Lagos today. The minister told his guest that the recent formation of the Nigerian national (?troupe) marked the beginning of [words indistinct] in that sphere. He noted with delight the Soviet Union's involvement in the development of Nigeria's industrial base. [passage indistinct] Prince Momoh (?pointed out) that it is through the establishment of a solid industrial base that the country could have the opportunity of producing for her own market and for exportation. He lauded the recent U.S.-Soviet Union summit in Iceland, adding that (?if this was held regularly there would be) [word indisitnct] in the world.

Speaking earlier, the Soviet envoy congratulated Nigeria on one of her illustrious sons, Professor Wole Soyinka, who won the Nobel Prize in literature.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Condemns Western 'Interference'
MB181831 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Samba Municipality, Luanda Province, on 17 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade party and state officials, comrade first secretary of the municipality committee, commissar of Samba municipality, comrade officials of party, youth, and grass roots organizations, comrades: I would first like to congratulate the first secretary and other officials of Samba municipality for the successes they have achieved over the past few years in carrying out all of the tasks outlined by the party's central leadership. [passage omitted]

Early this year, we denounced the U.S. policy of increasing military, financial, and other types of support to the UNITA puppets. We also denounced the U.S. political campaign to achieve international recognition for UNITA and to force various countries to regard this puppet group as a valid interlocutor in talks being held in southern Africa to solve problems related to apartheid, Namibia, and Angola. We must remember that despite vigorous condemnations of this aggressive policy, our enemies have not laid down their arms. At the international level today, great propaganda campaigns are still being waged to denigrate the People's Republic of Angola and slander its leaders. These campaigns seek to convince people that South Africa's puppets are a force to be taken into account.

These campaigns can be explained by the fact that our armed forces have been inflicting heavy defeats on UNITA armed bandits throughout the country. Comrades, you have followed events over the past 3 years and know that we have been continuously wearing down the enemy forces. They have attempted several things. They wanted to reach Luanda, but failed. They wanted to destroy Cabinda to prevent us from producing oil and strangle our republic economically, but failed. They wanted to destroy [words indistinct], but failed. They tried to stop the production of diamonds, but failed. They wanted to capture cities but failed. They failed and we launched a counteroffensive. We attacked the puppets' so-called strategic bases and carried out operations near Mavinga in December 1985. This camp was not totally destroyed because South Africa intervened with its Air Force, armored vehicles, and several infantry units to rescue UNITA.

At present, we control the Munhango area, the mountain where Savimbi was born. It is his main sanctuary. We continue to inflict heavy blows on the armed gangs. Concerned over UNITA's possible military defeat, its bosses intend to wage a great campaign at the international level to exert pressure on the Government of Angola, through international forums and various countries, to accept the treacherous and puppet armed bandits. I believe that this attempt to promote UNITA at the international level is an act of desperation because apartheid in South Africa is undergoing an extremely difficult time. The South African people have revolted and for over a year now the South African racist government has been unable to curb the revolt of the South African patriots. The situation is getting increasingly out of control.

The United States, Britain, and South Africa's other allies, which have huge economic interests there, are concerned about this and about the eventual radicalization of the revolutionary process in South Africa. Accordingly, they have begun to exert pressure on Pretoria to abolish apartheid. If apartheid is abolished, UNITA will have no chance of survival. Fearing the future fall of apartheid, these Western powers are now exerting pressure on Angola to have UNITA accepted before the end of apartheid. This is the result of our struggle. The desperation of our enemies is the result of our struggle.

There can be no solution to the problems of Angola until the independence and sovereignty of the Angolan people are respected and until the Western powers' gross and abusive interference in Angola's internal affairs comes to an end. Angola is willing and able to solve its problems, including internal ones. But these internal problems must be truly internal rather than problems created by outside forces. UNITA is supported by South Africa and those Western powers which are South Africa's allies. It is not an internal problem. Were it not for interference by the United States, South Africa, and other Western powers, this internal problem would have been solved long ago.

The comrades in Luanda who are here in this hall know that this problem was solved in 1975. The comrades from Huambo Province know that this problem was solved. Those from Bie also know that this problem was solved. Therefore, this is not an internal problem, but rather a problem created from outside. Once aggression and interference come to an end, we Angolans will be able to solve all our problems.

This means that we must continue to be vigilant so as not to allow foreign solutions to be imposed on us. We are able to solve our own problems. We have always said that those who attack us with arms will be annihilated. We are not the ones who provoked war nor the ones who started war. Those who use arms to attack us, to destroy our property and the gains of our people, cannot be received with (?open arms). They can only be dealt with by force. There is no other solution. (?I think this) task is being tackled with great success. We must continue [words indistinct]. We must continue defending our gains in all areas because our enemies are desperate. At this moment of desperation, they may carry out spectacular operations, they may become more aggressive, but they will be unable to change the course of history. Namibia will be independent and South Africa will be rid of apartheid. When South Africa is rid of apartheid, our region, southern Africa, will begin a new life. There will be no destabilization. The puppets who destabilize Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and other countries will lose their (?strength) and their days will be numbered. Their destruction will be a matter of time. Therefore, we must follow our path, by defending our gains, closing our ranks, and strengthening our unity. [passage omitted]

MALAWI

Delegation Returns From Meetings With Kaunda, Mugabe

MB171015 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] A high-powered four-man Malawi delegation returned home yesterday after delivering special messages from his excellency the life president to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, in Lusaka, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, in Harare. The leader of the delegation, Mr John Tembo, who is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, joined MANA [*Malawi News Agency*]on arrival at the airport in Blantyre, and said the contents of the messages were destined to brief President Kaunda and Prime Minister Mugabe about the mission the life president had sent to President Samora Machel of Mozambique, in Maputo. He said the Malawi delegation carried a letter from his excellency the life president to President Kaunda, in Dr Kaunda's capacity as chairman of the Frontline States, as well as president of Zambia.

Mr Tembo stated that the delegation took advantage of [words indistinct] to correct the impression created through international media that Malawi had mounted an invasion on Mozambique. He said the delegation informed the two leaders that this was not so. He said they were explained that the truth was that there was an inflow of Frelimo soldiers into Malawi, who claimed that they were running away from inside Mozambique after heavy fighting with MNR bandits. He said the delegation provided the leaders with proper information, as well as photographs which have concrete proof of what had happened.

He said the delegation also took advantage of the (?audience) to state the position of the Malawi leader, his excellency the life president, and the Malawian Government, that Malawi does not have any [words indistinct] from which they could mount attacks into Mozambique.

Mr Tembo also said the delegation confirmed to the two leaders that Malawi does not support the MNR bandits. They are concerned that the story which appeared in several newspapers, that Malawi and the MNR had mounted attacks into Mozambique from Malawi, was completely false and [words indistinct]. Mr Tembo said, having reaffirmed the Malawian commitment to use the Mozambican ports for Malawi's internatioanl trade, Malawi could not support the same movement whcih is responsible for the destruction of those same [words indistinct]. Mr Tembo pointed out that [words indistinct], saying it is the Frelimo soldiers who are fleeing from Mozambique into Malawi who said that they were running away from heavy fighting inside Mozambique for safety in Malawi.

Mr Tembo said the delegation was well received by President Kaunda in Lusaka and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, in Harare. He said the two leaders welcomed the action by the life president to send delegations to their capitals. He said the two leaders said this was the best way of solving problems and improving relations in this region.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Issued on Disappearance of Machel

MB200747 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0707 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique from the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, read by Political Bureau member Marcelino dos Santos; date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Mozambican women and men: Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique left yesterday, 19 October, and traveled to Zambia leading a high level delegation to hold a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, and President Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire. This meeting was agreed upon in the last summit of the Frontline States leaders held in Maputo on 11 October to analyze the situation in southern Africa in view of the growing escalation of the imperialist aggression, which has stepped up its support for the terrorist actions of armed bandits.

The return to the country of President Samora Moises Machel was scheduled for yesterday, Sunday, about 2130. As the time of arrival was up and the presidential plane had not arrived, all measures were taken to locate the aircraft. Search operations were carried out throughout the night and the early hours of today. At about 0650 today information was received from the South African authorities stating that a Mozambican airplane traveling from Lusaka had crashed in Natal Province, in South African territory.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers are holding a meeting to assess the situation. All citizens are urged to maintain calm and discipline at their places of work and residence. All citizens are urged to heighten vigilance with a view to neutralizing any enemy attempt to provoke instability and criminal actions.

The struggle continues!

AFP Reports Crash of Machel Plane in South Africa

BK200926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT
20 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, Oct 20 (AFP) — Mozambican President Samora Machel was feared dead Monday after the plane carrying him home from a regional summit meeting in Zambia crashed in South Africa's Natal Province, the official news agency AIM said Monday.

The crash was first announced in Johannesburg by South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha, who said that an aircraft flying from Lusaka to Maputo had crashed Sunday night near South Africa's border with Mozambique and Swaziland, kiling 34 people.

He gave no indication of the type of aircraft involved but said initial reports indicated that four of the 38 people aboard had survived the crash and were being treated. It was not known whether Mr. Machel was among the survivors.

Mr. Botha said Mozambican authorities had been informed of the crash and had been invited to go to the scene along with South African Foreign Ministry officials.

Radio Mozambique was playing solemn music after broadcasting a message from Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party, saying that Mr. Machel had not returned to Maputo from Zambia on Sunday as scheduled.

The Mozambican Embassy in Harare, Zimbabwe said that the minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and Transport and Communication Minister Luis Alcantara Santos died in the crash, but failed to mention Mr. Machel.

It also listed among the victims the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Daniel Mbanze, as well as Mozambique's chief of protocol and the official presidential photographer.

In Moscow, the official TASS news agency quoted news agency reports as saying that Mr. Machel had died in the crash.

Paulo Oliveira, European representative of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance, announced in Lisbon that Mr. Machel had died along with his defense and trade ministers. He said it was "premature" to draw any conclusions on whether the crash was an accident or an act of sabotage.

The message from Frelimo Politburo member Dos Santos, broadcast on national radio at 8.44 a.m. (0644 GMT) said that the Politburo, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Cabinet were meeting to "analyse the situation."

He said Mr. Machel's aircraft had been due to return home from the meeting in Zambia on Sunday at 9.30 p.m.

When the flight failed to arrive on time, "all measures were taken to locate the plane," he said, with the search continuing through the night.

Mr. dos Santos said the Mozambican Governemnt had been informed by South African authorities at 6.50 a.m. (0550 GMT) Monday that an aircraft operating from Lusaka had crashed in Natal. He urged all citizens to "remain calm" and to "keep vigilant in order to neutralize any enemy action to provoke instability and criminal behavior."

Messages from various capitals began to pour in offering condolences in response to reports that Mr. Machel had died in the crash.

In Portugal, the former colonial power, a spokesman for President Mario Soares, currently on a private visit to Britain, expressed "dismay and apprehension."

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac offered his "very sincere feelings of sadness and sympathy" from the French Overseas Department of La Reunion, in the Indian Ocean.

The plane crash came against a background of increasing turmoil in Mozambique, with Mr. Machel's leftist government coming under increasing pressure from the MNR guerrillas and South Africa itself.

South Africa earlier this month accused Mozambique of aiding the outlawed African National Congress in violation of a 1984 non- aggression pact signed by the two countries. Statements by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan suggested that the pact was in jeopardy and were widely interpreted as a veiled threat to launch a military strike against Mozambique.

The one-day summit meeting on Sunday in the northern Zambian resort of Kasaba Bay, also attended by the leaders of Angola, Zambia and Zaire, discussed the effects on transportation systems in black- ruled states in the event of tougher sanctions against South Africa.

Government Denies Rebel Attack Near Maputo

MB181535 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Mozambican Government officials have denied rebel claims of attacks near the capital, Maputo. The rebels said 28 people were killed in the attacks. A military official says the claims are pure fiction. He says traffic is running as usual along the Maputo-Namacho route and there are no signs of any attack. A Maputo news agency quotes witnesses saying the rebel attack on a suburban police station in the capital had been foiled by troops who killed six of the rebels before they got near the building. In a statement issued in Lisbon yesterday, the MNR said its fighters struck three government positions near the capital and seized a key military base in central Mozambique.

Renamo Claims Capture of 'Strategic Town'

MB171518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The Renamo movement in Mozambique says its forces have captured the strategic town of Vila Machado in the Beira corridor. In a communique issued in Lisbon, Renamo says it has been holding Vila Machado, which lies astride the vital road and rail link between the port of Beira and Mutare in Zimbabwe, since yesterday.

During the attack on the town, Renamo forces killed 53 Mozambican, 32 Zimbabwean, and 7 Tanzanian troops, and destroyed 12 armored vehicles. Renamo also claims to have killed 53 government troops in a clash close to the Mozambican border with Ingwavuma in KwaZulu.

Renamo says its forces also killed 43 soldiers at Ponta dos Ouro in southern Mozambique. The area is on the coast just north of the South African border.

Refugees Say South Africans Commanding MNR Groups

MB171841 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] People fleeing from the district of Mutarara on the border with Malawi speak of white South Africans commanding groups of MNR terrorists who recently infiltrated that part of Mozambican territory from Malawian soil. Mutarara is the easternmost district of the northwestern Province of Tete. It is a narrow strip of land sandwiched between the Malawian border and the Zambezi River. According to a reporter of the daily *Noticias* newspaper currently in Tete city, eyewitnesses who have escaped from Mutarara referred to these white men as South Africans. In contact with Maputo today, the reporter said that a large number of people have made their way from Mutarara to Tete city and that people fleeing from other zones invaded by these bandits are concentrating along the shores of Lake Cabora Bassa, west of the province. In the area of Maravia in the north (?center) of Tete many peasants have abandoned their homes and are hiding from the MNR gangs in the bush.

Last weekend the Mozambican Government and the Frontline States denounced the massive infiltration of bandits by South Africa from Malawian soil affecting mainly the Mozambican Provinces of Tete and Zambezia.

Harbors Official Comments on Rail Traffic Volume

MB171713 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The director of harbors and railways in Mozambique, Dr Ilidio Diniz, says about eight trains a day are using the railway line between Komatipoort and Maputo, and this volume of traffic is expected to be doubled in the near future by allowing trains to run at night.

Dr Diniz says his department has a commitment to exporters using Maputo harbor to repair the railway line as quickly as possible whenever it was damaged. Dr Diniz told a seminar at Nelspruit that his department was capable of repairing the line within hours, compared with more than 20 days it had taken to repair it in the past.

Frelimo Delegation Departs on PRC Visit

MB190853 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Armando Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, left Maputo yesterday for the People's Republic of China on a working visit to that country. The high-ranking Frelimo official leads a party delegation that will hold talks with a Chinese Communist Party delegation. Armando Guebuza's visit to that country is within the framework of strengthening interparty relations between Frelimo and the Chinese Communist Party, while also learning about that friendly country.

SOUTH AFRICA

President Botha Expresses Regret at Machel Death

MB200932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT
20 Oct 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has expressed his "deep regret and profound shock at the death of President Samora Machel," a spokesman said in Pretoria.

In the first official confirmation of President Machel's death from South African authorities, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, also expressed his "sincere condolences" and said he was leaving Pretoria immediately for the crash site.

"I am at the disposal of the Mozambique Government to assist in any arrangements which have to be made."

Personal messages of condolences have also been sent to Mrs Graca Machel by the wife of the state president, Mrs Elize Botha, and the wife of Mr Pik Botha. Mrs Helena Botha.

Spokesmen said the minister of transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, had set up a commission of inquiry to conduct an immediate full investigation into the accident.

Mr Pik Botha said the state president had indicated experts from the International Civil Aviation Association were welcome to participate in the investigation.

The foreign minister is to be assisted at the site of the air crash by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, and the chief of the SA Air Force, Lt-Gen Denis Earp.

A spokesman for Mr P.W. Botha said from the president's office the South African head of state "has expressed his deep regret and profound shock at the death of President Samora Machel and members of his entourage in an air disaster near the border between South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique, last night."

"South Africa has lost an influential ally in its efforts to develop the economies of southern Africa since the signing of the Nkomati accord."

Mr Botha had "come to know and respect President Machel," and they had last had "cordial discussions" at the coronation of Swaziland's new king earlier this year.

The spokesman pointed out that as recently as last week (in Potgietersrus) Mr Botha had expressed the hope the Nkomati accord could still be of great assistance to efforts in the region directed at the establishment of sound economic relations between the states of the region.

"The state president expressed on behalf of himself, Mrs Botha, the government and the people of South Africa, deep regret at the tragedy and offered his condolences to the families of the victims and to the peole of Mozambique." The message had been conveyed to the Mozambique Government by telegram this morning. In his message, Mr Pik Botha said he wished to convey "my sincere condolences to the Mozambique Government and to Mrs Machel, and her family, on the tragic loss of President Machel and those who were with him.

"I personally came to know President Machel as one of the great leaders of Africa for whom I had the highest respect and regard as a leader and a man.

"He was someone with whom I could discuss the many problems confronting our two countries, our region and our continent.

"Despite the differences between our two governments, our problems became easier to handle after discussion of them with President Machel."

In her message to Mrs Machel, Mrs Elize Botha said, "I am greatly saddened to hear of the tragic and untimely death of your husband...

"Please accept on behalf of myself and my family our heartfelt condolence on the occasion of your great loss ... in deepest sympathy, Elize Botha."

Mrs Helena Botha, in her message of condolences to Mrs Machel, said "I have just learned, with great shock and sorrow, of the tragic death of your husband.

"Permit me to express, to you and your family, my heartfelt condolence, ... in deepest sympathy, Helena Botha."

Rumors Say Bomb, Shooting Down Caused Machel Crash

MB201222 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] It has been confirmed that the Mozambican leader has been killed. Samora Machel was one of 38 people who went down in a Soviet-made Tupolev jet near Komatipoort last night. The plane was apparently en route from Zambia to Maputo when it crashed. A Mozambican delegation is currently visiting the site of the disaster just inside South Africa's border with Swaziland. The delegation is accompanied by South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha, who has promised all assistance to the Mozambicans. Zayed Kachalia is there:

[Begin Kachalia recording] Mr Botha on his arrival at Komatipoort confirmed that Samora Machel is dead. He said among the survivors is the Soviet pilot of the plane. Mr Botha also confirmed that he had invited the international aviation authorities to investigate the crash which is said to have taken place during fair weather but in rough terrain. But confusion reigns over the exact cause. Some reports says the plane had been sabotaged and a bomb had been placed on board, but there are also some rumors in this border town that the Mozambican plane was shot down. [end recording]

ANC Spokesman Blames RSA for Machel's Death

MB201126 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] It has been confirmed that Samora Machel is dead. The confirmation comes from the South Africa state president, rebel MNR officials, and Swazi Government authorites. The Mozambican leader was one of 38 people who went down in a Soviet-built twin engine Tupolev jet last night. [passage omitted]

The African National Congress has charged the Pretoria government with responsibility for the plane crash. An official of the outlawed organization says either the South African Government is guilty of what he calls a heinous crime, or responsibility lies with its henchmen, the MNR.

'Government Officials' Said Machel Could Be Toppled

MB171821 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[By Max du Preez]

[Text] Government officials believe there is real danger that Mozambique's President Samora Machel could be toppled unless he agrees by the end of the year to a political settlement with the MNR rebel movement.

The unofficial assessment of top Pretoria officials involved with SA-Mozambique relations is that the next few weeks will be crucial for Machel. SA is closely monitoring developments in its wartorn neighbour.

Business Day sources also made it clear that SA's threat to strike into Mozambique to counter ANC guerrillas would be executed if there were to be more attacks such as the recent KaNgwane landmine blast, and that a raid would amount to an official revoking of the Nkomati Accord.

The government sources did not belive more military aid from Zimbabwe, discussed by the Defence Chiefs of the two countries in Maputo yesterday, could significantly stem the tide of MNR successes.

"We don't think Zimbabwe can afford to send in another 10,000 troops and keep them supplied and armed over a period of time. They could send in a task force for a short offensive against the MNR as they did early last year, but the MNR would probably regain their ground the moment the Zimbabweans pulled out."

The sources also did not believe the British plan to train and equip an elite Frelimo force of 600 would help Machel much to resolve his government's most severe crisis in 11 years.

"Even if the Brits can do with the Frelimo soldiers what the Eastern bloc training officers could not achieve over years, it would only start bearing fruit towards the middle of next year. That could be too late for Machel," one source said.

Government is concerned about intelligence reports that Machel is considering calling for active military intervention by the

Eastern bloc. Already there are a number of East German pilots and instructors in Maputo.

But it was seen as unlikely that the Soviet Union or its surrogates would be prepared to get involved in a no-win situation against all logistical odds, as would be the case in Mozambique, *Business Day* was told.

Government intelligence confirmed reports of substantial MNR gains in northern Mozambique and its occupation of five towns in the region. But the SA mission in Maputo reported the situation in the capital yesterday to be quiet and unchanged.

The theory in Pretoria is that the MNR will keep on gaining in the rural areas while increasing its stranglehold on the cities of Maputo and Beira.

In the end, the theory goes, this could result in a Palace revolution of the "African Nationalists" in Frelimo.

It is believed in Pretoria that these elements are in favour of negotiation with the MNR, while the "communists" — mostly men of mixed or Asian origin — are against it.

The sources made it clear Pretoria would prefer a political settlement between the MNR and Frelimo to a MNR takeover.

"The MNR would be worse administrators than Frelimo," a senior official said. He added it would not be in SA's interest if Frelimo were to launch a guerrilla war against an MNR government.

Commentary Says Mozambique Factions Must Negotiate

MB200549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is becoming clearer by the day that for the Mozambique Government to continue on its present course would spell growing danger to itself and, more ominously, an unprecedented escalation in the devastation of that country. While the MNR rebels are overrunning the country the Machel government casts around for military help from outsiders — more soldiers from Zimbabwe, and arms and training advisers from Britain. At most, according to various authorities, such help can enable it to hold the fort in a prolonged and indecisive civil war. Meanwhile the human and natural resources of Mozambique will bleed steadily away, as has been happening for the past decade in Angola.

For the warring parties there can be only one alternative to such a course of national destruction. That is, to come together and negotiate some kind of political settlement that will reconcile their differences. Africa has seen too much of its wealth obliterated, too many millions die by violence or of starvation, because of the refusal of political leaders to accept compromises in resolving disputes. If Frelimo and the MNR prove incapable of heeding that lesson, they will merely end up providing another example of the futility of attempting to impose political solutions by force.

They will have to negotiate if they are to break out of their present impasse. From all the evidence Frelimo, even assisted by outsiders, cannot destroy the MNR with its apparently widespread support in the countryside. The assumption that the MNR would wither away once South African support had come to an end after Nkomati, has proved mistaken. It has grown, from the small organization operating in only three of the country's ten provinces when the war began 11 years ago, into a national movement active throughout Mozambique. Its engagements with government forces have led to thousands of Frelimo soldiers fleeing into neighboring countries. But the MNR is essentially a guerrilla movement. It has no permanent regional base, no productive capacity, no administrative infrastructure — nothing of the kind of environment from which able civil leaders might be drawn. It also does not have the capacity to win the war outright and thereafter govern in a stable climate.

Negotiation as a procedure for resolving political differences has not been given much of a chance in post-colonial Africa. Mozambique's opposing factions still have the chance to break out of the confrontationist mould — failing which, they must be prepared for a war of attrition in which all will be losers.

ANC Condemns 'Offensive,' Denies Mozambique Presence

MB171708 Dakar PANA in English 1651 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, 17 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has appealed to the international community to take decisive steps to eliminate apartheid threatening peace in southern Africa.

In a statement issued in Lusaka yesterday, the ANC said the rantings by the Pretoria regime to attack the neighbouring states was due to the intensified struggle inside South Africa.

The racists had suffered an ignominious defeat inside South Africa, hence a new generalised offensive by the regime against both the democratic movements inside South Africa and against the Frontline states, the statement said.

Threats to attack Zambia are the latest pattern of political ploy to intimidate the Frontline States to embrace the evil policies of apartheid, the statement stressed.

The Pretoria regime was also propping up the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement and the UNITA to destabilise the region so as to detract the world attention from the intensified struggle in South Africa.

The state sponsored violence against the United Democratic Front (UDF) is the latest of the Pretoria regime's tactics in view failure to contain the internal struggle by the oppressed people. [sentence as received]

The statement said: Having suffered resounding defeat in the international arena and seeing its policy of cooption and coercion of neighbouring countries failing with no prospect of the struggle abating inside South Africa, the regime is lashing out both at home and abroad as an answer to the intensified liberation struggle.

The ANC has also denied its presence in Mozambique. We know of no ANC members staying on Inhaca Island off the Mozambican coast.

The latest rantings by the regime are aimed at finding a scape goat to harass Mozambique in aid of the MNR bandits.

Paul d'Oliveira of the MNR had falsely told the South African Broadcasting Corporation that Joe Slovo, the leader of the ANC military wing had been seen in the Mozambican capital, Maputo recently.

Mozambique Transport Cooperation Said 'Good'

MB171437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, October 17, SAPA — Cooperation between the South African Transport Services (SATS) and the Mozambican Railways remained good despite escalating tension between the governments of the two countries, a SATS spokesman said today.

"There has been no breakdown between SATS and its counterpart in Mozambique. For us it's business as usual," Mr Arie Oberholzer, public relations officer for SATS, said.

He was responding to press reports quoting a senior Mozambican transport official as saying that relations between the transport authorities of each country had never been better.

Dr Ilidio Diniz, Mozambique's director of ports and railways, was quoted in newspaper reports as saying that the Maputo harbor has expanded its capacity to handle citrus, coal, sugar, metal and asbestos products.

The reports said he told businessmen at a conference in Nelspruit that the amount of fruit exported through Maputo had increased significantly this year and urged them to make more use of the port.

Mr Oberholzer declined to comment on the extent of exports carried to Mozambique from South Africa by rail.

Envoys Return to Pretoria for Consultations

MB200635 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] All South Africa's ambassadors and consuls general are in Pretoria at the request of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs says more than 50 diplomats have arrived for week-long consultations on the present international and internal problems facing South Africa. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is to meet the diplomats this week and will also address them. Our political news staff reports that the diplomats will probably be giving urgent attention to matters such as sanctions, internal developments, and other problems which they face abroad.

Black Sash Condemns Closing of Black Township

MB171200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 17, SAPA — The government announcement that the black township of Brits, Oukasie, no longer exists and that its 1,400 remaining families must move to Letlabile 24 km away was nothing more than a return to forced removals, the Black Sash said today.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, stated that a notice in today's Government Gazette would announce the abolition of the township. The move was "voluntary".

Black Sash Transvaal chairman, Mrs Ethel Walt, said the 10,000 residents were strongly opposed to the move and were likely to resist it.

Two More Flights to New York Depart 'Next Week'

MB181218 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA — Two more South African Airways [SAA] flights are to leave Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg for New York next week, SABC radio news reports.

An SAA spokesman said a successful agreement had been reached with the U.S. to allow two additional flights to that country, despite the sanctions ban which had already been applied to air traffic.

The U.S. agreed to two flights this week — one left on Thursday evening and the other last night — and they expected to return to Jan Smuts this evening and tomorrow evening.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

17 Oct

MB171154 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 17 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"At 18h30 yesterday the security forces discovered the burned body of a black man, abcut 40-years old, at Darrington (Fort Beaufort). He has not yet been identified and police investigations are continuing.

"At 19h05 yesterday a group of black youths set fire to the Thutuka school in Tembisa (Kempton Park). Extensive damage was caused. No arrests were made.

"A black man was assaulted at 22h20 by about 20 people in the KwaZakhele township near Port Elizabeth. He was shot in the shoulder and his house was set on fire. A security force patrol came to the man's rescue. No arrests were made.

"With reference to recent incidents of arson and the burning of school books at black schools, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training has pointed out that such incidents often occurred at this time of the year. In areas where some students have neglected their school work as a result of their involvement in other activities, they attempt by such methods as well as intimidation, to force other pupils to follow suit in order to justify calls for exemption from, or postponement of, end of the year examinations."

19 Oct

MB191009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA — The following is the unrest report as issued by the Bureau of Information in Pretoria for the 24 hours from 0600 yesterday to 0600 today:

"In total, only 13 unrest-related incidents were reported during the above period. Five of these incidents occurred in Soweto.

"Although two people were murdered in these incidents, damage to property as a result of stone-throwing and arson was relatively slight. Stone-throwing incidents again constituted nearly 50 percent of the incidents.

"In Alexandra, Witwatersrand, at 08h40 on 18 October, security forces found the corpse of an unknown black man who was murdered, obviously with a tyre, which had been set alight, round his neck. This murder is being investigated but as yet no arrests have been made.

"In Tembisa, east Rand, an unknown number of blacks on 18 October, murdered an unknown black man of above eighteen years of age by putting a tyre round his neck and setting it alight. Although no arrests have been made yet, the case is being investigated.

"Also on 18 October, approximately 350 blacks threw stones at a security force vehicle in Soweto and slightly injured a member of the security forces, who used tear gas to ward off the attack. No arrests were made.

"In KwaZakhele, eastern province, a private vehicle was set alight by an unknown number of blacks. Fairly extensive damage was caused to the vehicle.

"At 05h15 on 18 October a petrol bomb was hurled at a private home by blacks, causing relatively slight damage. This incident took place in Zwellentemba, near Worcester in the Boland. No injuries were reported and the matter is being investigated. No arrests have been made yet."

18 Oct

MB180957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA — Herewith Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Few unrest-related incidents were reported.

"The only injury occurred when a group threw a petrol bomb at a delivery vehicle in Raglan Avenue, Grahmastown; and a young man was slightly injured in the incident. No deaths were reported.

"More than half of the few incidents occurred in Soweto, and most of these were stone-throwing incidents.

The most damage was caused by a petrol bomb attack on the private home of a member of the security forces, causing R8000 damage. In the only incident in the western province, a petrol bomb attack on a private home in Bonteheuwel caused R7000 damage. Little other unrest-related damage was reported."

20 Oct

MB200846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0842 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"A quiet day was experienced yesterday, with a few incidents in which petrol bombs and stones were thrown at private homes, resulting in little damage. "Only one person, an 18-year-old black man, was arrested at Zwide (Port Elizabeth) after stones were thrown at a vehicle of the security forces. No casualties were reported.

"At 1940 on Saturday a shot was fired at a security force patrol in Tantyi (Grahamstown). Six black men were arrested after they sped away from the scene in a combi [van]. Two firearms were also found. At 0200 this morning a limpet mine partially exploded in the back yard of the Lamontville police station (Durban). No injuries or damage was caused."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

18 Oct

MB181018 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Disinvestment

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 17 October carries an editorial on page 6 about the latest rumors that GM may pull out of South Africa. The editorial affirms its belief that South Africa will weather the sanctions storm and that those companies who stay will have no cause for regret. But it then goes on to note that "Americans tend to run, whether from terrorists or from difficult situations such as the one South Africa faces. We hope GM will have the guts and sense to stick it out." But if GM decides to leave, "it will not be a tragedy for South Africa or for its motor industry, but for the black workers who will lose their jobs, and for black advancement in general." The editorial concludes: "One thing the American government, Congress and firms should understand — greater investment, not sanctions, or a shrinking American presence, is the way to help break down apartheid and bring about a new order."

THE STAR on Courts, Detentions

A page 10 editoiral in the 17 October Johannesburg *The Star* in English comments on U.S. support for a Pretoria detainee and the police reaction that South Africa has "one of the fairest legal systems in the world." The editorial points out that "in spite of several landmark decisions recently, which confirmed the inherent fairness of the courts, detainees cannot go to court to protest their innocence or hear why they are punished. The courts cannot operate or judge on rights to freedom, access to lawyers, relatives and friends, or the length and manner of imprisonment. These are all basic requirements of a fair legal system; and they are ignored at the peril of every citizen — including those currently ordering the detentions."

BUSINESS DAY on Regional Instability

"Instability, of course, attracts intervention as carrion attracts vultures, and in Mozambique everybody smells carrion." This is the observation of the editorial on page 6 of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 17 October. The editorial goes on to draw a comparison between the current situation in Mozambique and the situation in Angola at the time of "the ruthless intervention" of the USSR and Cuba. Although there "is no real sign of decisive Soviet intervention" in Mozambique so far, "the Soviet system has none of the handicaps of democracy — when it moves, it moves with a will." Again the comparison with Angola, as the editorial contrasts the continuing Soviet buildup with "the nail-biting, hand-wringing record of the Americans." The paper claims that neither group in Mozambique has "the slightest chance of establishing permanent control," and sooner or later "that defenceless territory will be colonised anew, if only by proxy forces like the Cubans; or the two fanctions will need to be brought together in a joint regime. Wise South African policy would encourage the latter outcome."

Zimbabwe Prepared for Sanctions

On the same page, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert comments on his observations during his recent trip to Zimbabwe, where he held talks with "cabinet ministers, business leaders, academics, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe." He bases his comments on his conclusion that "as the sanctions campaign gathers momentum, the SA government is going to fall back more and more on domestic repression and regional destabilisation." In Zimbabwe, Slabbert was struck by the fact that those with whom he talked had in common "a shared history of a period of painful traumatic transition in their own country." These experiences have prepared them psychologically for the consequences of countersanctions. "There was not a trick in the trade you could tell these people about pressure, punitive action or counter-action." Yet, none questioned "the moral and political wisdom of the Zimbabwe government decision in favor of sanctions against SA." Despite the fact that they all would prefer normal economic relations, "with no hesitation whatsoever, they accept that this cannot be as long as apartheid is there; and, for them, apartheid is not just a few discriminatory laws — it is white minority domination pure and simple."

19 Oct

MB190551 [Editorial Report]

STAR on Free Speech

Commenting on the "overwhelming security operation" at the meeting addressed by State President P.W. Botha at Potgietersrus this week in an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 October writes: "Surely this meeting should never have been allowed at all. It is government policy to ban a gathering when it is likely to cause disruption." Perhaps the government "has changed its mind, and decided to allow free speech." "No doubt at the next UDF [United Democratic Front] meeting which threatens to cause disruption, the government will provide razor wires, Casspirs, water cannon, dogs and helicopters to ensure it remains orderly." If the government spends taxpayers' money "to protect one party's free speech, it must do the same for all parties."

Choices for President

A page 2 article by David Braun expands on reports of a poll taken this week which indicates that Pik Botha was the man favored to succeed P.W. Botha as South Africa's next president. "But what was not given so much publicity was that former Opposition leader Dr van Zyl Slabbert, according to the same poll, remains the white public's second most popular choice. However, Mr Botha draws 14 times as much support as Dr Slabbert." Percentages line up as follows: Pik Botha, 54 percent; Slabbert, 4 percent; Colin Eglin, 3 percent; F.W. de Klerk, 3 percent; Andries Treurnicht, 3 percent; Chris Heunis, 1 percent; Mangosuthu Buthelezi, 1 percent. "The question was: 'If President P.W. Botha were to resign tomorrow, who would you like to see replace him?" The poll was conducted among 1,000 white adults from metropolitan areas.

Chances for NGK Changes

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 17-23 October, in a page 9 article by Hennie Serfontein, considers the prospects for a rejection of apartheid by this week's synod of the Dutch Reformed Church [NGK] of South Africa. Chances that the synod will end by "categorically rejecting apartheid in church and state, and confessing to its decisive role in establishing it, are exactly nil." "Representing almost 40 percent of all whites, and 65 percent of all Afrikaners, the NGK — totally dominated by the secret Afrikaner Broederbond [secret society of hardline Afrikaners] — occupies a unique position among Afrikaners and in its relationship with the government." "In essence the synod will be an ideological battlefield for theological guerrilla infighting between 'reformist apartheid' pro-P.W. Botha Nationalists and supporters of the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale [Reformed National] parties' 'rigid apartheid' policies." "The existing policy unquestioningly and blindly accepts apartheid in church and state and justifies it theologically. It fully supports the government's policy on homelands, race classification and separate schools and residential areas. And it insists on the existence of four racially separated NG churches (African, Coloured, Indian and White), a policy more than 100 years old." "Whilst it is virtually certain that blacks will now be freely admitted to church services, it remains to be seen whether the NGK will agree without subtle qualifications to the admission of blacks as members." The moderator of the synod, Professor Johan Heyns, states: " 'The unity of the church does not mean that the diversity of people has been abolished (opgehef).' This is the standard NGK theological justification over more than a century for the racial separation of the four NG churches."

ZAMBIA

Mobutu Arrives for Talks With Frontline Leaders

MB191706 Dakar PANA in English 1636 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Mbala, (Zambia) 19 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Mbala this morning for talks to be held at Kasaba Bay with President Kaunda and two other frontline leaders.

The Zairian leader was met on arrival at the Zambia Air Force base by President Kaunda and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos who arrived earlier and were later joined by President Samora Machel of Mozambique:

The four leaders flew off to Kasaba Bay where talks are expected to centre on the economic situation in the region.

Earlier President Kaunda told hundreds of Mbala residents who welcomed him at the air base to join the economic war through the establishment of production units.

The president said farming is the backbone of our economy hence the Armed Forces should embark on food production in time of peace and defend the nation in time of war. I would like to see a big production unit at this base.

Dr Kaunda appealed to all Zambians to pray for the success of the talks he was going to hold with his colleagues in Kasaba Bay.

Official Calls for Vigilance Against RSA 'Threats'

MB181357 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi has called on the defense forces to remain vigilant in the face of South Africa's threats to attack frontline countries. Officially closing the third Zambia Air Force political seminar held at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka today, Mr Shapi said South Africa, with the intensification of the armed liberation struggle by the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia, will resort to more unconventional tactics in a bid to destabilize the Frontline States and thereby divert world attention from the chronic internal problems of that country. He said that unity of purpose is the only weapon with which Zambia can successfully counter hostile enemy propaganda and maneuvers. Mr Shapi said Zambians should dedicate themselves anew to the cause of peace, unity, love, hope, justice, and fair play in defense of their independence and territorial integrity.

RSA Charges Against Frontline States Called 'Lies'

MB171859 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Zambia today described the racist South Africa's accusations that the African National Congress was launching acts of terror from the Frontline States as lies. Reacting to a statement made by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan that the Frontline States were being used by the ANC to attack the apartheid regime, a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs said it was customary for Pretoria to divert attention of the international community each time it was facing serious internal crisis. The spokesman said Zambia had expected that as sanctions began to bite, South Africa would try to blame the Frontline States for her troubles, adding that General Malan knows that the Frontline States have nothing to do with the revolt inside South Africa. He said the revolt in that country by the black majority has not been caused by Frontline countries, but is the result of South Africa's own domestic policies. The spokesman said at no time had the Frontline States been responsible for the unrest in South Africa individually or collectively.

Kaunda Receives Soviet Special Envoy

MB181852 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has urged Western leaders to treat their eastern counterparts in a way that will lead the way to ending the arms race to ensure global peace. He was speaking at State House when a special envoy from the Soviet Union, M. Sytenko, called on him. The president said the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, was a man of peace and Western leaders would do well to take him seriously in his efforts to ease the worsening world tension. Dr Kaunda has received a statement from Mr Gorbachev on the recent Icelandic summit the Soviet leader had with the United States President, Ronald Reagan.

Mr Sytenko told President Kaunda that Moscow admired his stand against colonialism, and the Soviet envoy noted that Zambia and the Soviet Union shared similar views of various global issues.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Leaves on 'Private Visit' to London

MB180723 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] *The Herald* has reported that the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare for London last night. It said Comrade Mugabe is on a brief private visit.

Trains Reportedly Running Normally to Mozambique

MB181428 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Zimbabwean trains are reportedly running normally to Mozambique today despite a claim by right-wing rebels to have cut the line to the port of Beira. Zimbabwean railway officials in Mutare say the first of three daily goods trains left as scheduled this morning, but the Zimbabwean goods trains run only as far as the town of Gondola, about 125 km along the 300 km line to Beira. Yesterday, the MNR claimed that its forces captured the strategic town of Vila Machado, about 100 km further along the track to Beira. The railway officials say they have not heard of the MNR claim and it was not possible to verify it in Harare. The MNR claim comes amid reports of increased fighting in Mozambique, particulaly in the central areas bordering Malawi.

ZAPU Said To Accept Mugabe as Leader of New Party

MB181946 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Kezi, Zimbabwe, Oct 18, SAPA — Dr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU-PF accepted the leadership of the prime minister and president of the ruling ZANU(PF), Mr Robert Mugabe, of a new party to be formed before the end of the year, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, reports.

The minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said ZAPU-PF had also agreed the majority of members of the party's proposed central committee would consist of those who held the majority of seats in Parliament.

ZANU(PF) holds 66 seats in the House of Assembly and ZAPU-PF 14. The balance of the 100 seats are held by whites and a single other black.

Mr Shamuyarira said Mr Mugabe would make further announcements before the end of this year about unity between the two parties. He also said joint rallies similar to those held by Dr Nkomo and the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, would continue to be held throughout Matabeleland.

He was addressing a rally at Bidi business centre in the Semukwe communal area about 150 km south of Bulawayo, capital of Matabeleland.

The centre was destroyed by bandits in February.

Mr Shamuyarira said he was proud to be addressing people of Semukwe who had been among the pioneers of African nationalist politics in the 1960's.

"Your dedication and determination to fight for independence must propel you to fight even harder for the consolidation of our hard-won independence."

ZAPU Rejects Reports of Accord

MB191210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Harare Oct 9 SAPA — Mr Joseph Msika, vice president of Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU Party, today described as "premature and exaggerated" a report that an agreement on unity had been reached with the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF). Government-controlled news media today gave splash treatment to a speech made yesterday by the minister of information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, confirming earlier reports that Mr Nkomo had agreed to serve under Mr Mugabe under a one party state, planned to be introduced next year. [passage omitted]

However, Mr Msika told SAPA today that some difficulties remained to be resolved before a unity pact could be signed, and he could not say how long this would take. No talks had been held since the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare seven weeks ago, prior to which the two parties were said to be on the brink of final agreement. Mr Msika, a senior cabinet minister until the collapse of Mr Mugabe's post-independence "government of national unity," did not spell out where remaining difficulties lie. It is understood, however, that the release from detention of Mr Nkomo's charismatic former aide, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, who was his guerrilla intelligence chief during the war to oust white rule, is one potential snag. Another is determining what power and status can be given to Mr Nkomo's lieutenants when he himself becomes vice-president, without causing offence to long-serving Mugabe loyalists. [passage omitted]

Referring to today's front page headlines in *The Sunday Mail* that final agreement had been reached, Mr Msika commented: "While basically I would say that talks have reached a very advanced stage, certain things which I have read in the paper are a little bit premature and exaggerated. We have not completely agreed." Mr Msika said the two sides still had to meet to "iron out" several points, and no date had been set for the next session. [passage omitted]

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 OCTOBER 1986

Israel

Shamir Government — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's government was sworn in at the Knesset after being approved by a majority of 82 to 17, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that 3 coalition MK's abstained in the vote. Shamir had presented the new cabinet to the Knesset in a speech broadcast by the radio, stressing that his administration will champion the "supreme value of settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el" and "will not discriminate between one part of the country and another." He asserted that economic growth must be resumed as it will help Israel promote its Zionist objectives, particularly immigration. On the peace process, Shamir promised that his government will "continue to initiate and seek roads for peace." Disputes among Israelis about ways and means to promote peace are tactical rather than substantive, he said, and it is "pointless and useless to feed the differences among us as long as the Arab side has not come up with a proposal which will be acceptable even to a part of the government." He reaffirmed Israel's desire for direct negotiations with Jordan, noting that Israel is "following with interest" Jordan's inclination to break its links with the PLO. Israel wants the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip to "run their own lives," Shamir maintained, but this is conditional on their complete dissociation from the PLO. The new prime minister also said his government will give "high priority" to developing Israel's special relations with the United States, stating that the two countries are allies in many spheres and this relationship should be given "formal expression."

The government presented by Shamir contains three ministers who were not members of Shim'on Peres' outgoing cabinet: Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino is the new health minister, Zvulun Hammer is minister of religious affairs, and Yitzhaq Moda'i is reinstated into the cabinet as one of the ministers without portfolio.

Airman in Lebanon — An Amal Movement official cited by Jerusalem television stated that the captured Israeli airman has been moved to Beirut, adding that Amal wants to exchange the Israeli for Amal members being held in Israeli jails. On the other hand, the Lebanese paper *Al-Anwar* said the Israeli is receiving medical treatment in a hospital in the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Saudi Statement — Following Crown Prince 'Abdallah's talks in Damascus and Baghdad, the Council of Ministers reaffirmed its desire that the crown prince continue his efforts "to bring the brothers closer" and expressed "permanent optimism" that Arab unity will be achieved, SPA reported. The council also stressed the Saudi commitment to the success of an Arab summit, adding that the Kingdom is ready to attend an emergency summit if conditions are unsuitable for a regular session.

Jordanian-Kuwaiti Relations — A joint press statement broadcast by Amman and Kuwait radios noted that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's "fruitful" visit to Kuwait contributed to strengthening bilateral cooperation. Reviewing issues of common concern, the two sides confirmed their support for "everything strengthening the steadfastness" of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation and stressed the need for efforts to guarantee the "minimum level of Arab solidarity" in preparation for an Arab summit, the statement added.

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L'UNITA Interview of PLO's 'Arafat Cited

JN190736 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1730 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Text" of interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, by the Italian newspaper *L'Unita* published on 17 October; date and place of interview not given — read by announcer]

[Text] *L'Unita*: There are reports of an international trend toward holding an international conference on the Middle East. Do you believe this? What are the PLO resources and what would the PLO role be in such a conference in view of the increasing Israeli intransigence?

Abu 'Ammar: We are watching with extreme interest the international developments concerning the Palestinian issue and the Middle East problems including the Soviet-U.S. contacts. Of course, our role will not be confined to following up developments. We are moving very quickly with three UN Security Council permanent member-states — the USSR, the PRC, and France — as well as with certain important political bodies in the world and the legitimate leadership of the international community: that is, the UN General Assembly presidency. We are also cooperating with the Security Council presidency and influential regional bodies. However, the important and effective factor is our people's glorious steadfastness inside and outside the occupied territory under PLO leadership despite the various difficulties, calamities, and all kinds of political military, and diplomatic pressures we are facing.

There are two important factors contributing to the strength of the Palestinian role — the PLO role. These are the Palestinian people's unity inside and outside the occupied land behind the PLO; and the continuation of the Palestinian struggle in all its legitimate forms in accordance with international laws, particularly our armed struggle inside our occupied territory. This struggle, which reached a great level during the past 3 years and hit a new record during the first half of this year. These two factors have reiterated the extent of the PLO's role and presence in the struggle, which will prevent the Palestinian people's enemies from bypassing the PLO role and affirm the need for its presence at the international conference on equal footing with other international sides.

The feeling that there is a positive atmosphere concerning the possibility of convening an international conference is due to the serious USSR position in terms of its presenting the Palestinian and Middle East problems during negotiations at the Soviet-U.S. summit. However, we see on the other hand that the United States has so far been preventing an international understanding concerning a just, permanent solution to the Palestinian issue and strong bases for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace. These bases are embodied in recognizing the Palestinian people's right of self-determination and establishing their independent state under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the PLO. This solution cannot be reached unless the international conference is held, attended by the five Security Council permanent member states and all parties concerned, including the PLO on equal footing.

In order to faciliate holding the international conference with the above specifications, it was imperative to find a new mechanism; hence the idea of forming a preparatory committee for the international conference. We should not indulge in optimism about decisive possibilities for holding the conference because of the U.S. position, which is completely biased in favor of the Israeli occupation and policy in general. The intransigence of the Israeli position is a reflection of the absolute protection and support given to Israel by the United States.

The presence of the PLO in the conference on equal footing with other sides is the decisive condition for the success of [words indistinct] just, lasting, and comprehensive solution in addition to another basic principle; namely, our Palestinian people's self-determination. I can say that that this is not only our stand and opinion but also that of the international community and the whole world with the exception of the United States and Israel.

L'Unita: Abu 'Ammar, in your view, what is the political and legal basis for convening and insuring the success of the international conference?

Abu 'Ammar: We firmly believe that — and we have repeatedly said so — the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council, which represent international legality, are a suitable basis for resolving the Palestinian question and the Middle East issue as a whole. We agree to resorting to these resolutions in resolving the conflict. The resolutions can insure a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Palestinian question and to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

L'Unita: However, the United States and Israel believe that Security Council Resolution 242 is the basis for a solution, and some Arab countries share this belief.

Abu 'Ammar: Why separate Resolution 242 from all the other resolutions representing international legality? There are many resolutions that were adopted by the United Nations prior to and after Resolution 242. International legality as a whole cannot be cancelled in favor of a resolution that does not enjoy the support of all the parties.

L'Unita: Abu 'Ammar, what is your problem with Resolution 242?

Abu 'Ammar: Above all, there is a deliberate U.S.-Israeli intention to insist on Resolution 242 as separate and divorced from all the other resolutions of international legality, as though history had begun and ended with that resolution. Such a bad intention is an attempt to turn the clock back and eliminate the Palestinian identity that has been embodied throughout a 20-year long struggle. We ask: Is Israel really complying with Resolution 242? Is the United States truly anxious that Resolution 242 should be the basis for a solution? If that were true, why has the struggle between Israel and the three surrounding states, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, not ended, for these three states had accepted Resolution 242 when it was adopted? Why has Israel not withdrawn from the territory it occupied in accordance with Resolution 242? That is further proof of [word indistinct].

Third, we as the PLO had no role or part in discussing the resolution or in its approval when it was adopted. Nevertheless, we have repeatedly said that we agree to have Resolution 242 as part of the resolutions adopted by international legality and not an alternative to them. The part should be subject to the whole, and not vice versa. When Resolution 242 is taken separately from all the other resolutions it totally conflicts with our people's right to self-determination and cancels the Palestinian entity.

L'Unita: International terrorism has recently swept through Europe, and particularly France. Certain European circles that are well known for their hostility to the Palestinian cause and the Arabs in general have exploited this to intensify their campaign against you despite your repeated condemnation of such actions. What is your response to the campaign?

Abu 'Ammar: That is how the enemies of peoples always behave. There is nothing new in the stands and policies of the quarters to which you referrred. However, their stands are clearly biased toward the state terrorism officially practised by Israel against the Palestinian Arab people with the support and protection of the U.S. Government. We have publically declared our stands: We do not view terrorism as a means to regain our homeland and to restore to our land and people their freedom. Political, mass information, and military struggle inside the occupied homeland is the best and ideal way for all peoples to achieve freedom, independence, and liberation.

Once again we declare, through you friendly paper, that we are opposed to terrorism in all its forms, and particularly we are against the waves of terrorism which sweep through Europe every now and then. We are opposed to terrorism for we are its victims. One cannot be the victim of terrorism and an instrument of terrorism at the same time. We believe that such waves of terrorist actions that sporadically occur here and there should not be tackled in the way they are now being tackled. Just as it is true that some capitals have exploited some desparate people and used them to carry out actions that had a negative impact on our national cause, it is also true that some terrorist actions are local manifestations that have nothing to do with the Middle East. The world has apparently forgotten that a U.S. citizen shot President Reagan for reasons that have nothing to do with politics. The same goes for the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II and the roots of some terrorist organizations are in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America.

We are opposed to terrorism in all its forms. Our Palestinian national struggle is a main link in the chain of combating the official state terrorism practised by the Israeli leadership against our people with unlimited U.S. support and protection.

L'Unita: What about the wave [of terrorism] that is sweeping France?

Abu 'Ammar: France is a state that is not hostile to our people and cause. Indeed, it has adopted advanced stands toward our cause, the latest such stand was expressed in the Soviet- French joint communique on the international conference. We have good and well-developed relations with Paris. We harbor sentiments of amity and respect toward the friendly French people. Indeed, we are grateful to the French people for their stands in support of our rights, cause, and people. Therefore, we are greatly pained by the terrorist actions that occurred in France recently, and we believe that a careful and meticulous search should be made for those who are instigating such actions so that they can be uncovered and brought to justice. In whose interest are France and the French people being targeted?

On our part we have openly conveyed to our French friends — and through our bilateral channels — our principled and firm stand, which is an extension of our general stand which is consistent in all circumstances.

L'Unita: Intra-Palestinian dialogue has reached a satisfactory level with the conclusion of agreements between Fatah and several Palestinian organizations. What is your next step for reunifying the PLO?

Abu 'Ammar: I think that you have been following and are well aware of the circumstances of our people, cause, and revolution, and you know well that our Palestinian people are unified on the main issues, foremost among which are their inalienable and legitimate rights and the PLO as the sole leader of their national struggle and their sole representatieve in all forums and on all levels. There is a difference between the unity of the Palestinian people and between the unity of the factions of the Palestinian revolution. Our people are united over the PLO. According to the latest Western polls 94.7 percent of our people inside the occupied territory categorically consider the PLO to be their sole legitimate representative.

At the same time we are conducting a fraternal dialogue on democratic bases with some Palestinian factions. The agreement that was signed in Prague a few weeks ago was one of the main positive results of that continuing dialogue. However, we must note that the Syrian pressure that is exerted on the leaders of some factions to prevent them from joining the unionist dialogue among all the factions of the PLO naturally converge with the U.S. and Israeli plans to strike at and weaken the PLO and to attempt to liquidate it and end its decisive role in the Palestinian national struggle. We must note that some PLO factions are resisting such pressure while other factions have capitulated to it and agreed to the conditions of others.

As the Prague agreement has clearly shown, the leaders of the PLO and Fatah approach the principle of the unity of the PLO factions with a spirit of fraternity, seriousness, and perseverence. We shall continue tirelessly along this course until we reach the desired level soon, God willing.

L'Unita: What are your conditions for such a unity?

Abu 'Ammar: There are no conditions among comrades-in-arms and brothers who share the same struggle and cause. We adopt stands in a positive and responsible spirit; the stand of the big toward the small; the stand of the whole toward the part. However, there are principles which are are anxious to maintain the framework of our national struggle. These principles are national and political and are not factional.

L'Unita: Can Abu 'Ammar give us an idea about these principles?

Abu 'Ammar: These principles include the independence of Palestinian decision-making, the defense of our people's aspirations and aims, the protection and defense of the PLO, and commitment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of our people and to PLO progams. No part of the PLO, the revolution, or the people can be a cover for interference for this or that country or party in the destructive wars that are being waged against our camps and masses in Lebanon to disarm, uproot, and disperse them.

Why is the Al-Rashidiyah camp now being hit so savagely and violently? The camp is only a few hundred meters from the confrontation lines with the Israeli military occupation. Anyone who hits the camp, or other camps, is in fact serving the enemy's security and aims, and anyone who covers for these wars is covering in favor of the enemy.

On this occasion, I appeal to the friendly Italian people and to all mankind to reaffirm their courageous stand in support of our Palestinian masses.

L'Unita: In your opinion, what will be the expected changes after power in Israel is transferred from Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir?

Abu 'Ammar: We expect more fascism and violence against our Palestinian people and their national rights. We must make clear that the differences between the Alignment and the Likud are organizational, party differences and nothing more. Our people suffered violence, wars, crimes, and massacres under both. Now they are in the same government. However, we hope that this transfer of power will help some of our brothers give up their illusions about the possibility of reaching peace and understanding with Shim'on Peres in his present prorgam. The two blocs are two faces of the Zionist coin. They are the true and fundamental representatives of the Zionist ideology, based on oppressing our people, expelling them, and usurping their land and national rights.

L'Unita: What are your relations now with Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Morocco, especially after Peres' visit and meeting with King Hassan II?

Abu 'Ammar: We are concerned about the unity of Arab position and solidarity, not only for the sake of our Palestinian cause but also for the sake of the entire Arab nation. Everyone is a target for the U.S.-Israeli onslaight. There are no taboos in the Israeli policy. However, we hope that this Arab solidarity will be based on strengthening the Arab position in facing the U.S.-Israeli stands. Perhaps this is our historical role on the Arab level. Our relations with the countries you mentioned are within this policy and concept but are proceeding in accordance with rules which we control very well. These rules constitute the independent Palestinian decisionmaking, the PLO's exclusive representation of our people, and these countries' adherence to the basic principles of our national cause and our right of self-determination and the establishment of our independent state.

L'Unita: Latest reports say that Tunisia does not want the PLO's presence. What is your comment?

Abu 'Ammar: I am sorry to say that this is incorrect. These are rumors disseminated by the circles that are hostile to the Palestinian people and to the sincere, fraternal relations between Tunisia and the PLO. The fraternal Tunisian people were not only satisfied with offering us a headquarters but also sacrificed Tunisian blood which intermixed with Palestinian blood in the Palestinian revolution's wars and battles and on Tunisian soil during the savage Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters. However, we in the PLO leadership have made a series of decisions over the past 2 days to completely end the Paestinian military presence in Tunisia and transfer all the departments and organs connected with Palestinian military action. We have done this out of our own volition and in light of our military needs and military plans. Tunisia — president, government, and people — has for the last 4 years been careful not to interfere in our internal affairs and has taken care to grant us facilities to insure the success of our work.

Perhaps some people forget that we are a dynamic revolution, present everywhere. The security and logistical conditions of our work and struggle are extremley unusual.

L'Unita: There are indications of new Tunisian differences.

Abu 'Ammar: This is absolutely untrue. There has not been a Tunisian-Palestinian quarrel. All our people appreciate the courageous stands of the Tunisian president, government, and people in patronizing the PLO and extending facilities for its leadership.

L'Unita: Do you think that there are genuine prospects for establishing an independent Palestinian state? What will be the form of this state?

Abu 'Ammar: Had these prospects not been inevitable in accordance with my feelings and logic, you would not find me at the head of the PLO and the Palestinian revolution. Our people's aspirations and struggle are devoted to realizing this urgent national task. In order to stop the suffering, expulsion, and deprivation of our 5 million people, we must establish such a state. Our escalating national struggle and the strength of our fight and the fight of the PLO and the support of all the noble and free forces to our struggle will enhance the possibilities and prospects of establishing the Palestinian state. As for the form of this state, it is too early to say. This will be decided by all 5 million Palestinian people. However, undoubtedly, the form of the Palestinian state will be greatly affected by the course and level of the struggle of our people and revolution, which has national, democratic, and humanitarian dimensions. Our future independent state must be a democratic state, the fruit of the first armed revolution to invoke democratic principles in the various aspects of its struggle.

MENA Cites 'Arafat Interview With UKTUBAR

NC181714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has announced that he would accept having the United Nations take over the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza. He described this proposal as a historic challenge that he presents to the entire world.

In an interview with the Cairo *Uktubar* magazine, which will appear tomorrow, 'Arafat said that what is important is for the Israeli occupation forces to evacuate these territories. The United Nations will then be free to decide the future of this land, he added.

As for UN Security Council Resolution 242, the PLO leader stated: This resolution is acceptable as long as it is accompanied with the right to self-determination. He affirmed that the PLO acknowledges both Resolutions 242 and 338 to be part of the international legitimacy to which the PLO adheres. Why are these two resolutions always singled out for PLO approval, 'Arafat asked. Is international legitimacy divisible?

'Arafat told *Uktubar* that he does not want the rift with Jordan to be complete or permanent. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement still exists, he said, at least as far as the Palestinians are concerned. Only the PNC is entitled to abrogate this accord, he added.

'Arafat stated: King Husayn's decision to suspend the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement came as a surprise to us. We strived to keep our reaction calm, but the Jordanian Government was under pressure to take tougher measures.

'Arafat was asked if he desired to address a message to Jordan concerning the restoration of ties. He replied: I would only ask Jordan to repeal the measures taken against us since I left Amman. It is Jordan which froze the agreement. It is Jordan which deported Palestinian leaders, including those who held Jordanian passports. Even the Palestinian National Fund, the institution which manages our financial affairs, was driven out of Amman.

With regard to the proposed Middle East international peace conference, 'Arafat said that he supports the convocation of such a conference. He also approves the formation of a preparatory committee which would include the permanent members of the UN Security Council along with the various parties in the Middle East conflict.

There will be no such conference without the approval of the two superpowers, the Palestinian leader affirmed. He added that he cannot speculate about the outcome of the intensive efforts currently being made to secure the convocation of this conference before learning the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Commenting on relations with the Soviet Union, 'Arafat expressed his appreciation for the Soviet insistence that the PLO take part in finding a Middle East solution and that the Palestinians should have a state of their own.

Turning to the United States, 'Arafat said that although the current U.S. Administration is making anti-Palestinian statements, he would be foolish to say that he would not want to deal with it. 'Arafat noted that the U.S. public and church are now showing a better understanding of the justice of the Palestinian cause.

The PLO leader emphasized the importance of Egypt's role in the Palestinian issue. Egypt's opinion is central to this issue and cannot be overlooked, he added. 'Arafat then gave two reasons for this assessment. First, Egypt has a certain legal position vis-a-vis Gaza. Therefore, nothing can be done there without Egypt's consent. Second, the Camp David accords make Egypt's opinion necessary whenever the future of the West Bank and Gaza are discussed.

'Arafat said that he has complete trust in the efforts being made by the Egyptian leaders on behalf of the Palestinians. Egypt represents one-third of the Arab people; it is a country with considerable international weight. This is reason enough not to leave Egypt to "go it alone" and why its efforts should be matched by Arab and international action taken in the same direction.

Responding to a question, 'Arafat noted that he will be visiting Cairo soon. He said that he has an open invitation from President Husni Mubarak to visit Egypt whenever he chooses.

Yasir 'Arafat asserted to *Uktubar* the "Pride" which he takes in the Cairo declaration issued in the presence of President Husni Mubarak on 7 November 1985. This declaration came at an appropriate time, before the great international row over terrorism began. Its value and importance have now become clear, he added.

Concerning his forecast of events for 1987, the Palestinian leader said that he expects the Iraq-Iran war to come to an end as a result of Iran's inability to achieve anything through this conflict.

He also expects a certain amount of Arab rapprochement to take place and the closure of some gaps to be achieved. He said that he looks forward to the ICO conference to be held in Kuwait on 18 January 1987 with great hope. This conference will be attended by 45 countries, including Arab states.

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] expressed regret at the current Arab situation. He said that Arab divisions are being reflected in the Palestinian arena.

Certain Arab countries which are unable to meet their people's needs are attempting to cover their defects with the Palestinian leaf, he added. This is why they are hiring tools inside the Palestinian arena.

'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian people rally around his leadership. He indicated that Palestinian divisions are artificial ones created by well-known Arab intelligence services.

With regard to Syria, 'Arafat expressed regret at the continued massacres against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said that he, the Palestinian people, and the Lebanese people are paying the price for the Vienna accord and the so-called Murphy agreement whereby it was agreed to divide influence between the United States and Syria and between the United States and Israel.

'Arafat said that Syrian elements are still preventing the Palestinian factions residing in Damascus from accepting Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's invitation to convene the PNC in Algeria.

Concerning Palestinian-Tunisian relations, Yasir 'Arafat voiced surprise at the unrealistic exaggeration of this issue. He affirmed that ending the military presence in Tunisia was a Palestinian decision in the wake of the Israeli raid on Shatt al-'Arab [name of location as received]. 'Arafat said that there is no connection between moving the Palestinian military command from Tunisia and the recent internal changes in that country. That the two events took place at the same time was merely coincidental, he added.

On the issue of the new Israeli Government under Yitzhaq Shamir, 'Arafat told *Uktubar* that he does not see any real difference between the Likud and the Labor parties. He said that he prefers to deal with Israel's ugly face because it deceives no one.

Palestinian Front Condemns 'Arafat Stand

JN200800 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front issued a statement yesterday vehemently condemning Yasir 'Arafat's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242. The Front emphasized that this stand definitively closes the door in the face of any solution to the crisis within the PLO.

PNC Chairman Praises Mubarak, Supports 'Arafat

NC201813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, 20 Oct (MENA) — PNC Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayih has praised President Husni Mubarak's stand vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue. He stated that this stand is both positive and good.

In a statement to the MENA correspondent in Amman, Shaykh al-Sayih said: Egypt has not abandoned the Palestinian issue. We cannot dispense with Egypt, for it has an Arab and Islamic position. He stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement still exists and that nothing contrary to this has been issued by any of the PLO departments. He also noted that the PLO's relations with Jordan are good.

Shaykh al-Sayih denounced the demand made by dissidents and separatists to dismiss 'Arafat from the PLO leadership. Such a move only serves Israel, he added. 'Arafat is the only person who is now capable of captaining the Palestinian ship, he affirmed. 'Arafat represents a Palestinian symbol recognized by Arabs and internationally.

The PNC chairman reiterated his refusal to accept UN Security Concil Resolution 242. He underlined the PLO's adherence to an international conference to be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council. He noted that there is no objection to the participation of other Security Council members as well.

Qaddumi on Tunisian, Palestinian Conditions

JN201735 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 16

[By Fathi al-Barqawi]

[Text] Tunis — The Palestinian cadres working within the PLO in Tunisia have expressed satisfaction over the emergence of an official Tunisian understanding of the Palestinian presence which has been an issue of interest to Palestinian officials as well as to Arab and international media during the past 3 months.

After meeting all Palestinian cadres that represent the Palestinian factions in Tunisia, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said that the Tunisian Government was very satisfied with the Palestinian officials' calm and balanced behavior and response during the period in which the Tunisian security authorities were pursuing, detaining, and expelling some Palestinians from the country.

Qaddumi indicated that the Tunisian Government had informed the PLO of its rejection of any Palestinian military presence in Tunisia whether in the form of military personnel or weapons, that the presence of those associated with military action is not allowed, and that only the presence of civilian administrative personnel is allowed. He added that the Tunisian Government agreed to host all nonmilitary Palestinian departments, such as the Political Department, the Information Department, and other departments, provided that the PLO provides lists of the residences of the personnel working in these departments to the Tunisian Interior Ministry.

He said that Tunisia will not refuse entry to any Palestinian whom the PLO wants to put in any of its departments; that it will allow any Palestinian for whom the PLO submits a special application to enter provided that the period of his stay in Tunisia and the mission for which his entry is required are specified; and that the Tunisian authorities are notified if someone stays in Tunisia beyond the specified date.

Faruq Qaddumi added that out of their eagerness to maintain security in their territories, the Tunisian authorities do not forbid some Palestinian officials or their escorts to have personal weapons with them provided that these weapons are listed and license applications to carry them are submitted. He went on to say that the competent Tunisian authorities will not be lenient if they find out that some Palestinians are carrying unlicensed weapons.

Regarding the entry of senior Palestinian officials into Tunisia, Qaddumi quoted the Tunisian authorities as saying that they will be accorded ordinary treatment and that they have no objection to their being received in the guest hall provided that they are subjected to search procedures and that their personal effects are subjected to customs procedures too without considering the diplomatic immunity which some of them enjoy.

Qaddumi indicated that Yasir 'Arafat will be treated as a head of state by the Tunisian authorities, but he did not say whether 'Arafat will return to Tunisia soon.

PNC Members in Jordan Invited to Tunis Meeting

JN190806 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Bayan* has learned that Fatah's Central Committee has invited four Palestinian figures living in Jordan to attend a meeting, set for next Wednesday in Tunis, to look into ways to restore Palestinian national unity.

The invitation to the political figures was extended yesterday by Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, the PLO representative in Jordan. The four are: Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah, Fa'iq Warrad, 'Abd al-Jawwad Salih, and Ibrahim Abu 'Ayyash, all PNC members.

'Reliable Sources' Link Deadlock to Gulf War

AU201749 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Geneva, Oct 20 (AFP) — A compromise on crude oil production sharing at the OPEC conference appeared in jeopardy Monday because of a serious political split directly linked with the Gulf war, reliable sources said.

They said the adamant stance adopted by Kuwait over its request for an additional share in OPEC's crude oil output followed a direct attack on Kuwait by Iran's President [as received] 'Ali Akhbar Hashemi Rafsanjani following an Iranian commando raid against Iraq's Kirkuk oil fields earlier this month.

The Kuwaiti Government had "committed itself" fully, the sources said, noting that Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah was reported to be in "constant contact" with Kuwait.

They said the problem holding up agreement on continued OPEC production restraint until year-end had no bearing on whether "a few barrels more" should be allocated to the Gulf emirate.

"I don't step back," Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa told reporters Monday, adding that "all the Gulf countries are behind me."

Conference sources said consultations were believed to be under way "at the highest level" between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The "political confrontation" has now gone beyond the framework of the OPEC conference, a Gulf source said.

Gulf sources said Saudi Arabia, as the leading member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), was politically committed to giving Kuwait its full backing.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, as well as non-OPEC members Bahrain and Oman. The four GCC countries represented here have held frequent separate consultations over the past several days.

The 13 OPEC ministers held a one-hour session without their advisers Monday morning but did not touch on Kuwait's request for a 90,000 barrel a day increase in its production quota of 0.9 million barrels a day.

They reportedly cancelled a session planned for Monday night. Some delegates suggested there was only a 50-50 chance of a successful outcome to the 15-day old parley, the longest in OPEC's history.

High-level sources said the row, implicitly pitting the Gulf countries against Iran, had also resulted in a deep split between the Arab countries and other OPEC members, such as Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia that are angered at being indirectly dragged into a conflict linked with the Gulf war.

Qatari Minister Backs Kuwait

JN201134 Doha QNA in Arabic 1104 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Oct (QNA) — Qatari Finance and Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani has said he believes the current meetings of the OPEC Ministerial Council will end today. Answering a question from the press on Kuwait's demand to increase its oil production quota, he said he supports such an increase and hopes the OPEC Ministerial Council will agree to it. The OPEC Ministerial Council is scheduled to hold a closed session confined to ministers later today.

Ministers Adjourn for Informal Talks

LD201425 Vienna OPECNA in English
1259 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, 20 Oct 86 (OPECNA) — After meeting here briefly this morning, OPEC oil ministers adjourned for further informal consultations on issues related to oil production quotas.

An official source said the ministers would resume their 79th (extraordinary) conference meeting at a time to be arranged.

Saudi King Trying to Find Solution to Crisis

HK210334 Hong Kong AFP in English
0234 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Text] Geneva, Oct 21 (AFP) — Ministers and senior officials of several OPEC countries early Tuesday welcomed news that Saudi Arabia's King Fahd is personally trying to overcome a political deadlock that could entail a breakdown at OPEC's ministerial conference her.

The parley, now in its 16th day, was still blocked overnight as Kuwait adamantly refused to withdraw its demand for a higher crude oil output quota despite a chorus of objections from its partners, except its Gulf neighbour and ally Saudi Arabia.

Gulf sources cited political strains between Iran and the Arab Gulf countries which actively support Iraq in the six-year-old Gulf war as the underlying cause of the dispute, which was blocking agreement to restrain OPEC crude output till year-end pending a review of national production shares.

Reliable sources said Kuwait Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah met with his Iranian opposite number Gholam Reza Aqazadeh for more than an hour Monday night.

But sources in both delegations said neither side budged from its position. Mr Aqazadeh has said Iran is prepared to accept a temporary upward quota adjustment for OPEC's smaller producers, Gabon and Ecuador, but not for the oil-rich Gulf emirate.

A Saudi Government spokesman, quoted by the official Saudi news agency, said after a cabinet meeting at Medina, the Moslem holy city, that King Fahd began contacts with leaders of the Gulf

Cooperation Council (GCC) Monday night in order to "find a way out" of the current OPEC crisis.

The GCC consists of four OPEC countries — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — as well as non-OPEC oil producers Bahrain and Oman.

"Any effort towards a breakthrough is welcome," Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki told AFP shortly after midnight.

His Ecuadorian colleague, Javier Espinosa Teran, said he saw the Saudi move as a "positive" development that should help break the deadlock. Senior Venezuelan officials echoed similar sentiments.

But delegates privately were of two minds about the interpretation of the Saudi initiative.

There was obvious resentment in Kuwaiti delegation quarters about the prospect of the emirate having to yield to pressures from the region's most powerful country.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani made it clear Monday that oil prices might "collapse" if the conference here failed to reach an agreement.

High-level Kuwaiti delegates voiced deep disappointment with the lack of understanding for Kuwait's "rightful" demands in lengthy conversations with reporters far into the night in the lobby of the hotel serving as the venue of the OPEC conference.

In other delegations, some officials were uncertain about the real intentions of the Saudi leader. They suggested that the king might content himself with exerting "gentle pressures" on Kuwait, so as to avoid assuming responsibility for a breakdown.

Other officials said non-Arab countries might resent the prospect of a key problem of concern to all OPEC members being decided among the Gulf countries alone.

The 13 ministers held intensive consultations overnight, but delegates acknowledged early Tuesday that the focus had shifted to the Gulf capitals.

KUWAIT

Jordan's Al-Rifa'i Discusses Relations With PLO

LD192348 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct 86 (KUNA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has said the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has not been cancelled or frozen, but it is still in force. Jordan, he added, stopped political coordination with the PLO leadership after it realized that the organization's leadership was not in a position to continue the implementation of what was agreed upon by the two sides.

In an interview with Kuwaiti Television, which will be broadcast tonight, Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i emphasized that this situation was not reflected, closely or remotely, in Jordanian relations with the liberation organization. "This latter is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. We recognize it and deal with it on this basis."

Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i described his present visit to Kuwait as "excellent" and said he considers the Jordanian and Kuwaiti arenas as one. He also said that the Jordanian sovereign, government, army, and people are a natural extension of the brothers in Kuwait.

He described the relations between the fraternal countries as "excellent." The Jordanian prime minister expressed his deep thanks to the amir of the country; to the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah; and to the Kuwaiti Government and people for the profound hospitality which he and his delegation have received.

The two countries have signed an agreement of cooperation in the investments, economic, and technical fields. They also agreed to constitute a joint high ministerial committee to follow up on the implementation of the clauses of the agreement.

The Jordanian prime minister said, I begin this occasion by expressing my thanks, gratitude, and appreciation to the government of fraternal Kuwait, under the chairmanship of the amir and the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, for their kind invitation to me and my brothers, the members of the delegation accompanying me, which has given me the opportunity to visit Kuwait and discuss our excellent and distinguished bilateral relations and all issues of common interest. The relations between us are distinguished. We regard Jordan and Kuwait as constituting a natural extension for each other on all levels.

During the visit, we have discussed at our continuous meetings means for deepening the fraternal relations between the two countries on solid, firm, and strong bases, so that we can raise these relations to the desired level. One of the most important achievements of this visit was reaching an agreement on economic and trade cooperation between our countries. This was signed in the evening [date not given]. If I might sum up the most important clauses of this agreement, I would say that it covers all aspects of cooperation between the two countries. It expedites work on deepening the fraternal ties linking the two countries. The agreement also strenthens trade and economic links in all areas,including various economic and trade activities and fields. It also increases and diversifies the volume of trade exchange between the two countries and exempts certain agreed upon nationally manufactured goods from all customs and import duties.

The agreement encourages the investment of capital and provides incentives and facilities for such investment. It encourages the holding of specilized exhibitions in both countries. It promotes total cooperation in the field of movement of manpower, especially in the sphere of exchanging expertise. It encourages tourism between the two countries and cooperation in the field of tourism in general. It bolsters maritime, air, and land transport and transit between them. In order to implement all this it has been agreed to set up a higher ministerial joint committee between the two countries to follow up the implementation of all clauses of this agreement. This committee shall meet periodically in Kuwait and Amman and will supervise the work of the technical and subcommittees stemming from it.

The Jordanian prime minister said: Agreement was reached to hold an investment seminar in Kuwait during the first quarter of the coming year during which a review will be made of prospects for investment in Jordan, a suitable atmosphere, and the incentives and facilities Jordan provides for the Arab investors. A review also will be made of specific projects and those which are ready for implementation in Jordan. All these measures were the result of an existing common conviction of the necessity to concentrate on contacts and dialogue between officials of both countries, whether at the level of the public sector or the prive sector, such as establishments, companies, and individuals.

In reply to a question regarding relations between the two countries Al-Rifa'i said: The bilateral relations are good and are being developed; they are a natural reflection of the distinguished relations between the amir and his brother His Majesty King Husayn.

In reply to a question about the results of his talks and about the most prominent issues that were discussed Al-Rifa'i said: I had the honor of meeting the amir this morning. I met several times with the heir apparent and prime minister. They were gracious in allowing me the opportunity to talk about all issues and matters of interest to both countries in particular, and the Arab nation in general. We discussed all Arab affairs and causes of sadness, both local and international. I can say that the meetings, as far as I am concerned, were a great honor to me and I have been able to acquaint myself with the views of and hear the directives of the amir and the heir apparent. Actually, we find that their stance, their analysis, and their appraisal is fully identical with the analysis and stance of King Husayn. I brought with me an invitation from King Husayn to the amir and to the heir apparent to visit our country, Jordan. We hope that the visit will take place at the first available opportunity. The talks were very successful, as I had hoped.

Replying to a question about his perception of the departure from the current Arab condition, he said: It is painful to see Arab differences and divisions, particularly the current circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. The Jordanian attitude, under the leadership of the king, has always been based on the necessity for Arab solidarity and a united and common stance to face up to all issues confronting us. In Jordan we believe that the first step should be the convocation of the summit conference that has been delayed for more than 3 years. There must be an Arab encounter at the supreme leadership level to discuss everything that is happening in the Arab arena with the utmost frankness, brotherliness, and mutual openness.

Concerning the Arab stand that should be taken to confront the challenges we are exposed to daily, we believe that there is no alternative to Arab solidarity and no alternative to the Arab encounter. The king is particularly active in the attempt to contact all his brother Arab leaders with the aim of preparing the scene and of overcoming any obstacle or difficulty that might prevent the holding of this meeting. Our hopes in God are great that we will arrive at conviction about the necessity of the meeting. It could be a blessed occasion for the Arab leaders to meet in your hospitable country during their visit to attend the meetings of the Islamic summit. It will be a good opportunity for everyone to meet in the hospitality of the amir in order to prepare for an Arab summit, God willing.

Concerning the Palestinian question and the available settlement plans he said: The question of Palestine is the central issue of the Arabs and to Jordan, it is the first issue especially because of its historic, geographical, popular links. The Palestinian issue is the first Jordanian issue in addition to being the first central Arab issue. To us in Jordan, it is a matter of life or death. It is our first preoccupation and that is why his majesty pays attention to it day and night in an attempt to reach a just and honorable settlement that will be accepted by future generations. The initiatives and attempts are numerous. The latest at which we have arrived as a result of our contacts with all concerned parties is that there is no way to achieve an honorable and just settlement except through an international conference in which all parties to the conflict would participate, including the PLO and the five permanent Security Council member countries; in order to implement the UN Security Council resolutions to ensure the national rights of the Palestinian people, and to settle the question from all aspects.

He added: The attempts focused on arriving at an international conference. There are obstacles which we have not overcome yet; most of these concern differences between the Soviet Union and the United States. Unfortunately, U.S.-Soviet differences on the Middle East are not linked to us in a direct way, but they are a reflection of the differences between super powers on issues with which we have nothing to do. They have differences on star wars, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Poland, and their differences are reflected in their position vis-a-vis our issues. We are hoping that contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States, which were concluded in Reykjavik and are to be followed up on in Geneva, will lead to breaking the ice between them and provide an opportunity for the possibility of an agreement on the Middle East. If the two giants come to an agreement on an international conference there will then be a problem regarding the implementing of international resolutions. However, in the absence of this we do not believe there will be a move toward a peaceful solution. In our view a solution must be comprehensive, just, and honourable, and have the participation of all concerned Arab parties including the Palestinian people through its sole legitimate representative, the PLO. We can not put all these elements together in any context except that of an international conference; therefore our efforts are continuing.

Recently, the idea of a preparatory committee for the international conference, which was originally a Soviet proposal, was put forward. But a dispute occured on the composition and formation of this committee. The Soviet Union suggested that the committee be composed of the five UN Security Council permanent members. We have no objection to a dialogue between these countries in order to reach an amicable position. There are other parties which want the committee's membership to be confined only to the countries concerned. We do not accept this but think that its membership should include all the countries concerned, including the five countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council. Our position is: If it is possible to bring everyone to a preparatory committee, why not bring them all to an international conference directly. We can not understand what this committee will prepare for and we are hoping to overcome this point in order to go back and concentrate on the issue of the international conference. With the exception of the convening of the conference there are no new initiatives outside this sphere.

About the aims of the Jordanian support for the inhabitants of the West Bank, Mr. al-Rifa'i said:

The support of Jordan for our families and brothers in the occupied territories is not new and has been known since the occupation in 1967. It was not interrupted in any period, and through the 20 years of occupation Jordan has been, still is, and will continue carrying out its duty towards its brothers in the occupied territories. It pays the salaries of the employees there and supports the municipalities and cooperative associations, and contributes to education, industry, agriculture, housing, electricity, water, and health projects. The support is continuous for all the sectors of life, and through the coordination between us and the leadership of the organization, we delegated a part of these responsibilities to the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee which was founded at the decision of the Baghdad summit and made a meritorious effort when the allocated funds were made available to it. However, the funds have been interrupted, and the work of the joint committee has been interrupted and consequently the burden of the responsibility has once again fallen on the shoulders of the Jordanian Government.

We view the persistent presence of the people on its land in the bank, the occupied territories, as a basic and essential matter, and it is not possible to safeguard the Arabism of the land without the existence and presence of an Arab Palestinian people on this land. The aim of Israel is to keep the territories and deport, uproot, and drive out the inhabitants. It was trying to drive them out either through a military action, by occupying additional territories and driving them out, or by ways other than war, by driving them to desperation and by harrassing them and not allowing them to lead a decent life. Our pan-Arab and national duty is to support their steadfastness and persistent presence, and we will continue to do so.

This decision is not Jordanian. The development programs and the support for steadfastness in the occupied territories stem from the strategy which was agreed upon by the Arabs at the Baghdad summit. It is a Jordanian, Palestinian, Arab policy. We have agreed with the PLO on all the projects we have carried out, and the PLO was participating directly in these projects.

The Jordanian prime minister added: The subject has no political dimension nor is it linked with the suspension of coordination with the leadership of the organization [the PLO], and we have no ideas about any specific political roles for our people in the West Bank. The subject is one that concerns their steadfastness in their land, and the undertaking of our duties toward them.

Regarding the Cairo-Amman Bank: Israel closed all the branches of the Jordanian banks in the West Bank when it occupied it in 1967. Over the past 20 years, there have been continued attempts to reopen these branches, but every attempt has failed. Recently, and as a result of international pressure, and U.S. pressure in particular, the Cairo-Amman Bank was able to obtain a license for reopening a branch in the town of Nabulus as a first step in the reopening of the remaining branches of Jordanian banks there. The presence of an Arab bank in the occupied territories is a basic matter; our citizens in the occupied territories are forced to deal with Israeli banks, and you may be surprised to hear that Israeli banks charge them interests as high as 43 percent on loans given to them; they have no opportunity to get loans from elsewhere, or to embark on projects; they have no opportunity to save or invest. Therefore, it is an inseparable part of firmly establishing people in their land that there should exist a national banking institution that would serve them. The Jordanian Government and the Central Bank have agreed to reopen the bank [as received]. If there is any delay, it is because of technical matters, such as preparing a suitable building and requipping it. The building is there and the employees have been there for 20 years, getting their pay without working. What is left are formalities, and the bank is waiting to resume working any day.

On the possibilities of peace in the Middle East in light of the Likud block taking power in Israel, the Jordanian Prime Minister said:

The governmental change in Israel, according to our understanding and assessment, will not result in a radical change in Israeli policy as long as the coalition government exists. When the government was formed 25 months ago, agreement was reached by the Labor and Likud Parties with regard to defined political lines. The Israeli Government, with its two parties, is committed to these lines. The prime minister was the leader of the Labor Party and now the prime minister is the leader of the Likud. On the other hand, as far as the policy of the coalition government is concerned., There has not been any radical change in it. This does not mean that the chances of peace will improve or get worse, because we have noticed in the past 25 months that this government, when it was headed by the leader of the Labor Party, did not radically change its position, and has remained stubborn with regard to an international conference that would include the participation of the Soviet Union, and with regard to dealing with the PLO.

We believe that the same policy will continue. If this government is not destined to live out its term of office for one reason or another, if it should fall and new elections are held, and the Likud Party wins, then there would be a radical change in Israeli policy. The Likud Party considers the occupied territories to be an indivisible part of Israel and rejects any concept of peace except when practical. [sentence as received] The policy of the Labor Party differs somewhat from the policy of the Likud in that it wants to keep some of the occupied territories — not all of them. It wants to get rid of the inhabitants, the concentrations of population. The difference between the two parties is very little. One group says: We will keep only what we want and withdraw from the rest of the inhabited territories. Another party says: No, all the land is Israeli, and we must get rid of the inhabitants. Neither the policy of the Labor Party nor that of the Likud leads to peace. Peace must be based on international decisions, and these are the complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, at the forefront of which is Jerusalem. We could talk of peace if there is a complete withdrawal to the 1967 borders. With all honesty, we do not think we can reach this point, this advanced point, unless there is a unified Arab policy that supports the efforts which are being made. In the absence of a unified Arab policy, and with the existence of Arab weakness and disunity, we will not be able to get anything. The battle for peace needs power, preparation, cohesion and unity as much as a military battle, if not more.

Concerning the Jordanian conditions for the holding of the international conference, the Jordanian prime minister said: The conditions are to convene the conference with the participation of all concerned Arab parties including the PLO on equal footing with the other Arab parties, the five permanent member-countries of the UN Security Council, to implement the Security Council's resolutions which stipulate the impermissibility of occupying territories by force and the withdrawal of Israel from the entire occupied territories including Jerusalem in exchange for peace. This is the only equation which might bring us to a comprehensive, just, durable, and acceptable settlement, and in the absence of this there will be no solution.

Concerning the cooperation between the two countries and whether it has achieved the aspired-to objectives and the extent of coordination between them, he said: Yes, the relations are good and excellent. We have been working for months to prepare for the conclusion of an agreement that will cover all facets of cooperation between the two countries; in the fields of joint industrial and agricultural projects, strategic investment projects, the exchange of expertise, cooperation in the field of manpower, and mutual tariff exemption for locally produced goods. We hope to reach a level of economic integration that will meet the ambitions of the Amir and the King. We want to lay down a firm and strong basis for the relations between us, upon which we can build, develop, and upgrade for the benefit of the two countries and peoples and the benefit of the Arab nation. The results of the visit were excellent, and through the honest and good intentions of the Kuwaiti leadership in its response to the desire of the King and the Jordanian Government, we have arrived at an agreement on what we should work for and on what level the relations between us should be. The visit was successful and fortunate, and we hope it will be the begining for successive and continuous steps on the same road as we consider the

Jordanian and Kuwaiti arenas as one and the same. And we want the distinguished personal relationship between the political leaderships of both countries to be translated in a practical manner into a distinguished relationship between the two governments, peoples, and states on all levels.

He said that Jordan's stand regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war was the same as Kuwait's; it views its persistence as a great threat not only to Iraq but to the Arab nation as a whole. The battle is not an Iraqi-Iranian one; it is much more than that and constitutes a direct threat to Arab presence in the Arab east. Every effort must be made to end this war. The first step would be to reach a united Arab stand regarding this war, and Iraq must be backed and supported in its various peace initiatives. Pressure must be put on the rulers of Iran to convince them that they can not triumph in this war because they are confronting the Arab nation as a whole. Contacts must be made with all countries of the world...Islamic and nonaligned countries, and even superpowers ...and the united Arab stand must be conveyed so that all parties will put pressure on Iran and convince it of the need to end this war...It is a destructive and dangerous war with dire consequences, and it must end as soon as possible. The King is concerned about this matter because he realizes its precise dimensions and dangers. He will continue his efforts, in addition to the efforts of the crown prince and some Arab leaders to reach a situation in which we would be able to end this war, which we hope would end very soon; its end today would be preferable to tomorrow, and tomorrow preferable to the day after...It must end soon. The superpowers may have an interest in the continuation of the war, but they must realize that as a result of a united joint Arab stand their interests would not be safeguarded through the continuing of the war. If they have interests, these must be in harmony with the interests and aspirations of the region's people who are unanimous on the need to end this destructive, crazy war.

At the end of the interview the Jordanian prime minister expressed most sincere sentiments of respect and appreciation to the Amir of Kuwait and the heir apparent and prime minister for their kind invitation...generosity, hospitality and welcome accorded to us on visiting this blessed and spacious land...We are moving from one town to another in one country. The King, government, army, and people of Jordan are a natural extension of their brothers in Kuwait..We are for each other...God willing, we shall be able to continue this blessed march in the interest of the two countries and peoples...And through them for the Arab nation's interest. I hope that we will have the opportunity to return this favour when our brothers visit us in their second country, Jordan.

'Statement' on Jordanian's Visit

LD201311 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Press statement" on the 18-20 October visit to Kuwait by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i]

[Text] At the invitation of his brother, heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, His excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Jordanian prime minister,paid a visit to Kuwait from 18 to 20 October 1986. His excellency the guest and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm welcome reflective of the strong fraternal ties existing between both countries and their brotherly peoples.

At the beginning of his visit, his excellency met Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and conveyed to him a message from King Husayn Ibn Tala, in which he expressed his best wishes and greetings. Talks between both brotherly countries were held, and were presided over on the Kuwaiti side by Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Salim Al-sabah, and on the Jordanian side by Zayd al-Rafa'i. The guest Jordanian delegation had several fruitful contacts with the state's senior officials which were characterized by an atmosphere of brotherly understanding. They touched upon bilateral relations and numerous issues of joint interest.

Both sides expressed their intention to further consolidate the joint action between their two countries and to expand horizons in various fields which will achieve the maximum aspirations of both peoples in development, progress and success. In this connection, both countries signed an agreement on economic, trade and technical cooperation. They also agreed to set up a joint committee composed of ministers of finance, trade and industry in both countries in order to ensure the implementation of this agreement.

In their review of the current Arab situation, both sides confirmed their full support and backing for anything which could support the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people inside the occupied Arab land. They stressed that a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the region can be achieve only through an international conference with the participation of the five permanent security council states alongside all the parties concerned. This includes the PLO, in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in order to guarantee the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, primarily Jerusalem, and to guarantee the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

In their review of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the two parties stressed their intention to intensify efforts to end this war and the wasting of capabilities and energies which are being squandered. They also expressed their support for brotherly Iraq in its positive attitude toward the peaceful initiatives which have been made in this connection. They expressed their hope that the Iranian side would respond to the international will which is aimed at ending the war and safeguarding peace and stability in the region.

Concerning the situation in the brotherly Lebanon, both sides stressed their support for the endeavors for national unity in the brotherly Lebanon. They expressed their hope for the continuity of dialogue between Lebanese sides in order to reach the aspired agreement and to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and unity.

The two sides reviewed the progress of joint arab action, and stressed the need for serious and speedy action in order to guarantee the minimum level of Arab solidarity, to overcome all marginal differences in Arab relations for the sake of Arab interests, and in order to pave the way for holding the forthcoming Arab summit as soon as possible and in order to confront the grave dangers threatening our Arab nation.

His excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i invited his brother Shaykh Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah to visit Jordan. His highness accepted the invitation with thanks: the date will be arranged later.

Al-Rifa'i Leaves 20 Oct

LD201241 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Oct 20 (KUNA) — Jordanian Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i left here Monday ending a three-day official visit to Kuwait. Al-Rifa'i was seen off at the airport by H.H. the crown prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim, minister of interior-acting defence minister Sheikh Nawaf al-Ahmad, minister of state for cabinet affairs Rashid al-Rashid, minister of finance and head of the honorary mission Jasim al-Kharafi, minister of trade and industry Faysal al-Khalid, the army chief of staff and a number of high ranking Kuwait officials in addition to dean of diplomatic corps - ambassador. [as received] [passage omitted]

Official of Pro-Mandela Organization Disappears

JN191158 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Oct 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] An employees of an international organization who was staying at one of Kuwait's large hotels disappeared a few days ago.

Al-Siyasah has learned from a well-informed source that Ibrahim Fal, a Senegalese national and the general coordinator of the international societies seeking to bring about the release of the African leader Nelson Mandela, was staying at a big hotel outside the capital. Three days ago the hotel staff discovered that he had disappeared, leaving behind his passport and some clothes.

Fal arrived in Kuwait more than 3 weeks ago on a mission to bring about the release of the African leader Nelson Mandela. He obtained Kuwait's signature on an international document on Mandela's release. He then tried to visit Qatar and Bahrain for the same purpose. However, Qatari and Bahraini officials declined to receive him. Fal left Kuwait for a few days and then returned and stayed several days before resuming his travel to another destination. His disappearance was discovered without Fal leaving any trace or reason for his disappearance.

The Senegalese embassy and the Ministry of Interior have been notified.

It is believed that Fal has disappeared voluntarily and that he is still in Kuwait, or that he holds another passport which he used for leaving the country for an unknown destination. It is not known if Fal was carrying funds he collected for his mission.

Prior to his arrival in the region Fal had visited several Arab countries and met with officials in those countries, including Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi.

PDRY

Al-Bid Addresses TU Congress Opening

EA201938 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The fifth congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions began its business this morning at the Palestine conference hall, attended by party and state officials and representatives of the diplomatic corps and the liberation movements in Aden.

At the opening session of the conference, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, made a speech in which he said that the fifth congress of trade unions crowns a series of conferences held by the mass and creative organizations through which the masses of our people stressed the extent of their rallying to their political vanguard, the YSP. They had roundly condemned the 13 January conspiracy conceived by the rightist opportunist current under the leadership of the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang. He expressed his confidence that the congress will produce results which will strengthen the role of the trade union movement and the working class in political, economic, social, and cultural life.

The secretary general reviewed the splendid history of the Yemeni working class, its trade union movement, and its sacrifices in support of the will of our people against the [word indistinct] in the north and colonialism and its props in the south, as well as its role in the transformation of history as witnessed by society. He also reviewed the tasks of the trade unions as defined in the programme of our esteemed party at its first congress. He referred to the practices of the opportunist rightist current during the last 5 years in the mass organizations and above all in the trade union movement.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid spoke about the achievement of our party since the victory over the 13 January conspiracy at the party, official, and mass levels and its achievements in overcoming the effects of that conspiracy.

He said that great tasks face representatives of the trade union movement and the working class in our country linked to our aspirations for a real awakening that will keep in step with life at diverse levels and above all at the economic level. He stressed that the trade unions should reconsider the nature of their work in a manner appropriate to the tasks defined by our party in its program. This should be embodied in creative work and not in words alone. He stressed the need to involve the workers in the activities of the trade unions, to act on their views and to attract increasing numbers of them to the unions so that they are transformed into real schools for their ideological education.

Brother Rajih Salih Naji, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the high preparatory committee of the congress, also made a speech in which he summed up the activities in the country which form a prelude to the fifth congress of the trade union movement. He spoke about the role of the working class and their trade union movement in overcoming the effects of the

13 January coup conspiracy and the rehabilitation of the capital.

He stressed that the trade unions will continue to be the principal prop of the YSP and will work to mobilize the workers of the country to implement the economic and social plan to achieve the objectives of the stage of the democratic nationalist revolution with its socialist parameters.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives French Defense Minister

LD201415 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received French Defense Minister Andre Giraud and his accompanying delegation in his majesty's office at Al-Tayyibah Palace. The meeting was attended by Prince Sultan ibn Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; the assistant minister of defense and aviation for military affairs [name indistinct]; and the French charge d'affaires in the Kingdom. At the end of the meeting the French defense minister presented a token gift to the king.

Giraud Arrives in Medina

LD201418 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] French Defense Minister Andre Giraud arrived in the holy Medina this morning from Jeddah. [Passage omitted] General Uthman al-Humayd, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for military affairs, and Colonel Muhammad Hasan 'Abd al-Ghani, Saudi military attache to France, arrived with the French defense minister. The French defense minister expressed his admiration for the progress in the military and (?maintenance) fields that he noticed at King Faysal Naval Base and wished success to the personnel of the base.

French Minister Ends Visit

LD201701 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Holy Medina, 20 Oct 86 (SPA) — French Defense Minister Andre Giraud and his accompanying delegation left the holy city of Medina this afternoon for home after an official visit to the Kingdom. The visit lasted 3 days, during which he met King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [passage omitted]

Government Discusses Arab Summit, OPEC Talks

LD201900 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Medina, 20 Oct (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the servant of the two holy places, chaired a Council of Ministers meeting at the Tibah Palace in Medina this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Following the meeting Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir said the council heard the report by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, on the results of his visits to the capital cities of the two fraternal countries — Syria and Iraq — and the nature of his talks with his brother, President Hafiz al-Asad, and his brother, President Saddam Husayn.

In the light of this report the Council of Ministers expressed its permanent optimism that Almighty God will realize the hopes of the Arab nation by uniting it on the right path and lead its leaders along th road of victory and success. The Council of Ministers reaffirmed the desire of the government of his majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to continue the efforts of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to bring the brothers closer to each other in the interest of this nation and of the future of its generation.

Minister al-Sha'ir added: "The council examined the Arab League Foreign Ministers Council resolution of today, regarding the necessity of holding the regular Arab summit. The council of ministers stressed anew the kingdom's commitment to the success of this summit, and its desire that it be held when the Arab atmosphere is suitable and when the necessary factors for the success of an Arab summit will permit it to have positive results to bolster the unity of the Arab ranks and to fulfill the aspirations of every Arab citizen in the greater Arab homeland.

However, if the circumstances for holding the summit now are not suitable and if it is necessary to hold an emergency Arab summit, then the kingdom is ready to attend this summit at a time and place agreed by the brothers.

The minister of information continued his statement to the SPA correspondent: "The Council also examined the latest reports and information presented to his majesty by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources about the course of the current OPEC ministers talks today, Monday. The council also examined the report about the positive reactions to the statement by an official source on Saturday 18 October about the problems of the OPEC Geneva talks.

Then his majesty decided to continue his efforts to bolster the organization and to contribute to finding a way out by striking a balance between the producing and consuming countries, in addition to continuing the kingdom's sacrifices specified in the statement. It is expected that as from this evening, his majesty will have consultations with his brothers in the GCC countries about this matter. [passage omitted]

UAE

President Receives Soviet Envoy's Credentials

JN201219 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan today received the credentials of the new Philippines ambassador and the credentials of the first Soviet ambassador to the UAE. Soviet Ambassador Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov delivered a speech in which he asserted that the Soviet people view with amity and appreciation the foreign policy of the UAE and its economic and development plans to achieve prosperity for the friendly UAE people. He said that the Soviet Union was among the first states that recognized the establishment of the UAE in December 1971 on the basis that relations among states must be based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

In a statement carried by WAM, the Soviet ambassador said thatthe Soviet Union and the UAE adopted close stands on vital issues of the age. He contended that this was an important and positive factor in developing relations between the two countries. Ambassador Fedotov asserted that the Soviet Union and the UAE call for a just solution to the Middle East problem, an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war, and keeping the Indian Ocean a region of peace.

President Receives Envoy, Gorbachev Message

JN201223 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (QNA) — President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the results of his recent meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Iceland. The message was conveyed by Victor Yabov, the Soviet government's envoy, when Shaykh Zayid received him today. Senior government officials attended the meeting. The Soviet government envoy arrived in Abu Dhabi today on another leg of his tour of Arab countries.

Cabinet Approves General, Subsidiary Budgets

JN201619 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE Cabinet has approved a memorandum from the Ministry of Finance and Industry on a federal law on the general budget and supplementary budgets for 1986. The general budget totals 14 billion dirhams and the budget's revenues are estimated at 12 billion dirhams. In a meeting today chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad al Nuhayyan, the cabinet set the budget of the Federal National Council at 15 million dirhams, the budget of the UAE University at 398,820,000 dirhams, the budget of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports at 56,208,000 dirhams, the budget of the Institute of Technology at 4,660,000 dirhams, and the computer budget at 10,650,000 dirhams. The cabinet also approved a letter from the minister of labor and social affairs on altering work permits fees. The cabinet was also presented with a memorandum from the minister of state for financial affairs on the previous OPEC ministerial meeting held in June.

YAR

Soviet Official Departs, Makes Statement

JN161940 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Vladimir (Hodef), chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs [name and title as heard], left Sanaa today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to our country. During the visit he conveyed a message from the Soviet leaders to President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, pertaining to the results of the U.S.- Soviet summit recently held in Iceland.

In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official said his meeting yesterday with brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress,was dominated by a good and distinguished atmosphere which reflects the traditional ties of friendship between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples. He said the brother president paid attention to what took place during the Reykjavik summit and expressed support for efforts designed to conclude agreements on ending the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States. (Hodef) praised the positions of our country and of our political leadership in this regard.

Concluding his statement, he said his visit to our country and his meeting with the brother leader will serve the issue of consolidating relations between the Soviet and Yemeni peoples. It will, as well, support the continuation of dialogue and consultation between officials of the two friendly countries. Upon departure he was seen off by Brother 'Abdallah Dahhal, assistant under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and the USSR charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Interior Minister Carries Message to Baghdad

JN201553 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abdallah Barakat, interior minister and member of the Standing Committee, left for Baghdad today carrying a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq. In a statement to SABA', the brother minister explained that the message deals with the fraternal relations between the two countries and the latest developments in the Arab arena. He said he will meet with Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir to discuss cooperation.

Mubarak on Arab Unity, Palestinian Agreement

NC201921 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has granted an interview to the Saudi *Al-Bilad* newspaper. In this interview, the president affirmed that Arab unity had become essential to ensure that any international conference for peace in the Middle East would not fail. President Mubarak added that the moderate Arab states must exploit Israel's approval to convene such a conference.

In his interview, the president expressed the conviction that if the Palestinian factions fail to agree on a settlement for the Palestinian problem, then the moderate Arab states will be able to meet with the real representatives of Palestine, particularly those who desire to achieve an honorable and appropriate resolution to this problem.

President Mubarak lauded the solidity of relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. He said that these relations had not and never will be affected by tendentious campaigns. The president noted that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had granted Egypt 200,000 tons of Saudi wheat in July 1986 as a sign of the kingdom's appreciation for it.

World Bank, IMF, U.S. To Help Resolve Debts

JN201254 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] A senior U.S. official in Cairo has said that very important negotiations will soon begin on alleviating the burden of Egypt's debts. He said the negotiations will deal with military and economic debts. The U.S. official said the talks will include several sides, foremost of which being the United States and other creditor countries, and will seek to find an appropriate formula for rescheduling these debts. He noted that most of Egypt's debts are official and not commercial debts and subsequently will not be difficult to negotiate. He said the negotiations will not face major problems, as is the case with the debtor countries like Mexico and Venezuela.

The negotiations in the next few days will center on resolving the problem in a collective manner in cooperation with the creditor countries to schedule the repayments over lengthy periods. In a statement to *Akhbar Al-Yawm*, the U.S. official said that the United States will participate along with international financial establishments, such as the World Bank and IMF, to assist Egypt. He said the United States will support economic reforms and assist in alleviating the burden of foreign debts. He added Egypt's present and future needs and requirements will be specified during the negotiations and subsequently broad lines for a proposed solution will also be defined. He affirmed Egypt will specify the method for a solution.

The official indicated that relations between Egypt and the United States in the economic and political fields cannot be separated. He said Egypt has the right to strengthen its Army and no country can achieve development without an army to defend it. He said that despite economic problems, Egypt has taken courageous steps toward economic reform.

In another development, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi this afternoon will meet with the Egyptian economic delegation which held consultations in Washington. During the meeting, the situation following the consultations will be assessed.

Talks With IMF, World Bank Analyzed

JN181607 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 15 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Through its recent mission to Washington, the government has agreed to the demands of the IMF and the World Bank that U.S. investments in Egypt be increased, that bank loans be in the form of finances and facilities for the projects whose products cover the dificit in payments, and that the IMF extend only short-term loans, not cash loans as demanded by Egypt, for the IMF-sponsored projects. The government delegation, which comprised Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Dr Salah Hamid, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, and Dr 'Ali Najm, held negotiations with representatives of the IMF, the World Bank, and the U.S. Government in Washington last week. The negotiations, which lasted more than 2 days, centered on loan and credit facilities during the next 5-year plan. The government's demand for a reduction in credit and loan interests, especially military loans, from 13 percent to 6 percent was met with strong reservations. The Egyptian Government delegation did not receive any clear answers in this regard. The IMF representatives expressed the possibility of extending the settlement period and postponing the payment of some installments, especially the rescheduling of the debts. No decision has yet been made despite long discussions between the two sides.

In another development, the U.S. Administration in general and the U.S. AID and the Import and Export Bank have expressed satisfaction with Egypt's recent economic trends, the IMF's report on Egypt's economy during the past year, and the Egyptian Government's new economic policies, foremost of which are decisions on subsidies, imports, and exports, as well as increasing the activities of the private sector. Therefore, these sides expressed a readiness to conclude a number of agreements and extend short-term loans to Egypt to repay loan installments and debts to the major creditors. This will provide Egypt with greater U.S. investment opportunities, particularly in the new areas, as well as the establishment of ventures in the free zone that are intended for the new Damietta Port area.

Under the agreement between the government and the World Bank, the bank will extend a $600 million loan, with the first 200 going to small farms and the funding of agriculutral land. Agreement was reached with the World Bank on financing industrial and agricultural projects within the framework of what the bank terms an Egyptian economic reform program. There was disagreement between the bank and Egyptian authorities over the type of projects the bank would finance with the government submitting a number of ready projects. At the end of the discussions, it was agreed that the projects be export-oriented with the proviso that the prices of the products be fixed when they are sold locally. The cost of these projects total $800 million. All of these agreements will be concluded by year's end after the second round of talks in Cairo late this month. The government has prepared new economic measures which Dr 'Ali Lutfi will present to an IMF team in Cairo before they are announced and implemented.

Meanwhile, at the insistence of the IMF, the government will negotiate Egypt's debts to its major creditors, notably the FRG, Spain, and the United States, with the Paris Club. The government had been opposed to this demand, but following the last round of talks the Egyptian team promised to propose the idea to the government. The Egyptian delegation pointed out to the IMF representatives that there is agreement in principle as long as the IMF and the World Bank implement their agreements with Egypt.

Soviet Delegation To Visit End of October

NC161624 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi conferred with Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev today. They discussed the various areas of Egyptian-Soviet relations. The Soviet ambassador affirmed his country's support for the convocation of an international conference with a view to achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East. It was agreed during the meeting that a Soviet economic delegation would come to Cairo at the end of October to discuss ways of increasing trade between the two countries.

Paper Optimistic About Reykjavik Summit

JN191623 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 18 Oct 86 p 7

[Editorial: "The Positive Aspects of Middle East Developments"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union have informed Egypt of the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, but Egypt's interest in the summit is not merely to be informed or to follow the developments in the relations between the two countries. It dwells basically on what these results represent for Egyptian diplomacy, which is trying to provide the appropriate local and international conditions that may affect the Arab issues, particularly the Palestine case.

An important statement was made by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, who was in New York, to the Egyptian chief delegate to the United Nations, that the Reykjavik summit did not end in failure as the press had reported.

Egypt has been able to produce a positive development in the Middle East when Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres agreed at his meeting with President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria to an international peace conference on the Middle East. Such a conference had been urged by the Soviet Union and by the Arabs.

It was opposed by the United States and Israel. But after Israel's acceptance of such a conference, America's agreement became tied up with development in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is why Egypt's interest in the Reykjavik summit between Reagan and Gorbachev derives in large measure from the reflection of any possible progress in that summit on a move to step up the measures to convoke the international conference for Middle East peace.

It was therefore cause for optimism to know that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit did not end in failure, and that there is still a chance that contacts between the two countries may achieve progress on the points of disagreement between them, including nuclear weapons.

This may avert the rise of obstacles to the efforts to create all the proper conditions to hold the international conference, with the attendance of the Soviet Union and the other permanent members of the Security Council.

Naval Forces Commander Comments on Modernization

NC201553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 20 Oct (MENA) — Lieutenant General 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, commander of the Egyptian Naval Forces, has said that a large number of Egyptian naval units have been replaced during the past few years. Efforts are now underway to develop the equipment and systems used by these units, to maintain them, and to increase their combat and technical efficiency. Speaking at a news conference today on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Egyptian Naval Forces, Lt Gen Jad affirmed that emphasis is now being placed on the development of submarines, anti-submarine weapons, anti-mine weapons, and warning and reconnaissance systems. By developing this equipment and these systems, he added, the combat efficiency of the Naval Forces will be raised to enable them to confront any aggression.

As part of this plan, he noted that a huge project to expand the main workshops of the Naval Forces will be opened on Thursday. The goal of this project is to achieve self-sufficiency in the area of repairs and maintenance. Lt Gen Jad added that the Naval Forces' foreign contacts will now seek to develop and modernize the Naval units and their equipment and weapons. With regard to cooperation between Egypt and the Arab countries, he said that Egypt is ready to shoulder its Arab responsibilities in the fields of guidance and training if the Arab countries so wish.

As for the post-1990 armament theories, the Naval Forces commander stated that the post-1990 threat [as received] must be assessed. He noted that the necessary studies have been made in this respect in order to pinpoint the direction which armament for the Egyptian Naval Forces should take. These studies, he added, were formulated into a plan for the Armed Forces in which the needs of all the military branches as a whole will be defined. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Jad then spoke about acquiring certain types of equipment and systems for the Naval Forces locally. He said: This is being done in cooperation with the Ministry of War Production and the Arab Industrialization Organization. We are in constant touch with them with regard to the development of certain weapons. There is cooperation with the Ministry of War Production to develop the 243-mm artillery that will be used aboard Naval units after incorporating all the necessary components involved in direction and fire in Egypt. This system will then have the required accuracy to be used by the Naval units. [passage omitted]

Commenting on his recent visit to the United States at the end of his press conference, Lt Gen Jad said that it was the first such visit by a commander of the Egyptian Naval Forces for a long time. He added that he had met with most of the U.S. Navy commanders, chiefs of staff, and senior command during this visit. He stated that there was a mutual understanding of the need to develop and strengthen the Egyptian Navy and of the concept to modernize these forces. He stressed that the visit had achieved all its objectives and that both parties will now closely follow up developments to insure that what has been agreed upon will be implemented. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Aide Meets With PLO Official

NC201459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has met with Sa'id Kamal, deputy head of the PLO's Political Department and a member of the PNC. Kamal said that he had explained the efforts being made by the PLO for the return of Palestinian groups to this organization. The discussion also dealt with various efforts to arrange a preparatory meeting for the international conference on peace in the Middle East, he added.

Statement Regrets Death of Mozambique Leader

NC201709 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Presidential Office issued a statement today in which it expressed regret for the death of President Samora Machel, leader of the Republic of Mozambique.

The statement said: Egypt has received with deep regret the news that President Samora Machel, leader of the fraternal Republic of Mozambique, and a number of senior officials died in a plane crash. President Samora Machel had led the Mozambican people's heroic struggle for independence. He had exerted all his efforts for the sake of his country's stability and prosperity. He was also one of the noble sons and great leaders of the African Continent who dedicated their lives to achieving Africa's freedom and unity and who firmly confronted the hated racist regime in South Africa.

The Presidential Office statement affirmed that Egypt and all other African people will remember with pride and esteem the sacrifices and honorable struggle which President Samora Machel undertook for his country and the entire African Continent.

The statement added that the Egyptian Government and people send their condolences to the family of the late great leader and to the government and people of the fraternal Republic of Mozambique. They also stress their support for them at this painful moment.

Ghali: Machel's Death 'Shock'

NC201033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed regret over the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. He said that the painful incident in which Machel lost his life was a great shock to all those who knew of his struggle for his country's independence and freedom, his sacrifice and efforts on behalf of African unity, and his constant work to eliminate apartheid and achieve security, stability, and prosperity for his country.

Communique No 2,410 on Train Raid, Other Action

JN201807 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,410 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We thank God who upholds justice, vanquishes falsehood, guides us on the right path, and infuses us with strength to destroy the soldiers of despotism, to ward off the danger of aggression, and to safeguard our people's security, dignity, and sovereignty.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. At 0610 today, there was a destructive air strike against several enemy trains loaded with soldiers, weapons, and military hardware [place not given]. Our valiant eagles saw the trains explode along with the ammunition and military hardware they contained. After carrying out their duty with courage and efficiency, our eagles safely returned with their aircraft to the homeland, praised be God. Let this serve as evidence to the Iranian rulers that we are monitoring all their military movements. By nipping in the bud many of the enemy maneuvers and preparations for aggression, we also crush any foolhardy adventure.

2. Using artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah attacked the enemy areas opposite them, destroying a mechanized column consisting of about 18 vehicles and 3 large enemy groups. Fires and explosions could be seen from the enemy vehicles and ammunition dumps. Our units' fire also inflicted large losses in personnel and forced the enemy to stop its engineering works after destroying some of its equipment and damaging one bulldozer and three vehicles. Our units destroyed eight infantry positions, two vehicles, one heavy-caliber machine gun, and one ammunition dump in other parts of this sector. Some of the rascal Khomeyniites in the infantry positions were killed or wounded.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded the enemy areas opposite them, killing 10 rascals and wounding 5 others. The enemy was seen evacuating them.

4. Our soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector spotted and pounded an enemy group of soldiers with all types of weapons and forced it to flee after inflicting some human losses, in addition to destroying one 106-mm gun emplacement and one infantry position.

5. A quantity of weapons and materials was seized and four enemy soldiers were wounded in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One machine gun and two firing posts were destroyed and one enemy soldier was hit in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. Fleeing the inhuman practices of the despotic clique ruling in Iran, some Iranian military personnel defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The forces of the clique of charlatanism shelled the residential areas in the Halabjah and Sirwan areas with long-range artillery, wounding some civilians.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 October 1986

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Visit

JN201903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1322 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad today after a visit to Iraq that lasted several days. Wojcik held talks with a number of Iraqi officials on ways to enhance cooperation between the two friendly countries in a manner that serves their two peoples' interests.

Oil Minister Returns From OPEC Meeting in Geneva

JN201904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi returned to Baghdad tonight after heading the Iraqi delegation to OPEC's ministerial meeting, which was recently held in Geneva.

Awqaf Minister Leaves For Egyptian Visit

JN200936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — 'Abdallah Fadil, Iraqi Awqaf and religious affairs minister, left for Cairo this morning at the head of a religious delegation on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. Fadil will hold talks with Egyptian officials on ways of promoting bilateral cooperation and enhancing Islamic action.

Ramadan Receives Message from Romanian Premier

JN201227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received a written message today from Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu dealing with ways of promoting bilateral relations. The message was delivered by Romanian Ambassador in Baghdad Mihail Diamandopol when he was received by Ramadan here today.

Reportage on Al-Rifa'i Visit to Kuwait

Kuwait Ambassador Welcomes Visit

JN181530 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Oct (PETRA) — Kuwaiti Ambassador in Amman Ibrahim al-Bahu has welcomed Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to Kuwait.

In a statement to a *Jordanian News Agency* correspondent, Al-Bahu said the visit comes within the framework of consultations and coordination between the two fraternal countries and within the context of the joint Arab move to serve Arab causes, headed by the Palestine question. The ambassador explained that part of the talks will be devoted to the discussion of economic, trade, and cultural relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them. He pointed out that economic relations between the two fraternal countries have witnessed a tangible development in the past few years at the instructions of His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

The ambassador said there are specific economic projects that will be discussed and included in an economic agreement to be signed during the prime minister's current visit to Kuwait. He expressed hope that the next years, during which the Jordanian 5-year development plan will be implemented, will witness a Kuwaiti contribution to the investment projects contained in the plan.

The Kuwaiti newspapers issued today highlighted on their front pages the visit by Zayd al-Rifa'i and the accompanying delegation to Kuwait.

Al-Rifa'i Returns From Visit

JN201240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 October 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the delegation accompanying him returned to Amman today following a 3-day official visit to Kuwait during which he met with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, and held talks with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister.

The talks dealt with current Arab developments and the Palestinian question and the Iraqi-Iranian war, as well as bilateral relations. The two sides also signed an agreement on economic, trade, and technical cooperation. The prime minister and the delegation accompanying him were received at Queen 'Alia International Airport by the deputy prime minister and ministers.

Cabinet Allocates Funds To Improve Refugee Camps

JN210946 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Oct 86 p 20

[Text] Amman — The Council of Ministers has decided to allocate 113,720 dinars to the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs to improve social facilities in the refugee camps in the kingdom. It has been decided to allocate 98,720 dinars to the Ministry of Education as the last installment of the 1987 budget for building the Al-Baq'ah secondary school for girls, and 15,000 dinars to the Al-Balqa' governorate for paving streets in the Al-Baq'ah camp in cooperation with the camp committee, which will collect a similar amount of money from the camp's citizens for this purpose.

Minister Approves Entry of West Bank Olives

JN201703 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 20 Oct (PETRA) — Agriculture Minister Marwan al-Humud has approved the entry of olives and olive oil from the West Bank to the East Bank to cover the shortage in the East Bank's production of this commodity in accordance with a recommendation by the olive oil committee.

The minister agreed to the entry of 14,920 metric tons of olive oil from 15 November 1986 to 15 August 1987 to cover the shortage in the East Bank's production, which amounts to 7,290 metric tons. The surplus will be exported. He also agreed to the entry of 10,100 metric tons of pickled olives during the same period to cover the shortage in their production, which amounts to 2,934 metric tons. The remainder, which amounts to 7,266 metric tons, will be exported. [passage omitted]

Awqaf Minister Affirms Support for W. Bank

JN200923 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Amman -- [passage omitted] Awqaf Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat has affirmed that the continuous aggressions against the Al-Aqsa Mosque are a Zionist scheme to destroy Al-Aqsa under the pretext of searching for a so-called temple. He added that the Ministry assigned 173 guards to observe and resist any infiltration into or any storming of the Al-Aqsa Mosque by the Jews. [passage omitted]

His eminence affirmed that Jordan will continue, through the Occupied Territory Affairs and Awqaf Ministries, to support our people's steadfastness in the occupied territory and confront all Zionist schemes against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. His eminence added that Jordan is commited to its stands and to paying the salaries of the employees and preachers as well as by supporting the municipalities and construction projects. He said that since 1967, the Awqaf Ministry has been paying the salaries of the imams, employees, muezzins, and caretakers, and since that time they have received an 85 percent increase in their salaries. He said: The Ministry also allocates money for all construction and maintainence work of the 750 mosques [in the West Bank] as well as for maintaining the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Abraham Mosque in Hebron. Dr al-Khayyat stated that the Ministry is directly supervising awqaf affairs in all West Bank areas on which it spends half its budget which amounts to 10 million dinars. In addition to this, he added, and in accordance with His Majesty King Husayn's instructions, Jordan paid for the repairs to the Dome of the Rock and the salaries of all guards at the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

REUTER Cited on Abduction of American in Beirut
NC211209 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1202 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] *REUTER* reports from Beirut that an organization calling itself Revolutionary Justice [Al-'Adalah Al-Thawriyah] sent a statement to a news agency in Beirut today in which it declared that it had kidnapped an American citizen. The organization accused him of working as a spy for the United States and Israel. The organization enclosed with the statement two photos of the kidnapped American.

More on American's Kidnapping
NC211214 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 21 (AFP) — The Islamic Organisation of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) Tuesday claimed to have kidnapped a U.S. national, Edward Austin Tracy, the group's second American hostage since it first appeared last month.

The ORJ statement to a Western press agency in Beirut did not say when or where Mr Tracy had been kidnapped, but said he had been taken because they had "irrefutable proof" that he was a Jewish agent of the Israeli secret service, Mossad, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The message included a photocopy of the first page of Mr Tracy's passport, which said he was born on November 20, 1930 in Vermont. The passport had expired on September 2.

The ORJ claimed on September 24 to have kidnapped Joseph James Cicippio, 56, an accountant at the American University in Beirut, on September 12.

Also in Lebanon Tuesday two people were hurt when a booby-trapped Mercedes car exploded on a road at Zahlah, 52 km (30 miles) east of Beirut, in the Syrian-controlled Al-Biqa' valley. Correspondents there said the driver and a passer-by were seriously wounded.

Attacks in the Al-Biqa' valley have been on the increase since the beginning of the month after the former head of the Lebanese Forces Christian militia, Elie Hubayqah, established his headquarters there.

Paper Says Israeli Pilot in Al-Biqa' Hospital
NC210656 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Anwar* says that the Israeli pilot captured in the south is receiving medical treatment in a hospital in Al-Biqa' after having been transferred there. No one is allowed to approach him.

Al-Anwar cites reliable sources as saying that the pilot is called (Gon), is blond, 22, and a Romanian Jew. The sources said that he suffered a fracture in his right hand when he parachuted and hit a rock. They said he was carrying a small firearm resembling a Kalashnikov.

Liberation Army Warns Israel on Detainees
NC201221 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Islamic Liberation Army — Forces Operating inside the Occupied Territories has announced that the three Palestinians arrested by the Israeli police on charges of carrying out the Wailing Wall operation are Muhammad Hamdan, Jamal Abu Rayyah, and Ahmad Muhanna. In a call to our radio, the spokesman warned against killing these detainees; otherwise, the Israeli Defense Ministry's fate will be similar to that of the military court in Gaza, he said.

Israel Deploys Tanks North of Security Zone
NC201240 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Zionist forces have brought a large number of large armored vehicles into Lebanese territory from the northern part of the so-called security zone during the past few hours. These vehicles, estimated at 20 tanks, 20 trucks, and 10 half-track vehicles, have been deployed in forward military positions, especially on the Hasbayya combat line.

PFLP Accuses Amal of Hostility in Al-Rashidiyah
NC202130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Security sources have informed the Voice of Lebanon that explosions were heard in the Tyre area from 2100 to 2130 this evening. A state of maximum alert has been declared in the city's [Palestinian] camps.

AFP tonight quoted a Palestinian official in Sidon as saying that the Amal Movement has destroyed three houses belonging to Palestinians between Sidon and Tyre over the last 2 days. The Palestinian official added that the Amal Movement is still preventing 250 Palestinian families from returning to the town of 'Adlun which they left early this month when clashes broke out around the Al-Rashidiyah camp. The Palestinian official noted that the 300 Palestinians who had been arrested by Amal during the fighting have not yet been released.

In a statement issued in Beirut, the PFLP led by George Habash affirmed that the Amal Movement is continuing its siege of Al-Rashidiyah camp, which remains the target of snipers despite a cease-fire agreement. The road leading to Al-Rashidiyah is still closed, the PFLP added, and Red Cross representatives, UNRWA employees, and the official in charge of the camp cannot yet enter it. Amal personnel continue to conduct provocative acts against Al-Rashidiyah inhabitants and insist on their demand that the camp be disarmed. The PFLP also noted that people are continuing to be arrested or evicted by force on a daily basis.

Nepalese, Ghanaian UN Units Replace French in South

NC201750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Nepalese and Ghanaian contingents of UNIFIL took over the checkpoints held by the French contingent in Ma'rakah, Burj Rahhal, and Al-Bazuriyah today. This step follows the decision to redeploy the two contingents in the wake of attacks against the French soldiers.

Karami on Dialogue, Ministerial Committee Meetings

NC201633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee on 20 October — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The committee discussed issues currently of concern to citizens, particularly in light of the random escalation of tension along the combat lines. This illustrates the intention to upset and exacerbate the situation. I just don't understand what wrong these innocent people have done to be the perpetual victim of stubbornness.

We also discussed the remarks uttered by Minister Sham'un with regard to the session scheduled to be held tomorrow, Tuesday, for the election of the Chamber of Deputies. If these remarks were actually serious, it means that the most senior member of the chamber will boycott this session unless the speaker-elect of the Chamber of Deputies announces that he is ready to go to the B'abda or Bikfayya presidential palaces for a meeting with the president of the republic. I consider this demand to be inapplicable to a regime, a law, or a constitution. If Sham'un persists in this stand, then it will obstruct the parliamentary life of this country. From this place, we must declare this to be a grave matter. It must not be raised by either Sham'un or President al-Jumayyil. The constitutional institutions must continue to pursue their work. This is what we have reiterated and done until now. I hope that everyone will abide by this.

We also discussed recent events pertaining to security; namely, explosions, car thefts, and the seizure of certain apartments. It has transpired that such incidents have been occuring these last few days. Therefore, we stressed the need for further vigilance and for efforts to be made in coordination with the effective forces on the ground. I would like to take this opportunity to affirm that there is total commitment in this regard. Everyone is aware that whoever seeks to wreak havoc with the West Beirut security situation is either an alien or an agent. Therefore, we repeat that we will follow up these measures and procedures in order to ensure that the security plan will be able to forge ahead along its sound course. I would like to express my thanks to these forces — to their personnel and commanders — for their efforts and continual vigilance in safeguarding the security of our kinfolk and areas.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, will it be possible to hold elections for the Chamber of Deputies if Sham'un boycotts the session and if it is impossible to find another person to replace him?

[Karami] The prophet died and the nation managed to live. Therefore, I believe that if Sham'un becomes sick, God forbid, then the next senior deputy will replace him. Consequently, I believe that there are no legal or constitutional factors that will obstruct the convening of the chamber session tomorrow.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, is there any intention to revive the Ministerial Committee's meetings?

[Karami] We have no objection to this at all. We are only studying the timing for the sake of setting a date for this meeting with their excellencies the ministers.

[Correspondent] Has a date been set in principle for the Ministerial Committee to meet on Friday?

[Karami] I cannot anticipate matters. In view of contacts, however, we will be able to set the date, perhaps before or after Friday.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, what about the dialogue now that all ministers who were abroad have returned. Your excellency said that you were waiting for these ministers to return. Now that they have, when will the next dialogue session be convened?

[Karami] For your information, not all the ministers are now in Beirut. Dr Salim al-Huss is in Kuwait and is expected to leave for the United States tomorrow. Unless all the ministers are here, it would be impossible to call for a meeting of the dialogue committee.

PSP Political Bureau Issues Statement

NC202016 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Political Bureau held a meeting today in Al-Mukhtarah under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt. Various current local and regional issues were discussed. A statement was issued at the end of the meeting which dealt with the developments which had taken place since the mountain war.

The statement reviewed the details of events which have occurred since the 2 November PSP Central Committee meeting. It underlined the pan-Arab and national dimensions of the mountain war which sought to confront the practical and political consequences of the Israeli occupation. The statement said: The PSP and its allies succeeded in bringing an end to Phalangist terrorism and hegemony in the mountain and most of Iqlim Al-Kharrub. Consequently, it was able to bring down the 17 May accord and to open the way for nationalists in Beirut and the [southern] suburb. [passage omitted]

The statement added: The policy of containment, adjustment, and gambling on Amin al-Jumayyil in which we took part has negated the essence of the 17 May accord's downfall. We have practically fallen under the shadow of an unwritten and unsigned agreement of compliance. Under these circumstances, Amin al-Jumayyil succeeded in benefiting from the holding of the Lausanne and Geneva conferences. He was able circumvent the downfall of the 17 May accord through his agreement to reforms which had been unanimously approved. He then acted to invalidate and obstruct them and impedethe work of the so-called national unity government, preventing it from achieving what had been agreed upon. In the meantime, the presence of that government provided him with the necessary cover and time to persist in a policy of oppression, assassination, terrorism, and the liquidation of foes.

The statement then commented on the issue of the army. It said that the building of the army on national foundations will guarantee the protection of Lebanon, the required democratic system, and an integral national role with Syria in confronting aggression on the basis of an Arab strategy. [passage omitted]

The PSP political bureau statement also dealt with the Lebanese-Palestinian wound created by the camps war. It noted: The results of this war have constituted a heavy blow to national action. It is very difficult to belittle the negative effects this war has had on a national confrontation of the isolationist plan. The need for persistent and constant action to overcome this, regardless of the sacrifices, must be underlined. The Palestinian factor in the Lebanese situation is not transient. It will be impossible to close the Lebanese file if there are no intentions to resolve the Palestinian issue.

Birri Views Dialogue 'Obstructors'

NC210912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and Amal Movement leader, has described as very positive the results of meetings he held with Syrian officials in Damascus over the past 2 week.

Addressing visitors, Minister Birri talked about the government dialogue and reasserted that it had achieved nothing because of the mentality with which the eastern area interlocutors deal with fateful issues. He said: We entered into dialogue with a very flexible and logical attitude. We offered them every assistance to resolve all political disputes and build a sovereign, free, and independent homeland, but they refused and continued to hold on to their position. We are proposing to them solutions that are compatible with the changes that have come about in Lebanon and in the rest of the Arab world since 1943. Everyone's salvation lies in political reforms and in preparing the ground for a new constitution that will ensure justice and equality and that will lead to the abolition of political sectarianism. In this way, their sons and ours will live in an impregnable homeland with equal rights and duties.

Minister Birri added: Dialogue will be hopeless and unproductive as long as they behave this way, which belies their daily claims that they support dialogue and that we are the ones who are obstructing it. We say: He who rejects injustice is not an obstructor; he who tries to impose injustice at times through force and at others through dialogue is the only obstructor.

Al-Murabitun Urges Cyprus To Release Weapons

NC181918 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun today announced that it seeks to return a military balance to West Beirut in light of the continuing raids, kidnapping, and imposition of protection money by certain powers that dominate it. Al-Murabitun made this announcement in a statement that also urged the Cypriot authorities to release a shipment of arms consigned to its men in West Beirut.

Al-Asad Sends Message to Sofia Journalists Conference

JN201755 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1415 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, 20 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has expressed the gratitude of Syria — government, people, and leader — for the stand of the International Journalists Federation in support of the Arab nation's struggle against Zionism and colonialist and imperialist machinations.

In a letter addressed to the 10th conference of the International Journalists Federation currently being held in Sofia, President al-Asad voiced Syria's support for the organization, which has, since its inception, stood up to aggression, injustice, and exploitation; upheld free speech; and responded to people's aspirations, standing by right and justice, exposing inequity, and calling for peace and international relations based on equality and mutual respect.

The defeat of fascism in World War II, he said, had held out hope that a situation would emerge in which peace prevailed under the UN principles. But these hopes, he added, were soon to vanish thanks to avarice on the part of colonialist and imperialist powers and their pursuit to dominate and expolit other nations and bring them into their spheres of influence. Thus, instead of reduced spending on weapons, an arms race developed to produce ever more deadly and destructive types. The president said that the capitalist nations, above all the United States, are out to secure a monopoly of the information arena worldwide to brainwash and misinform people everywhere. The United States chooses to forget that, in the late 19th century, it suffered from hostile information efforts and that it had to grapple with colonial Europe's information domination, complaining then that Europe had a monoply of the information arena and distorted news of the American continent, said the president.

Syria and the Arab homeland, he noted, have had more than their share of harm from the unjust and ferocious war waged by imperialist and Zionist media against Third World countries. These media, the letter added, have gone to great lengths to propagate falsehoods, distortions, and misrepresentations, citing the U.S. Administration's disinformation campaign against Libya.

President Al-Asad called attention to the destructive effect that the news media of imperialism and Zionism have on people's destinies and world peace. This dramatizes the need for a new world information system whereby friendly and Third World nations could stem the tide of capitalist monopopy of the news media, he asserted.

The president said that the Syrian press is a tool used in the struggle of the people as an image of their goals and aspirations, championing justice and refuting the enemies' injustice, contributing to the battle against aggression and exploitation, and combating terrorism and its major sponsors: imperialism and Zionism.

Concluding his message to the 10th conference of the International Journalists Federation, President al-Asad wished them every success and hoped its result would consolidate the struggle for the well-being, security, and happiness of mankind. [passage omitted]

Al-Shar' 'Satisfied' with Tunis Meeting Results

JN201052 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] In Tunis, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has expressed his satisfaction over the results of the Arab League Council's meetings. In a statement to reporters, Al-Shar' said the Syrian delegation explained clearly the great dangers and negative effects resulting from the enemy prime minister's meeting with the Moroccan king. Al-Shar' added that the Arab foreign ministers unanimously affirmed their rejection of separate initiatives and partial solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as their categorical rejection of direct negotiations with the enemy. He added that the Arab foreign ministers left the Ifrane issue for the coming Arab summit.

Returns From Meetings 20 Oct

JN201605 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1333 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 20 Oct (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from Tunis this afternoon after leading the country's delegation to the Arab League Council's 86th session. The minister left Tunis this morning. He was seen off by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, 'Umar al-Sayyid, head of Syria's permanent delegation to the Arab League, and the delegation members.

AL-BA'TH: Shamir Preparing For Imminent Aggression

JN200910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 20 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The United States Is With Israel for Aggression" *Al-Ba'th* says: the last meeting of enemy government under Peres yesterday was a military meeting completely shrouded in secrecy. It was also the first meeting in Shamir's era, which begins today.

Since we are absolutely certain that the rotation between the leaders of the Zionist military establishment will bring nothing new to the realities of the Arab-Zionist conflict, our viewpoint on what is taking place within the Zionist entity will continue to be based on our complete understanding of the designs and objectives of this enemy which seeks to commit aggression and to expand. Peres ended his term in office with barbaric raids against southern Lebanon and its villages while Shamir, at the beginning of his term in office, is preparing to commit a similar, if not a more comprehenisve, aggression. Evidence of this preparation is plentiful. Following the Jerusalem operation, Shamir said that he could not believe that had taken place, especially since the fedayeen had struck a military target. Immediately following Shamir's usual menacing statements, Washington announced its readiness to grant Israel the position of first ally and to open its coffers and arsenals to it.

Washington's announcement which coincided with the joint maneuvers between enemy forces and U.S. ground, air, and naval forces has come in support of terrorist Shamir and as a clear sign to escalate military actions in the region.

Al-Ba'th concludes: From this premise, the massive troops Israel sent to the Lebanese-Palestinian borders mean that the aggression is imminent and that Shamir will complete Peres' policy. Both of them embody Zionist designs toward the region.

We repeat and stress that we do not differentiate between this or that bloc within the enemy entity; we clearly announce that the aggression will not terrorize us. We will forcefully confront it no matter the magnitude of the U.S. Administration's support for the Zionist enemy. The two strategic allies must learn lessons from what is taking place in southern Lebanon.

Damascus Radio Comments on Arab Unity

JN201611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers who met in Tunis have recommended the convening of an Arab summit conference as soon as possible. This decision as well as the visit to Damacus and Baghdad by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has prompted much comment in Arab media organs calling for Arab solidarity, unity of Arab ranks, and common Arab action.

Everybody prefers unity of ranks to divisions, common Arab action to Arab fragmentation, and coordination among Arab states to differences. Support for unity of Arab ranks, common Arab action, Arab solidarity, and political, economic, and military coordination among the Arab states comes not only from a belief in Arab unity as destiny but from the intrinsic individual interests of each Arab state and the narrow regional interests of each.

It is very nice to speak about unity of ranks, but too much talk about this subject in the past and the present situation of Arab relations and differences have made Arab citizens very careful to examine deeds before words. If words were useful all Arab states would have been united a long time ago and Arab unity or the united Arab states would have resolved many of the important pan-Arab issues. Regrettably, deeds were in many cases not in harmony with the beautiful and enthusiastic words, and good intentions came up against a painful and regrettable situation that wasted all available opportunities and potential.

Reviewing relations among the Arab states at this delicate stage in the region, we conclude that these relations will not satisfy a friend, please a believer in unity or an Arab sympathizer, or serve pan-Arab interests. The Arab masses, who believe in Arab unity and that in this unity lies the Arabs' strength, their sharp weapon against their enemies, and their victory tool in their decisive battle against the Zionist-imperialist enemy, are looking for unified Arab action, real Arab solidarity, common Arab action, and objective honest coordination among the Arab states.

There are many available bases for common Arab action, Arab coordination, and even unionist Arab work. At the top of these bases is the fact that the worsening Zionist danger, which is supported by U.S. imperialism, does not spare one Arab country from the Gulf to the ocean and does not hide its regional ambitions in the Arab countries as well as its ambitions to achieve political, economic, military, and cultural hegemony in the region. Anyone looking at maps of Palestine in 1947, 1948, 1967, and 1982 will find that the Zionist danger is not theoretical or an idea in a book but a material and real danger which constitutes a decisive pan-Arab challenge threatening the Arabs' present, future, and existence. This makes the battle with the Zionsit enemy a basic and central pan-Arab battle before which all other issues and differences will be less important. Any retreat before the Israeli enemy and before the secret of its life and its protector — the United States — constitutes a stab to the pan-Arab issue and abandonment of the pan-Arab battle against the real enemy. After the past bitter experiences, it has become clear that there will be no unity of ranks on the basis of Camp David, which means accepting subservience to the United States and capitulation to Israel, that there will be no common Arab action against anything other than the Israeli enemy and the fateful pan-Arab battle against it, and that there will be no Arab coordination in anything other than curbing the Zionist danger, liberating the occupied Arab territory, and regaining the Palestinian people's national rights.

Syria has always been the vanguard in the unified Arab action and an example in mobilizing Arab potential in the arena of conflict with Zionism and imperialism. Syria always extends a strong and honest hand to any Arab who wants to close Arab ranks on the baisis of struggle against the Zionsit danger, against imperialism, and against all trend toward defeatism and retreat before the enemy.

Cabinet Reviews Efforts To Curb Financial Speculation

JN202045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. There was a general review of some negative factors resulting from the failure to implement the enacted laws and regulations as well as the measures being taken by the government.

Dr Al-Kasm asserted that there are examples of defects which cannot be allowed to continue. He said: We have terminated the financial speculation that took the form of a political-economic onslaught to shake the monetary stability of the country. Matters have now returned to their normal economic course. We have also taken effective meassures against smuggling with increasingly positive results. We are now about to terminate all forms of specualtion.

The prime minister explained: We have offered ample room for the active, productive national capital so that it will play its role in various fields of agricultural and industrial investments.

It is our duty to protect and support this capital so that it will be a constructive, fruitful potential instead of turning into a wasted potential. In this way we will close the doors to parasitic persons, brokers, and the like who are doing harm to the great development achievements of this country. They also harm the living standard of this people's sons, who are offering the greatest sacrifices to continue the development march and bolster the postion of confrontation and steadfastness against the enemies of both Syria and the Arab nation.

The prime minister also stressed that we should firmly proceed in two parallel lines: the line of continuous development and increasing production and improving specifications; and the line of accurate, developed organization that eradicates any defect in any field.

At the end of this review, two ministerial committees were formed. The first committee will study all types of infringements of the provisions of legislative decree No. 45 issued in 1980 on the distribution of houses belonging to the state and the public sector as well as the conditions for disposing of them in order to competely eliminate these infringements. In this way the owners of these houses will be those who deserve them and not those who trade with them contrary to the law and its social and popular objectives.

The second ministerial committee will lay down a system of buying and selling cars that belong to the public and private sectors and for confining the buying and selling operations to the (Afto machine) car corporation to eliminate all types of speculation.

The Council of Ministers then discussed the topics on its agenda and approved some of them.

Shamir Wins Knesset Confidence Vote

TA201415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his Cabinet ministers ended their swearing-in ceremony at the Knesset a short while ago. Earlier the Knesset had approved the new government by a majority of 82 to 17. Three coalition Knesset members abstained in the vote: Alignment's 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah and Hayim Ramon, and Shinuy's Mordekhay Virshubsky. The debate which preceded the vote lasted about 6 hours.

The Shamir-led government is now convened at the Knesset building for its first session to approve the renewed appointment of the deputy ministers. When this meeting is over the Knesset plenum will reconvene, within the coming hour, to endorse the appointment of the deputy ministers.

The changeover ceremony at the prime minister's office will take place tomorrow morning.

New Cabinet Meets; Appoints Deputy Ministers

TA201623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister is to present his new government to President Herzog this evening. The ceremony will be broadcast on Network B at 1845.

Earlier this evening, the government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir convened and appointed the five deputy ministers, who also served in the previous government. No decision has yet been reached regarding the sixth deputy minister from the Alignment, because three Alignment Knesset members are competing for the position.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the government also approved the composition of the political Inner Cabinet without any changes. Yitzhaq Moda'i will not be a member of the Inner Cabinet.

The government also approved the appointment of Yosi Beilin as Foreign Ministry political director. Minister 'Ezer Weizman opposed this appointment.

Shamir Presents New Government to Herzog

TA201825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] After the new government had been approved by the Knesset, Prime Minister Shamir presented the ministers to President Hayim Herzog. At the presidential residence was reporter Jeff Black:

The presentation of the new Cabinet bore a striking resemblance to an important soccer match. The ministers lined themselves up in the reception area of the president's house, ready to shake the hand of President Hayim Herzog, accompanied by the new Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and outgoing Premier Shim'on Peres. The one minister standing out in the line was Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino, the new minister of health and the only woman in the Cabinet.

After the presentation, the president gave a short speech, calling on the national unity government to continue its work in solving the country's pressing problems. Herzog also noted in his address that many thought that the government, composed of the country's political rivals, would not last, and he expressed his satisfaction that this had not been the case. In reply, Prime Minister Shamir thanked the president for his work, especially over the past week when there were difficulties in finalizing the rotation.

After the speeches, the ministers toasted the success of the new government, and then it was into the presidential sukkah for light refreshments.

Shamir, Peres Officially Trade Places

TA210830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir officially traded places in the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry today. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports on the two ceremonies:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Shim'on Peres was the first to arrive at the Prime Minister's Office at 0855 and he shook hands with the employees. The office is still empty, and the new employees who will be working in Yitzhaq Shamir's office are beginning to occupy their new quarters. At exactly 0900, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived and the host, Shim'on Peres, opened the ceremony:

[Peres] Mr Prime Minister, 25 months ago you handed this office over to me. Now I am returning it to you with minimal wear-and-tear, in good shape. [laughter] I would like to heartily thank all the workers who shouldered most of the hard labor and to wish you luck in your high and important office. We will work together, as we have in the past.

[Ben-'Ami] Then followed handshakes and toasts were raised. The photographers were busy clicking their cameras and the person who, until a moment ago, was the guest but who is the landlord from this moment on, responded:

[Shamir] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, in democracies all over the world a ceremony like this is a rarity, but it is nonetheless part of democratic life. Here it is still exciting and moving, but here, too, people are gradually beginning to get used to it. It shows that our country is maturing. In addition to this, as you noted, 25 months ago we signed an agreement which we are now promptly fulfilling. This is cause for satisfaction, and we have shown that we have honorably withstood a moral test. That entire agreement is part of the decision we each reached over 2 years ago to launch an experiement, unprecedented in Israel and almost unparalleled anywhere else in the world, to establish a national unity government. I believe that both you and I have no reason today to regret that decision. I hope, in fact I am sure, that we will march together along the same path and will continue to serve our country out of recognition of the need to protect the welfare of this country. [end recording]

LE MONDE Interviews Peres 11 Oct

PM211010 Paris LE MONDE in French
11 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Alain Frachon in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Shim'on Peres has kept his word. Right to the end he has continued to play the cohabitation game that extends to rotation between his party, the Labor Party, and his partners-cum-opponents on the right grouped in the Likud. After the undecided elections in September 1984, the two parties agreed on a minimum program. They formed a government of national unity on an equal footing, led first by Mr Peres and then, for the last 2 years before the parliamentary term ends (in 1988), by Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir. Mr Peres completed his term despite the fact that many people thought he would take the first opportunity during thefirst 2 years to provoke a split in the coalition, return to the voters,and try to obtain a real majority.

The prime minister hands in his government's resignation this Friday 10 October and hands it over to Mr Shamir. As planned, Mr Peres takes over the foreign affairs portfolio from the new "boss." He is doing so calmly. At least this is the impression which emerges from the interview he granted us during a brief visit to Paris during which he had the opportunity to talk with Mr Chirac and Mr Mitterrand.

Does Mr Peres intend to wait another 2 years (the end of the parliamentary term) before trying to regain his prime minister's post? He replied immediately and categorically: "Yes, I will wait." Only a "change" in the running of the economy or foreign policy — which were outlined in 1984 — could "endanger the coalition" he explained. But, although he is prepared to be patient, Mr Peres has no intention of behaving like a "civil servant" and in his new position he intends to "continue the diplomatic initiatives" launched during the past 2 years.

[Frachon] What if the new prime minister uses his authority over all the cabinet members to make things difficult for you?

[Peres] Of course he has the right to direct foreign policy and the ability to do so; but so do I. I hope there will not be any conflict; despite the change in prime minister we still have a coalition cabinet — a cabinet that still comprises two equal parts which must work according to the guidelines laid down in the 1984 program.... I think that the Labor Party and the Likud can work together to seek peace until there are prospects for negotiations. We can go this far together. But, as soon as it comes to negotiating, the two parties will be unable to work together because of their differences. The Israeli voters will then have to decide.

[Frachon] Do you envisage this happening before the coalition government ends (1988)?

[Peres] This does not depend on us alone, but also on the Arab world.

[Frachon] But is Mr Shamir not following you in your efforts to revive the peace process?

[Peres] I have the right to continue the policy I have launched. There is nothing in the constitution which prevents me from doing so and I intend to be very active.

[Frachon] So, you are going to continue to seek negotiations with Jordan, or with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the future of the occupied territories, despite the fact that Mr Shamir is opposed to any territorial concessions and wants to strengthen the settlements in these territories.

[Peres] Yes. Moreover decisions on settlements can only be made by a cabinet meeting comprising as many Labor Party ministers as Likud ministers. A majority is required to make a decision on new settlements and therefore the situation will not change.

[Frachon] You say that you are prepared to negotiate with "authentic" Palestinian representatives. What does this mean?

[Peres] It means that we will not judge our interlocutors on their opinions, or on the proposals they intend to make; we will not carry out any censorship at this level. What we reject is violence. The PLO has excluded itself by resorting to terrorism and refusing to accept UN resolutions 242 and 338. We must make a political choice between King Husayn and 'Arafat: We clearly prefer the king.

[Frachon] How do you explain the recent split between the PLO and King Husayn in view of the fact that they reached an agreement a year ago which stipulated that there might one day be a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation between the West Bank and Jordan?

[Peres] I think they have lost confidence in each other. The PLO apparently put forward five preconditions for agreeing in principle to such a confederation: That the Palestinians should have their own flag; their own passport; their own army; their own representatives and; finally, that Palestinians and Jordanians should alternate as leaders of the confederation. This means in fact that the PLO wanted more than just control over the West Bank. It intended to control the whole confederation, including the Jordanian component.

[Frachon] You are now in favor not of a conference but of an "international forum" that could sponsor future peace negotiations in the Near East....

[Peres] This is not important to us; Israel does not need such a forum; we need Jordan to participate in negotiations with us and we are seeking ways to make this easier for it; the forum is a way of doing so.

[Frachon] But Mr Shamir is opposed to this idea....

[Peres] I think that an international forum which would not replace direct negotiations among the parties concerned, and which would not have the power to impose solutions, would be an acceptable solution. Moreover the Knesset has approved this in principle, and it is difficult to oppose its decision.

[Frachon] There were recently preliminary "consular" talks between Israel and the USSR which has not had diplomatic relations with you since 1967. What is the present position?

[Peres] The aim is to open dialogue. I do not think that the Soviets have decided to change their policy toward Israel. A great deal will undoubtedly depend on the forthcoming American- Soviet negotiations. I think that Soviet policy in the Near East will be determined by talks between the two superpowers.

[Frachon] How do you think the conflict between Iran and Iraq will develop?

[Peres] The outcome of the war will not be decided on the front but on the domestic political scene in the two warring countries. They both have military advantages. In Iran's case it is human potential and in Iraq's case it is firepower. The decisive thing will be what happens in the domestic sphere in each country.

[Frachon] What do you think of the recent wave of terrorist attacks against France? Do you think a state is behind them?

[Peres] The problem with terrorism is that you do not have a specific group with a particular strategy; you have many small groups which are interrelated and which, when the opportunity arises, may choose a common target. I do not want to put forward any hypotheses about the responsibility of any state. I will simply say that three countries really support terrorism: Libya, Syria, and Iran.

[Frachon] France wants the Israeli troops deployed in southern Lebanon along the border with Israel to be withdrawn and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] to be deployed along this line. Does this not clash with your ideas?

[Peres] I do not think so. We think that UNIFIL is important for Lebanon, not for Israel. We appreciate France's contribution to Lebanon's security and to UNIFIL; we are not opposed to this force but we cannot depend on it for our own security.

[Frachon] What is your general verdict on your cohabitation experiment?

[Peres] Frankly speaking, it is not a system I would recommend; it is better to have a real majority if you can. But the results have been better than anybody expected.

Press Views Rotation of Premiership

TA210810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Ha'aretz* believes that at least two topics — namely, the settlement policy in the territories and the issue of international accompaniment — are expected to cause differences of opinion within the coalition in the foreseeable future. Mr Shamir is bound to come under pressure from the Tehiya and even from Likud ranks to expand the settlement activity in the conquered territories. A regional or international political development may force the Cabinet to make decisions that have thus far been avoided. Yet as long as Jordan continues to fail to budge from its longstanding position, the Alignment leaders are under no obligation to raise the issue of relations with Jordan and the Palestinians at this particular moment, making out as though this was a topical issue where handling can suffer no delay. Yitzhaq Shamir promised that his government would avoid squabbling and extremism. However, occasions will no doubt arise when he will have to be reminded of this pledge. Maintaining the government in its present format will apparently depend upon the fulfillment of this promise.

The Jerusalem Post writes that to Mr Shamir and his party colleagues, the indivisibility of Eretz Yisra'el is as manifest a proposition as the unity of the Jewish people. But to the entire government it is not. There is a body of opinion, represented mainly though not exclusively by the Alignment, which holds that insistence on the indivisibility of the land spells the opposite of peace. It is this issue that marks the great divide in the Israeli consciousness today. For Prime Minister Shamir to ignore this obvious fact is to threaten the government's survival.

Davar says that those who believed that the broad coalition government would not reach rotation time found themselves in the wrong, a fact which they may rejoice over or regret, depending on their point of view. Likewise, those who think that the government will not last the remaining 25 months it has to complete its term may also find that they erred and the Cabinet, under Yitzhaq Shamir, may survive. Neither camp is anxious to go to the polls, so that the chance that elections will be held as scheduled is very high. The new government must safeguard and strengthen the achievements of the previous Cabinet in terms of economic recovery. It must also continue to strive to exhaust every political opportunity for peaceful negotiations and it must continue to improve the quality of life in the territories and avoid submitting to pressure on settlement. These are the issues on which the government will be tested, and may it not be faced with new tests. [passage omitted]

Birri Aide Says Pilot Transferred to Beirut

TA201940 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1923 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The crewman of the Israeli Phantom plane who parachuted near Sidon has been transferred to the Amal headquarters in Beirut. This was reported today by one of Nabih Birri's aides. He said that the pilot, about 28 years old, blond and handsome, spoke English well and several words in Arabic.

The Amal member identified himself only as Ahmad. According to him, Palestinian terrorists had tried to shoot at the car that carried the pilot from Sidon to Beirut. The pilot was not injured in the exchange of fire, but one of the Amal members accompanying him sustained injuries and one Palestinian terrorist was killed.

The Amal member said that the plan is to exchange the captive pilot for members of the organization being held in Israeli prisons. According to him, the pilot is still in the Beirut area.

The Amal organization in Sidon has put up the remnants of the Phantom for sale to scrap-dealers. The organization hopes to get approximately $10,000 for the parts.

Beirut Paper on Exchange Talks

TA211136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] According to a Beirut newspaper, Western diplomats are mediating in efforts to exchange the captured Israeli flier for Lebanese and other prisoners being held by Israel. Details of the report from Arye Hasqell:

[Begin recording] The newspaper is the independent *Al-Liwa'*, and it reports today that according to informed sources diplomatic mediators were told by Israeli officials that they are ready to free Lebanese detainees in exchange for the airman's repatriation. However, the newspaper says that those holding the flier are demanding the release of all Lebanese and Palestinians being held in Israeli jails. This will be in line with the attitude adopted by the leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia, Lebanese Justice Minister Nahih Birri, who is quoted as having said that if reports that the man was in the hands of Amal were accurate, then for sure he should be swapped through international circles for all the Lebanese and Palestinian captives held by the Israeli authorities. *Al-Liwa'* says that about 200 prisoners, including Amal members, are still being held by the South Lebanon Army in the security zone. *Al-Liwa'* also quotes what it calls a source close to those who captured the airman as saying that he is of Romanian origin, age 28, and holds the rank of captain.

Where is the captive flier being held? Here the reports continue to be conflicting, with some saying that he is in the Al-Biqa' Valley, while Beirut's French-language daily *L'Orient Le Jour* today quotes the militiaman who claims to have captured the flier as saying that he was taken to Beirut. The militiaman, named only as Ahmad, also said that the convoy which had taken the prisoner to Beirut came under fire from Palestinians and left-wing Lebanese trying to take him away from Amal. There is no confirmation of these reports from any other sources. [end recording]

Saudi Mediation Between Syria, Iraq 'Impossible'

JN191819 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1435 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Damascus yesterday on an official visit the declared objective of which is to achieve reconciliation between Syria and Iraq. If we must assess the possibility of the Saudi mediation's success in achieving reconciliation between Syria's Al-Asad and Iraq's Saddam, then we should ask: What is the extent of Saudi Arabia's influence on Damascus rulers, and what is its weight in the Arab arena in general?

Some people in our region believed — and perhaps still believe — that Saudi Arabia has a great and a serious influence in the Arab arena due to its richness and to the financial aid it extends to various Arab sides and regimes. However, during the recent decade, particularly during the 1980's, it has been proven that this is an incorrect belief and that Saudi Arabia is impotent. For years it has become clear one time after another that Riyadh is unable to effectively influence the Damascus rulers and to convince them to stop their effective support for Iran's Khomeyni and its war against fraternal Iraq which has been raging since 1980. During the past 11 years, Saudi Arabia showed extreme impotence in putting an end to the Damascus rulers' contentiousness and bloody foolishness in the Lebanese arena. Moreover, Saudi Arabia has showed complete impotence in stopping the Damascus rulers' deadly opposition to Yasir 'Arafat, despite the fact that they know that Saudi Arabia has supported him politically and financially throughout years. The Damascus rulers expelled Yasir 'Arafat from Damascus, besieged him in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and Tripoli, and later expelled him forcibly from Tripoli following intra-Palestinian fighting and bloodshed. The Damascus rulers have never concealed their determination to destroy 'Arafat's leadership. Within this framework, they formed the so-called Palestine National Salvation Front from the leaders of the factions which oppose 'Arafat so that it could be an alternative organization to 'Arafat's organization.

Among the other important developments which Saudi Arabia has failed to influence is, for example, Riyadh's impotence in preventing the Arab summits from reaching decisions against Egypt following its signing of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Israel. Also to be mentioned is Riyadh's failure to influence the minority of extremist Arab rulers and to prevent them from foiling all attempts to hold an Arab summit in Riyadh during the past 4 years.

It is known that Saudi Arabia has also failed in all of its unilateral or joint mediations with Algeria and others states to achieve reconciliation between President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, or among Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Murgahah] and other dissident leaders. If the Saudi rulers desire for a leading position in the Arab arena and for filling the vacuum of leadership which was left by Egypt, we ask: How can this Saudi ambition be in line with the series of signs of their impotence in the Arab arena? Is anyone who desires a leading position or role following the ostrich method that buries its head in sand? Is the leadership's role represented by appeasing the extremists, contentious people, and the elements of a negative and destructive nature, or by bribing them? Or, is the leadership's role represented, from the Saudi rulers' viewpoint, by the policy of maneuvering and playing on a tight rope in the Arab arena? Or is it represented by finding a common denominator in order to embark on it?

Impotence in itself is not a shame, because every man has certain abilities and limitations. However, what is shameful is pretending that you have powers which you do not have. The conclusion is that all of the aforementioned signs of Saudi Arabia's impotence make the possibility of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ib 'Abd al-'Aziz's success in his new mediation between Syria's Al-Asad and Iraq's Saddam impossible. The fact which has become very clear throughout the years is that all of the funds and aid Saudi Arabia has extended and is extending to the Damascus rulers has not given the Riyadh rulers an effective influence. This is not to say that this has not given them any true respect from the Damascus rulers. Moreover, the Saudi people's funds which the Damascus rulers receive every year do not only constitute a bribe, but also blackmail in the true sense of the world. This blackmail is not different from what in English is called "protection funds," which the Mafia gangs and other organizations of organized crime received.

Polish Representative Visits Foreign Ministry

TA201147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Poland's new diplomatic representative to Israel, Stefan Kwaitukozsky, this morning visited the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry for the first time and expressed the hope that Israeli-Polish relations will continue to grow stronger. Our correspondent reports that this representative had served in the Polish Embassy in Israel in the 1950's as a second secretary. He expressed joy at the opportunity given him in serving here again.

During this morning's visit the Polish representative dealt mainly with technical matters that concern the representation and the Foreign Ministry but also held short talks with Hanan Bar-On, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, and with members of the ministry's East Europe Division.

Plans Dropped To Purchase Nuclear Reactors From France

TA200555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Israel has dropped its plans to buy nuclear reactors from France because of the unprofitability of such an investment in view of the low price of other energy sources. Our economic affairs correspondent has learned that Israel is now looking into the possibility of involving its scientists in research on the latest generation of nuclear plants in various countries. Reacting to this report, a spokesman for the Energy Ministry said that Israel is leaving all its options open.

Relations With Sri Lanka Moving Forward

TA191012 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Oct 86

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] Israeli-Sri Lankan relations took a major step forward this month with the start of Israeli participation in the giant Mahawali River agricultural development project, for which some $4 billion in international funds have been allocated.

A sign of the improved relations with Sri Lanka, which last year alloweed Israel to open an interest section in Colombo, was the meeting between Foreign Minister Shamir and Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Hamid in New York last month, when Shamir attended the opening of the UN General Assembly session. At the meeting, kept secret until now, Hamid asked Shamir for "explanations" about the Middle East situation.

An Israeli agricultural settlement expert left a fortnight ago for Sri Lanka and a commercial expert is due to fly out next week to study what Israel can contribute to the project. Israeli economic officials expect that Israeli companies could participate in the major housing and infrastructure work, which aims to resettle some 200,000 Sri Lankans in the Mahawali River Valley after dams have been constructed and the land readied for cultivation.

Further Israeli experts are expected to travel to Sri Lanka in the near future.

Israel hopes that the project will generate major Sri Lankan import of Israeli goods, and that the multi-layered economic cooperation that will develop will lead to the restoration of full diplomatic relations between the two countries within a year or two.

Sri Lanka's minister of developments is due to visit Israel in January.

Ra's al-Burqa' Compensation Talks Under Way

TA200549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Justice Ministry Director General Me'ir Gabay and former Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir have arrived in Egypt for discussions of the compensation arising from last year's Ra's al-Burqa' killings. Professor Zamir, although no longer a civil servant, is donating his services at no charge. Heading the Egyptian team will be that country's deputy minister of justice.

Expert Sees Jordan Approval of West Bank Situation

NC211015 Paris AFP in English
1008 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Alain Navarro]

[Text] Jerusalem, Oct 21 (AFP) — Israel's new right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will have tacit Jordanian approval for continuing the Jewish colonisation of the Israel-occupied West Bank of the Jordan, according to an Israeli expert. Researcher Meron Benvenisti told *Agence France-Presse* that Mr Shamir would be able to maintain and perhaps increase the rate of Jewish settlement of the West Bank without upsetting Amman.

The number of Jewish settlers increased by 40 per cent to its present 60,000 during the last two year's of the government of Mr Shamir's predecessor, Shim'on Peres, although the rate of settlement has fluctuated — 15,000 in 1984, 9,000 in 1985 and 8,000 so far this year.

Jordan's official stance is that it wants Israel to cede the West Bank to form a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation across the River Jordan, and that it would govern that confederation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

But King Husayn of Jordan broke off personal contact with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in February, and Amman has since closed

25 PLO offices in Jordan and expelled the deputy commander-in-chief of Palestinian forces, Khalil al-Wazir.

Mr Benvenisti, an acknowledged international expert on the occupied territories, said Jordan seemed prepared to turn a blind eye to colonisation in return for a share of influence in the region, to improve the lot of Palestinians and show them their interests were better served by Jordan than by the PLO. He said: "Israel and Jordan seem to have concluded, with the help of an enthusiastic United States Government, a tacit accord on the division of responsibilities in the occupied territories.

"Israel maintains its hold on what it needs most — land, security, infrastructure. But Jordan can influence to an ever greater extent the lives of the 1.3 million Palestinians." He accused Israel of turning its back on the prospect of a lasting Middle East peace, and said it was institutionalising its occupation of the West Bank at minimum cost.

He said the one factor liable to upset the arrangement was the ability of Palestinian nationalists in the West Bank to set up their own economic and welfare networks. He said: "This process has already started, and it will surprise both the Israelis and the Jordanians."

Gaza Council Establishes Body for New Settlement

TA182017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The Gaza Settlement Council has appointed a small actions committee that will try to establish a new settlement in the district, to be called Dugit. The settlement, which will be established 5 km south of Ele Sinay, has already been approved by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs. The Settlement Council has also instructed that committee to approach the Gaza Civilian Administration tomorrow with a request for help in establishing a civilian guard in the district, which will be subordinate to the general Civilian Guard that operates inside the Green Line.

Treasury Sees 'Huge Gap' in Spending, Revenue

TA191005 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
19 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] The Treasury foresees a rough time in the coming fiscal year, as the belief spreads in the ministry's top echelons that a huge gap between government spending and revenue is inevitable. "It is clear that we will have to cut the budget again by several hundred million dollars," a senior finance ministry official said.

Finance Minister Nisim on Friday convened a first discussion of the next fiscal year's budget, hearing division heads survey expected developments. No decisions were taken, but further meetings are totake place after Sukkoth.

Treasury officials say that even if the $350 million cut approved by the Cabinet this year is carried out, there will be an urgent need to chop the budget again. Spending on social services will go up by two per cent, the Defence Ministry has asked for an extra $200 million, repayment is coming up for huge internal debts, and a large drop in tax revenue is forecast.

Part of the Treasury's problem stems from the NIS 1.9 billion to be repaid in the first stage of the bank shares arrangement. This is in addition to the NIS 5b. in other government debts to the public that will soon fall due. "We will reschedule a large part of the payments, but we will have a rough time doing it," a ministry official told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The ministry is also expecting a drop in tax revenue of about $170 million, with several taxes, such as the car levy and tax on child allotments, due to end.

Revenue will also drop due to a planned reduction of customs duties, in accordance with agreements with the European Community. The reductions will take effect on January 1, and will take $200m. in revenue out of next year's budget. In addition, employers will be paying $300m. less to the National Insurance Institute.

Due to the fall in revenue it is not clear if the planned tax reform can be implemented, although Nisim is determined to introduce it this year. The plan calls for scrapping some tax exemptions and a reduction in tax rates.

Austria Seeks Clarifications on New Ambassador

TA211111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Austrian Ambassador to Israel Otto Pleinert visited the Foreign Ministry this morning to seek clarifications on Israel's failure to appoint a new ambassador to his country. Austrian sources have explained, however, that the ambassador was not instructed to threaten a similar move on the part of his country and that, furthermore, the statements by the Austrian foreign minister, as reported from Vienna, were likewise not meant as a threat. Our correspondent reports that the ambassador was told today that outgoing ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur is still officially the ambassador, although he has returned to Israel in the interim, and that the letters summoning Elitzur back will only be sent with the new ambassador upon the latter's appointment.

Israel expressed its hope that Austria will not decide to lower the level of its representation in Israel. Our correspondent notes that general elections will be held in Austria next month and that it is highly unlikely that Israel will appoint a new ambassador before the elections. No date for that has thus far been set.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit by Italian Prime Minister

Craxi Arrives 20 Oct

LD201949 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The head of the Italian Government arrived in Algiers this afternoon on a working visit. [passage omitted]

Upon arrival the delegation went to the VIP lounge for a short rest during which Craxi made a statement to newsmen. He pointed out the good-neighbor relations between the two countries, which are strengthening. He added that the future promised that they will continue to grow stronger. He said that this visit was a working and friendship visit to discuss issues of mutual and regional concern. He added: We need to exchange views on issues which preoccupy the two sides. This is complicated, particularly because there are issues for which no solutions have been found yet.

He concluded by saying: Efforts have to be made to prepare a plan to concentrate efforts to make this region a lake of security and peace. [passage omitted]

Talks Begin With Bendjedid

LD202310 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Talks between President Chadli Bendjedid and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who is on a working visit to Algeria, began late this afternoon at the Al-Mithaq residence. The talks took place in the presence of Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Following the talks the president of the republic hosted a dinner for Craxi and the delegation accompanying him. Present at the dinner were all the members of the Political Bureau and the government, high-ranking party and state officials, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Algeria. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Jallud Comments on Pan-Arab Command Meeting

LD201351 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1140 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Oct (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, secretary general of the General Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland, stated after a General Secretariat meeting that the Secretariat has decided not to issue a political statement because the aim of the Command leadership is to find a national awakening and introduce a qualitative change in the confrontation with the enemy and in the Arab situation. The Secretariat will concentrate on achieving these aims and implementing the resolution of the Command leadership.

Egypt Cited as Being 'Occupied' by U.S.

LD201744 Tripoli JANA in English 1645 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 16, Al Tomor 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The *Green March* newspaper has pointed out that U.S. maneuvres that are going to be conducted by U.S. troops next month in the western Sahara and on the south western coast of Egypt, i.e., in the region close to the Great Jamahiriyah. [sentence as received]

The above paper published by the revolutionary committees out today has stressed that these new U.S. military manoeuvres indicate that Egypt has become occupied in its entirety by the Americans.

These manoeuvres also prove that the Egyptian regime has come to play a main role within the framework of the terrorist schemes that are directed against the liberty and security of the peoples in the region in particular and peoples worldwide in general.

In its commentary the paper has added that the most certain thing is that the Egyptian regime has either made the territory of Egypt as a training-field for U.S.-NATO troops or depot of U.S. weapons and nuclear rubbish, or still an accomplice in imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme which is directed against the people of Great Jamahiriyah.

All testimonies, the paper continues, point out that the Egyptian regime is playing the two roles: One it has sold out the Egyptian lands, airspace and territorial waters, apart from making the lands of Egypt a launching-pad for aggression against the Libyan Arab people and the other peoples in the region. One may become convinced that the Egyptian regime is compatible completely with the imperialist machinations that aim at targeting the forces of revolution and African and international liberation.

The paper concludes by saying that any observer of the events going on in Egypt expects that the situation there will be toppled once and for all.

The oncoming days are rife with surprises. They are certainly not recorded by U.S.A. They are expected and do exist in the records of the revolutionary forces.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Returns 20 Oct, Comments on Visits

EA202020 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi returned here this evening with his delegation after concluding a visit to the United States, UN Headquarters, Turkey, Britain, and France. He was received on arrival at Khartoum Airport by senior state officials.

In a statement to SUNA today, Al-Mahdi said that during his short visit to France the day before yesterday, Saturday, which was not part of his foreign tour program, he met French President

Francois Mitterrand and discussed with him the development of relations between the two countries in all fields.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the most important results and achievements of his foreign tour were to inform the world about Sudan's new democratic policies based on good-neighborliness without alliances and nonalignment and to open up relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world.

Al-Mahdi said that during his visits to the United States and Europe he discussed problems of an international nature that are obstructing Sudan and the possibility of the international community contributing to solving them through bilateral cooperation between Sudan and friendly countries for the purpose of achieving two main objectives — economic viability and finally getting rid of begging as well as being able to have a strong national defense.

Al-Mahdi added that the purpose of his visit was to explain Sudanese issues to world public opinion, especially the United States and Britain, in a clear manner so that Sudan's desire for a peaceful colution to its problems is made known and to explain the nature of the rebellion led by John Garang, that it is a terrorist movement and a tool of foreign aggression.

Al-Mahdi said that the visit also included the Islamic Conference in Istanbul and meeting with the prime minister and members of the Turkish government within the framework of welcoming the growing importance of Turkey's role by virtue of its Islamic affiliation.

Al-Mahdi said that the effects of the tour would be felt in Sudan since Khartoum will be welcoming from this month onward a number of delegations to discuss new bases for cooperation.

Al-Mahdi said that he will brief the Council of Ministers on the outcome of his visits so that this can be discussed. A group will be formed after that to follow up the results.

Meanwhile, Al-Mahdi said that in the second half of December he will be making a tour of the regions of Sudan with the aim of learning about the priorities of the regions in the new development plan so that the plan will reflect the correct priorities.

ELF Urges Government To Release Chairman

JN200817 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — The ELF has appealed to the Sudanese Government to release the leaders of the Eritrean factions and organizations including ELF Executive Committee Chairman Osman Saleh Sabe following the explosion of the car bomb whose target was Abdelqadr Jilani, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front-the revolutionary committee.

A written press statement released by the ELF-Unified Organization office in Abu Dhabi accuses the Ethiopian Government of engineering the car bomb explosion last week to undermine Sudanese-Eritrean relations and to drive a wedge between the Sudanese and Eritrean peoples.

The statement says that the Eritrean revolution appreciates Sudan's role and commitment to the Eritrean cause, and believes that Sudan's security and safety is an indivisible part of Eritrea's security. The Eritrean revolution condemns the acts of sabotage carried out by foreign quarters to undermine Sudanese-Eritrean relations.

The statement recalls Ethiopia's attempts to persuade Sudan to expel the Eritreans from its territory and to close down their offices in return for Ethiopia abandoning John Garang's movement in southern Sudan.

The statement says that the Eritrean commanders and cadres have nothing to do with the acts of sabotage the recently took place in the Sudanese town of Kassala, and hope that the Sudanese Government will release Osman Saleh Sabe, who is a symbol of the Eritrean people's struggle, and the rest of his colleagues who are being detained.

Eritrean Offices Closed

JN201558 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Sudan, Kassala, 20 Oct (SUNA) — All Eritrean organization offices in the cities of the Eastern Region were closed today. A large-scale campaign also began in search of weapons belonging to the Eritrean organizations. This decision was announced by Eastern Region Governor Muhammad 'Uthamn Haid at a mass rally organized by the political parties and organizations and trade unions today. The city of Kassala has witnessed some incidents during the past few days as a result of differences among the Eritrean organizations.

The governor also said that the nationality certificates that have been granted since 1969 will be reviewed, adding that necessary measures were taken to evacuate refugees from the region's cities. It is noteworthy that the political parties and organizations as well as the trade unions had asked the governor to close the offices of the Eritrean organizations, evacuate the refugees from the cities, enact a law banning the citizens from renting houses to the refugees or employing them, and strip the refugees of their weapons.

Delegation's Arms Reportedly Seized at Airport

JN201028 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 20 (SUNA) — Khartoum Airport customs seized a number of rifles, pistols and bullets brought to Sudan illegally by the Sudanese popular and official delegation which visited Syria from Oct. 8 to 12, *Al-Rayah* daily paper, organ of the National Islamic Front, reported today.

An official document published by the paper disclosed that Vice-Chairman of Supreme Council and head of the Sudanese Delegation to Syria Idris al-Banna and two other delegation members were carrying in their luggages rifles, pistols and bullets in attempt to bring it to Sudan illegally but seized by the custom authorities upon their arrival at Khartoum Airport Sunday Oct. 12 1986.

Statement Issued on Seizure

JN201845 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) — The General Secretariat of the Presidential Palace issued a statement here today regarding a report in the newspaper *Al-Rayah*, mouthpiece of the National Islamic Front, that arms had been seized at Khartoum Airport. The paper says State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna and some members of his delegation were discovered trying to bring arms and ammunition into Sudan via Khartoum Airport after their visit to Syria. The General Secretariat said the visit took place to strengthen relations between the two countries based on Sudan's foreign policies, adding that the Syrian Government officially gave a gift of arms to the head and members of the delegation in the presence of the Sudanese ambassador in Damascus. It said that the arms consisted of six Kalashnikov rifles and seven pistols. [passage omitted]

SUNA Reports Saudi Fund Talks in Khartoum

JN160831 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 15 (SUNA) — Talks wound up here today between Saudi Fund officials and officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

The talks covered the uses of the loans granted by the Saudi Fund to the Sudan in the fields of communication and telecommunication; civil aviation, Rahad agricultural project, railways and the rehabilitation of Al-Jazirah scheme as well.

An official source at the Ministry of Finance said that the Saudi Fund was expected to grant Sudan new loans totalling 125.4 million riyals for the rehabilitation of sugar factories in the country.

The joint talks have started here early this week.

Border Agreement Reportedly Reached With Uganda

JN202108 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Khartoum — Sudan and Uganda have agreed that five helicopters and five troop carriers brought to the southern Sudanese areas of Torit and Yei by fleeing Ugandan solidiers early this year will be returned to Uganda. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Ugandan Ambassador in Khartoum (Obina Okolo) said that during a meeting over the past 2 days, the Sudanese-Ugandan committee on monitoring the border region between the two countries agreed that officials in the border regions of both countries will coordinate with each other to prevent hostile activities against either of them from the territory of the other.

Al-Mahdi's Envoy Returns From YAR, PDRY

JN181635 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Dr Ibrahim al-Amin, member of the Consultative Committee in the Al-Ummah Party and Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's personal envoy, has returned to the country after conveying the prime minister's written messages to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY.

The two messages dealt with bilateral relations and issues pertaining to the Arab and Islamic nations as well as the issue of stability in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea regions. It is noteworthy that Dr Ibrahim began his mission on 6 October.

Interior Minister Voices Support for PLO

JN181923 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1722 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn addressed the opening session of the General Union of Palestinian Engineers' conference held here this morning under the slogan "For the Sake of Reinforcing and Supporting the National Trend." The minister stressed Sudan's support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, praising the engineers' role in achieving progress and development.

PLO Executive Committee member Jamal al-Surani also addressed the conference, urging the conferees not to confuse national unity and the unity of the Palestinian groups. He explained that there should be a unity of the Palestinian struggle under the PLO, adding that the Zionist peril does not threaten only one country, but all of the Arab countries. The conference will conclude its work on 20 October and issue recommendations and resolutions.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Morocco's Filali

LD201457 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today received Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, at the Palace of the Republic of Carthages. [passage omitted]

After the meeting, Abdellatif Filali stated that he conveyed to President Bourguiba a verbal message from King Hassan II. He said that the meeting with President Habib Bourguiba enables us to receive lessons from his experience and wisdom, not only as the leader of Tunisia but also as a leader of the Arab Maghreb. Filali also pointed out that the meeting comes within the framework of the spirit of friendship and solidarity existing between Tunisia and Morocco. He said that we hope it will help bring together all the states of the Arab Maghreb.

Report on 15 Oct PSD Political Bureau Meeting

LD171706 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] held its regular meeting last evening, as is known, with

Rachid Sfar, prime minister and secretary general of the party, as chairman.

It examined the lists of the candidates of the patriotic front before submitting them to the chairman of the party, President Habib Bourguiba. It adopted the manifesto the party and the national organizations will present to the voters during the elections campaign, which will open legally on Sunday, 19 October 1986.

In this respect, a great popular rally will take place at 0900 on Monday, 20 October, under the chairmanship of the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba.

The Political Bureau heard briefings on the meetings held with Algerian and Moroccan officials to examine bilateral relations toward the construction of an interdependent Arab Maghreb. It also took cognizance of the results of contacts held with Libyan officials to settle matters regarding the financial assets of our firms, businessmen, and workers frozen in Libya.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Gorbachev Message, Envoy

EA202031 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] It has been affirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia has an unwaveringly similar stand on peace to that of the Soviet Union. It also has been affirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia unwaveringly and firmly supports the stand taken by the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear weapons and bring about peace instead, and Ethiopia will stand by the Soviet Union to implement it.

This was affirmed after Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received a message from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was delivered at his special office by Comrade Ambassador Yuriy Yukalov. The contents of the message sent to our comrade revolutionary leader by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev centered on the arms reduction talks held recently in Reykjavik. The message stated that the Soviet Union wants the international community to support its stand and its efforts to preserve peace for mankind and stop the arms race which threatens human life with disaster.

For his part, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that revolutionary Ethiopia sincerely supports this current popular and humanitarian question of peace. He explained to Comrade Ambassador Yuriy Yukalov that Ethiopia admires the Soviet Union's positive and relevant stand on this.

Present at the meeting at the WPE Central Committee offices were Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee, and Comrade Valentin Ivanovich Dmitreyev, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia.

KENYA

President Moi Addresses Nation on Kenyatta Day

EA201759 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0927 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Address to the nation by President Daniel T. Arap Moi from Uhuru Park, Nairobi, on the occasion of Kenyatta Day — live]

[Excerpts] My dear countrymen, ladies and gentlemen: Kenyatta Day is an important national occasion we have set aside every year to reflect upon the struggle for our freedom and self-determination. This day is dedicated to a great son of this land, the founder of our nation, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, who sacrificed his entire life so that we may be free. It is also an occasion for us to reexamine our performance and contribution in building this great nation. As we celebrate this great day, therefore, we should consider what each one of us can do to improve our well-being.

As a start, we must always bear in mind that our economy, and indeed our country, is part of a complex international system with many inter-relationships. The international economic situation remained geared to the objective of maintaining a steady and noninflationary growth. As one result of this, consumer prices increased by only 6.6 percent in the first 6 months of this year. The effect of this decline in the rate of inflation, together with last years general wage increases, has been to increase real disposable incomes for every household.

Moreover, the fall in the price of crude oil and the rise in the price of coffee have both had a favorable impact on our balance of payments position. However, it is important for us to understand that these favorable factors are only temporary. We are aware, for example, that already the price of crude oil has risen above the levels that prevailed in June and July this year. Similarly, there are indications that coffee prices will certainly fall back to a lower level when the current shortages stabilize in the near future. It is therefore necessary for us to ensure that the favorable liquidity does not lead to an inflationary spending spree. Our economic management policies have to remain cautious and focused on the objective of steady growth.

Towards that end, the government is committed to apply the present windfall gain from reduced crude oil prices and favorable coffee and tea prices to increase the growth rate of the economy and to sustain the growth thereafter. As concerns government expenditure, the budget rationalization programme we initiated last year is designed to maintain strict control over expenditure. Some of the measures include increasing recurrent expenditure for a number of high priority development projects.

The government will, as an important part of this effort, increase support to the growth of small-scale industries through the Kenya Industrial Estates. Small-scale industrial units with innovative projects will be accorded greater support from now on. In particular, plans are under way to assist those who have viable projects but who experience difficulties in raising their equity contributions.

But, as I have constantly reminded Kenyans, the problem of high rate of growth of our population continues to be of great concern because of its high demand on our social and economic development resources. Although the real rate of growth of the GDP was higher than the population growth rate in 1985 and is expected to remain so in 1986, we should not be complacent in our population planning policies. Thus, although 80 percent of our women are aware of at least one method of family planning, it is important that we improve on the rate of family planning practices, particularly in the rural areas.

The rapid growth of population continues to impose a great demand on our limited resources. In the area of education, for instance, my government has devoted considerable sums of money. Wananchi [citizens] have also made heavy sacrifices, to put up facilities for the 8-4-4 education system. I am glad that the construction of standard eight classrooms is now virtually complete throughout the country. I wish, however, to appeal once more to all Wananchi to continue, in the Harambee [fundraising] spirit to construct and equip workshops and home science rooms for primary schools and also science laboratories for secondary schools. [passage omitted]

Turning now to the need for us to disseminate useful ideas to everyone in the country, I note with satisfaction that, currently, 85 percent of our population have access to radio sets. Our main concern now is to improve the quality of reception. With the completion of the short-wave transmitting station at Koma Rock, more people who are not presently covered effectively by the medium wave services in eastern and central Kenya will now enjoy improved radio reception.

Another major project in information dissemination is the launching of rural newspapers in Kisii, Kericho, Garissa, Mariakani, Machakos, Vihiga and Siaya, which has proved very successful. Currently, plans are under way for the next phase which will cover several districts in Rift Valley and central provinces. Along with the improved radio reception, Wananchi will be more familiar with government programs, and we shall be able to foster a better understanding of our country's aspirations through the dissemination of information to the people.

I now wish to turn briefly to some areas of our economy, which have, of late, been performing below expectations. The country has experienced some drawbacks in the management of some financial institutions which have recently faced operational difficulties. Towards this end, it has been necessary for my government to intervene in some cases, and I am glad to say that this effort has been rewarding, especially as concerns the small depositors. We are now looking for ways and means of improving the financial administration and management of these institutions which are facing problems in order to ensure that innocent people do not become victims of insolvency or bankruptcy of such financial institutions.

I find it necessary also on this occasion to make some observations on the indigenization policy which I talked about on Madaraka, day, but which appears to have been misunderstood in some quarters. When I reiterated our desire to place our economy in the hands of indigenous Kenyans on Madaraka Day this year I emphasized that this has always been one of the original objectives of the independent Kenya Government. Right from the outset, Kenyans have welcomed private investors who accept the basic tenets of African socialism and the spirit of mutual social responsibility. This position has not changed.

The legal and administrative instruments we have set up to attract and safeguard private investment in the country remain in force, and there is no intention to revoke them. Indeed, we shall continue to welcome investors who have a genuine desire to complement government efforts to uplift the well-being of our people. However, it must be understood by everyone that when we seek to place the wealth of this country in the hands of Kenyans, we are not introducing anything unique to this country. There is no country anywhere in the world today which can take pride in placing its economy in the hands of people other than its own indigenous citizens. Our indigenization policy is therefore an objective which we cannot compromise.

As regards Kenyas effective participation in regional trade in general, and the PTA [preferential trade agreement] in particular, my government is committed to work towards ultimately fulfilling the requirements governing the rules of origin. In order for investors to enjoy preferential treatment and hence compete effectively in the regional market, it is necessary that we encourage greater participation by Kenyans in the manufacturing sector in particular. Here again, private foreign investors must appreciate that it is in their own interest to devise ways of deriving maximum benefit from the expanded PTA market. [passage omitted]

My remarks so far have been based on matters that are of concern to us locally, within the country. However, as I mentioned earlier today, we are an inseparable part of the world system. For this reason it is important for us to always bear in mind developments that take place elsewhere and which invariably affect the conduct of our own affairs. Here in Kenya, we have been steadfast in the desire to pursue a policy of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence. This policy remains unchanged. Indeed, we look forward to continued peace not only in our country but also in those countries we share boundaries with and the world at large. It is, therefore, a matter of great concern to us that our brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa continue to be denied their rightful share of peace and human dignity. Instead of accepting the bitter truth that apartheid has no place in the face of the earth, the racist regime continues to impose its evil rule through violence. The Pretoria regime should get the clear message that there is no rule on earth which can survive on violence and repression.

I would like to say at this juncture that there was a meeting yesterday of three or four, five heads of state — president of Angoie, president of Mozambique, president of Zambia, president of Zaire, and also prime minister of Zimbabwe — to discuss ways and means of finding routes of their goods to their respective countries because of the South African situation. When they returned back, my brother and friend, President Samora Machel, and his foreign minister and minister of trade, along with 30 others, crashed on their way home, and they passed away. And therefore, I would request you to stand for a minute to respect them. [one minute of silence follows] Be seated. I had received this message a few minutes ago.

Our brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa can continue to count on the support of each and every Kenyan in their just struggle for peace and human dignity. We support the encouraging action being taken by the international community to impose economic sanctions on the racist regime. It is our hope that more determined measures will be pursued to bring apartheid down on its knees.

Finally, my dear countrymen, we must bear in mind that peace and stability will remain the foundation of our prosperity. We have no room for divisive leadership squabbles in Kenya, and this is certainly not the right time for selfish pressure groups to pursue their own interests at the expense of the national good. Let us, therefore, on this day, resolve to renew our dedication to national unity, which alone provides the framework for our development through love, peace and unity. Thank you.

Moi Declares National Mourning for Machel

EA201646 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Nairobi 20 Oct — President Moi has declared a period of mourning in Kenya starting tomorrow until the Mozambican head of state, the late Samora Machel, is buried.

During the period of mourning in memory of President Machel, the Kenya national flag will fly at half-mast.

Notes 'Unclear' Circumstances

EA210906 Nairobi KNA in English 0635 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Nairobi, 20/10: In his message to the acting president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, President Daniel Arap Moi said:

"I have learnt with deep sadness and shock of the tragic death of His Excellency Mr. Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The passing away of thisgreat son of Africa is a loss not only to his country, which he loved and sacrificed so much for, but to all those who cherish freedom and independence the world over.

The circumstances of his death and that of his colleagues on board the plane remain unclear. Events and statements of the last few days in southern Africa clearly indicate that evil and oppressive forces were determined to overthrow the lawful government of Mozambique and impose a puppet leader in the country. Kenya views with utmost revulsion the unleashing of this terror in southern Africa which indicates the desperate frame of mind of the plotters of this crime. A new and more dangerous situation is now unfolding in southern Africa. Africa and all freedom-loving nations must close ranks to confront and frustrate the designs being hatched in the region.

"On behalf of the government and people of Kenya, please accept my deep condolences on this tragic loss. We shall all miss President Machel and pray for his soul to repose in peace."

UGANDA

Museveni Holds Talks with SFRY Delegation

EA201710 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Museveni has held talks with a Yugoslav delegation led by their ambassador in Uganda, Mr Slavoljub Aleksic. The meeting took place at state house, Entebbe. The delegation, which included Mr (Kovazevic Milot) of the Federal Directorate of Supply and Mr (Jovahovic Ijovisa) of Energy Projects, discussed with the president matters of bilateral cooperation.

CHAD

Goukouni Guards, Libyans Said To Exchange Fire

AB201830 Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP) — Brief exchanges of fire occurred in Tripoli in the night of 18 and 19 October around Goukouni Oueddei's residence between the presidential guards and the Libyan elements who are keeping him in isolation, his two spokesmen in Paris told AFP today in Paris.

The incident, which caused no casualties according to these close aides of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT — armed opposition to Hissein Habre) president, occurred when the Libyan soldiers made as if to enter the residence. The spokesmen said that in reality, this was only an intimidating move aimed at testing the determination of the guards.

The two spokesmen, who claim they are in contact with Chadians resident in Libya, stated that telephone links were cut off today with Mr Goukouni's residence as well as with the residence of other GUNT officials.

In Tripoli, they said, the GUNT cadres cannot go beyond the outskirts of the capital and are under constant surveillance by the Libyan intellignece services. In the cities of the interior of the country, they added, Chadians have been subject to extortion.

Faction Leader Says Goukouni 'No Longer Important'

AB191140 Paris AFP in French 2355 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR), said on Saturday evening that Goukouni Oueddei was not a "prisoner of the Libyans" as he recently claimed. Speaking on the telephone to AFP, Acheikh Ibn Oumar said that he "did not have precise information" but that he thought that Goukouni Oueddei was "a free person."

Describing the words of the GUNT leader as deplorable, Acheikh Ibn Oumar added: "His words are of no consequence. The effect is like stabbing water with a sword, since Goukouni Oueddei is no longer important." "Goukouni Oueddei", he said, "should have accepted advice when he was still important," and sought a negotiated solution to the Chadian problem. Today, "it is insignificant whether he meets Hissein Habre."

In the opinion of the CDR secretary general, "Chad's major problem remains the search for a political solution." Congo, he stated, has been charged by the OAU to help seek this solution. "The fact that Congolese head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso is the current OAU chairman strengthens this mission."

Next, Acheikh Ibn Oumar called for a round table conference on an equal basis between "all the warring Chadian factions." He asserted, "that power can be unanimously entrusted to one of us." That cannot be settled "in advance."

Asked about his present mission to Africa, Acheikh Ibn Oumar pointed out that "he was pursuing his contacts and discussions" and hoped to return to Paris afterwards. Acheikh Ibn Oumar, whose supporters recently clashed at Fada in northeastern Chad with Goukouni Oueddi supporters, is currently striving to unite the various factions which dissociated themselves from the GUNT in order to seek another method of struggle.

ZAIRE

Envoy to Mozambique Dies in Machel Plane Crash

AB201744 Dakar PANA in French 1626 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AZAP/PANA) — Mr Tokwaulu, Zaire's ambassador to Maputo (Mozambique), died in the plane crash that killed Mozambican head of state Samora Machel last night in the north of South Africa, it has been announced by an official source in Kinshasa.

Mr Tokwaulu was a member of the Zairian delegation that President Mobutu Sese Seko led to the Kasama (Zambia) summit meeting with his Zambian, Angolan, and Mozambican counterparts on economic and strategic problems.

Mobutu Declares National Mourning for Machel

EA201635 Dakar PANA in French 1152 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AZAP/PANA) — The president and people of Zaire this morning learned with shock and deep sadness of the accidental death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. As soon as he was informed, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko ordered a state of national mourning until the state funeral for the distinguished dead man. He also suspended the current session of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution]

It should be recalled that President Mobutu, together with President Machel and other frontline heads of state, attended a summit over the weekend devoted to transport problems in southern Africa, at Kasama in Zambia.

BURKINA FASO

CNR Communique Mourns Machel's Death

AB202148 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique by the National Council for the Revolution on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel issued in Ouagadougou on 20 October]

[Text] The National Council for the Revolution [CNR] has just learned with great consternation of the tragic death of Comrade Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, and president of the Republic of Mozambique; and of some other members of the political leadership and government of Mozambique.

The aircraft that crashed in South African territory was bringing back to Maputo President Samora Machel, who had just attended a meeting of heads of state of the three Frontline countries and Zaire in Lusaka. This accident, whose true causes the South African racist authorities will never establish, has happened at a time when the Mozambican revolution is confronted with a vast destabilization operation mounted and executed by the fascist and racist Pretoria regime. The tragic and brutal death of President Samora Machel, the historic leader of the Mozambican revolution and the undaunted defender of the cause of the peoples of southern Africa and the continent, is a great loss for Africa and all peace- and freedom-loving people for whose cause he devoted himself entirely.

The Burkinabe people feel this loss more cruelly because they were preparing to welcome to this land of dignity of their country President Samora Machel, for whom it had a true feeling of militant fraternity. The CNR and the Burkinabe people join their brothers and sisters of Mozambique and with the Frelimo at this painful hour to pay tribute the great late president, a helmsman of southern Africa's revolutionary movement and a great figure of the OAU and of the Nonaligned Movement.

The CNR solemnly reaffirms its support for the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. It denounces and condemns all the terrorist maneuvers orchestrated and executed by the Pretoria racists and their regional puppets with the moral, political, financial, and material support of all these imperialist powers who only talk about human rights just to place themselves in a better position to assassinate the peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere.

The CNR appeals to the militant peoples of Africa and the world so together, at a time when the peace torch is crossing the continent, they condemn unanimously and totally the various warmongers in the world and mainly in Africa.

Fatherland or death, we will win.

[Signed] The CNR

A 3-day period of national mourning has been decreed effective today from 1300.

President Receives Sassou-Nguesso Message

AB181728 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The president of the republic and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution yesterday evening received Comrade (Basile Ekouebe), diplomatic adviser of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo. Comrade (Ekouebe) carried a personal message from President Sassou-Nguesso to his Burkinabe counterpart, as confirmed by the envoy himself in an interview with Francis Kabore:

[Begin recording] [(Ekouebe)] I carried a message from President Sassou-Nguesso, in his capacity as president of the People's Republic of Congo and OAU chairman, to his brother President Thomas Sankara. But I do not need to recall the nature of the ties between Burkina Faso and Congo. You still recall the visit of President Sassou-Nguesso to this country, which enabled the two leaders to strengthen the very close relations already existing between the two peoples, the two revoltuions, and the two leaders. It is in this spirit, therefore, that the Congolese president is emphasizing the need for an exchange of delegations to revitalize these ties. This explains the reason for my visit here. The visit also falls within the framework of the mandate given to him last July, as chairman of the OAU, to make contacts with a number of his colleagues. He has just returned from a tour to America, where he addressed the United Nations and held talks with U.S. officials. He went to Canada, and he is preparing for a visit to Europe to discuss African issues with officials of those countries. It is therefore proper that before this trip and following those contacts, he should consult his counterparts to seek their views. This is to enable him to better fulfill his assigned task.

[Kabore] Comrade adviser, we know that some unfortunate events occurred in Togo recently. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso is current OAU chairman. May we know the feelings of the president following the painful events in Togo?

[(Ekouebe)] Of course, as an African and then as current OAU chairman, President Sassou-Nguesso is very concerned each time there is a threat to peace in a brotherly country. We are also preoccupied with good neighborliness, which is the cornerstone of any African policy. The president was therefore concerned. Of course, he made contacts with the Togolese authorities to learn more about these events and to learn what could be done to preserve peace and understanding between neighbors and further consolidate African unity. As far as the OAU chairman is concerned, he wants to be informed from the beginning to ensure that nothing clouds relations between neighboring states. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

AFP: Pereira Refuses Sanctions Against RSA

AB202200 Paris AFP in French 1004 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Praia, 20 Oct (AFP) — In an interview with AFP, Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira said Cape Verde views the problem of sanctions against South Africa "realistically" and is not prepared to engage in "suicidal solidarity" by condemining apartheid. The Cape Verdian head of state was referring to the use of Sal International Airport, in the north of the Cape Verdian archipelago, by South African Airways [SAA], which is an important stopover for the South African airline on its Atlatinc routes.

The activity of the Sal airport, which is one of the rare African airports where SAA is allowed to stop over, constitutes nearly half of the export earnings of this former Portuguese colony. According to Cape Verdian authorities, the American sanctions against Pretoria, which include in particular the banning of SAA, will to cost the country more than $3 million a year.

"We have a delicate stand on this issue in the face of African and world opinion," President Pereira emphasized, adding that it was impossible for Cape Verde to implement the decisions made by the OAU in 1979 on boycotting South Africa. According to Mr Pereira, Cape Verde's stand can be compared to that of the Frontline States, which are very dependent, economically, on the Pretoria regime, and which is well understood by those countries. "There are other African countries that have economic relations with South Africa, but these are obscure relations," the Cape Verdian president said.

In view of this situation, Cape Verde, which unequivocally condemns apartheid, cannot plead in favor of mandatory economic sanctions at international fora, Mr Pereira said, "because Cape Verde is not in a position to apply just any type of sanctions." "Some countries have interests of state that can make them hesitate," added the head of state about the attitude of certain Western countries like Great Britain.

President Pereira also said he was ready to host future negotiations between Angola and the United States. Talks between the two countries have already taken place on Sal Island in 1984 and 1985. "The solution to the problems facing this region will be found through negotiations," Mr Pereira said, reiterating the "full readiness" of Cape Verde to serve as a framework for such negotiations.

LIBERIA

President Doe Returns From Romania 19 Oct

AB191410 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe, at the head of a 21-man official delegation, returned home this morning after a 4-day visit to Romania. Yesterday, President Samuel K. Doe signed a joint communique. The communique signed by President Doe and his Romanian counterpart, Nicolae Ceausescu, centered around Romanian-Liberian cooperation in the areas of agriculture, industry, technical assistance, mining, forestry, education, and health.

According to the Liberia News Agency correspondent who traveled with the president, both governments agreed to exchange delegations and documentation to appraise areas of cooperation in fisheries. In the area of education, the Liberian Government indicated its desire for Romania to train Liberians in the field of medicine, engineering, agriculture, mining, and transportation. Following the signing of the communique, President Doe was accorded full military honors and later took leave of President Ceausescu.

Lauds Peace During Absence

AB192024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe, speaking upon his return from the Socialist Republic of Romania today, has said that there they are fully convinced that operating in the context of friendly and mutual cooperation, Liberia and Romania can truly become genuine partners in progress and development.

The president called on all Liberians to dedicate themselves to a new outlook for the progress and prosperity of Liberia and its institutions. The chief executive hoped the efforts by the Liberian people to develop their nation will be crowned with much success and that God will grant the wisdom and courage to achieve these goals.

President Doe, who was speaking today at the Executive Mansion, thanked the people of Liberia and the institutions of government for their preservation of peace during their absence from the country. He spoke of a number of areas the Romanian Government has pledged to assist Liberia in her development efforts.

MALI

Communique on Expulsion of Nationals From France

AB201700 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Basic Development; date and place not given]

[Text] On Saturday, 18 October 1986, 101 of our compatriots were subjected to an expulsion measure by the French Ministry of the Interior. The reasons given by the French authorities to justify such a measure are based on the supposedly irregular stay of these compatriots according to the French legislation on the condition of stay of foreigners in France and on the conduct by these same persons of activities reprehensible in the view of the French legislation.

The Government of the Republic of Mali has taken note of this measure by the French government and will consequently take the appropriate dispositions.

Our expelled compatriots, who arrived on Saturday, 18 October, at 2310 hours, were welcomed by the appropriate national authorities and have returned to their families.

Signed: Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga [minister of territorial administration and basic development]

NIGERIA

Murdered Editor Questioned by Security Service

AB201930 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Lagos, Oct 20 (AFP) — The editor-in-chief of Nigeria's influential *Newswatch* weekly magazine spoke to a state security agent an hour before a parcel bomb explosion killed him on Sunday at his home, his employers said Monday.

Newswatch Communications management said in a statement published by the local press that the State Security Service (SSS) had called Editor Dele Giwa for interrogation last Friday on allegations against him. The four charges included secretly planning to "destabilize" the country and discussing with other people the possibility of importing arms into Nigeria". [quotation marks as received]

Mr Giwa's lawyer, Gani Fawehinmi, said the interrogation lasted four hours, and Mr Giwa, who communicated details of the questioning to him, said he denied all the allegations. The lawyer said the journalist wanted him to "take up" the "grave allegations with the SSS and the government."

Mr Fawehinmi corroborated a *Newswatch* statement that on Saturday a senior State Security official telephoned Mr Giwa's house in his absence. Mr Giwa returned the call Sunday morning, and less than an hour later the lethal parcel was delivered at his home in Ikeja.

Newswatch said a despatch rider brought the parcel and handed it to a house security guard. It was passed on to Mr Giwa's 19-year-old student son, Billy, who gave it to his father at breakfast.

The explosion killed Mr Giwa and injured his wife and a visiting NEWSWATCH London correspondent, Kayode Sokinka. The blast caused heavy damage to the room.

There was still no claim Monday for the killing, which has been described as "unprecedented" in Nigeria.

Information Minister Tony Momoh told journalists the government was opening an inquiry into the "dangerous dimension to professional tactics" of killing.

A senior government official was due Monday to address media chiefs on the incident, informed sources said.

The Nigerian Union of Journalists was also said to be planning an emergency meeting of all journalists on the same issue.

Officials Cited on Murder

AB201934 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Federal Government has received an interim report on the police preliminary investigation into the death of Mr Dele Giwa. The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, who announced this in Lagos today while briefing newsmen, said further investigation was being carried out. He pledged that the government would leave no stone unturned to get the facts relating to the incident. At the briefing were the heads of the national security organizations, who also gave an insight into the events that led to the mysterious assassination.

The director of military intelligence, Colonel Alero Adjelo, explained that the late Mr Dele Giwa contacted him 2 days before his death apparently to get (?succor) after he was interrogated by senior officials of the State Security Service [SSS]. Col Adjelo said Dele Giwa was worried about the allegations leveled against him by the SSS, that he had no deal with the former chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, and also his stand on the Lagos State Police public relation officer's case, (Mr Alonzi Agboagboadja), and the allegation of his involvement in the importation of arms.

Col Adjelo also pointed out that the phone calls he made to Dele Giwa on the morning of his death had nothing to do with the bomb incident, but was in response to numerous calls made to him earlier by the deceased. In his submission to newsmen, the head of the SSS pointed out that late Giwa was invited by officials of the department to answer these allegations and their interrogation session ended amicably.

In his own explanation, the deputy inspector of police, Alhaji Mahamadu Gambo, said the investigations carried out by explosive experts revealed that Dele Giwa was killed by a powerful bomb and that they have retrieved the residues of the bomb, which was detonated by a battery.

ANGOLA

Meeting in Zambia Examines Solidarity Against RSA

MB201450 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday traveled to the Republic of Zambia in the framework of the consultations with Frontline States leaders on the main problems of southern Africa (?as well as for an assessment) of the prevailing situation in the region. (?They considered) joint actions by countries directly or indirectly affected by South Africa's military and economic plans and destabilization efforts. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met in Kasaba Bay with President Kenneth Kaunda, the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique, and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. This meeting was announced in Maputo last week during the meeting between the Frontline States leaders and Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo. No communique was released after yesterday's meeting in Zambia. The Angolan head of state returned home yesterday.

However, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda told journalists in (?Kasaba Bay) that the meeting was held in an atmosphere of trust and honesty. It is known that [words indistinct] of the Frontline States are seriously [words indistinct] the adoption of measures [words indistinct] the threats of reprisals made by South African authorities against the peoples of southern Africa. The meeting between the heads of state of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zaire was marked [words indistinct] consultations in the framework of the (?necessary) efforts toward the creation of peace in southern Africa in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the region.

BOTSWANA

3-Day Mourning for Mozambique's Machel Declared

MB201704 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The acting president, Mr Peter Mmusi, has declared 3 days of national mourning for President Samora Machel who died in a plane crash in South Africa last night. A spokesman for the office of the president told BOPA [*Botswana Press Agency*] that Mr Mmusi has also ordered that all flags should fly at half-mast for 3 days beginning tomorrow. A message of condolences to the Mozambican authorities is expected at 0900 this evening. [passage omitted]

Condolences Sent

MB210453 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The office of the president has a sent a message of condolence to the Government of Mozambique, following the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in a plane crash in South Africa last night. The message conveyed by the acting president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, expressed deep sorrow about the sad news of the crash, which also involved a number of Mozambique cabinet ministers and government officials. The message said further that the tragic news also affected the entire people of Botswana, who felt bereft of a close friend and highly respected leader of southern Africa.

On his behalf and of the Government and people of Botswana, Mr Mmusi expressed his wish to convey heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families, the government, the party and the people of Mozambique. Mr Mmusi also assured the Government of Mozambique of the support and solidarity of the Government and people of Botswana.

LESOTHO

King, Lekhanya Send Condolences to Mozambique

MB210904 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] His majesty the king, the chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, have sent messages of condolences to the Government and the people of Mozambique on the death of President Samora Moises Machel and other members of his delegation.

In his message, King Moshoeshoe II said he heard of the shocking death of President Samora Machel and some officers of his entourage. He said special condolences should go to Mrs Machel and her family because of the death of this son of Africa. He said he wished the survivors of this tragedy be healed quickly.

In his message, the major general said they mourn the sudden death of President Samora Machel and the members of his delegation. He said Africa is unfortunate to have lost such a great leader, particularly at this time when his presence is so essential.

On behalf of the Government and the people of Lesotho, Maj Gen Lekhanya sent his condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims of this crash, the Mozambican Government, Frelimo Party, and the people of Mozambique on their great loss.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Announces Death of Samora Machel

MB202019 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1920 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the death of President Samora Moises Machel; date, place not given; read by Political Bureau member Marcelino dos Santos — live or recorded]

[Text] Mozambican women and men: It is with profound sorrow and grief that the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique communicate to all the Mozambican people from Rovuma River to Maputo River the tragic demise of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. This terrible event puts the Mozambican nation in mourning and constitutes an irreparable loss to our fatherland, our region, Africa, and humanity. Each Mozambican feels this tragedy as a terrible moment of suffering in his history. President Samora Moises Machel, father of the nation and founder of our People's Republic of Mozambique, is the symbol of the unity of the Mozambican people, heroism, and grandeur. He was the finest son of our people.

The death occurred when the presidential aircraft, coming from Mbala, Zambia, and approaching the Maputo airport, crashed, in circumstances not as yet clarified, in Mbuzini, in the South African territory, some 5 km northwest of Namaacha. President Samora Moises Machel was returning from yet another mission for the establishment of peace in southern Africa and development of regional cooperation. It was yet another mission for freedom, justice, equality, peace, and progress, the cause to which he dedicated his courage as a combatant and his talent as a statesman. President Samora Moises Machel was fulfilling this task while certain that only with the elimination of armed banditry in southern Africa could the peoples dedicate their efforts and energies to progress, development, and social well-being. The life of President Samora Moises Machel constitutes an example for all Mozambicans in view of his courage, coherence, dignity, and total dedication to the cause of the Mozambican people who have always inspired him.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique embody in all its dimension the seriousness marking the loss of their leader and live the deep sorrow of all Mozambicans at home and abroad. This loss takes place at a particularly difficult moment of our history and life, when the most reactionary forces seek to destroy our independence and the gains of the Mozambican revolution. This is the second time under tragic circumstances that the Mozambican people have lost their supreme leader and guarantor of their most just concerns and aspirations. When we fought for the liberation of the fatherland, colonialism and its agents murdered President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, hoping that with this criminal action they would prevent the development of the struggle for national independence. At that time of sorrow we courageously knew how to unite ourselves around Frelimo, and redouble our determination and continue fighting.

The Mozambican people have a heroic tradition of always knowing how to withstand the greatest tragedies visited on them. They maintain a heroic tradition of knowing how to transform their grief and sorrow into new and greater energies and capacities in order to overcome adversity and open new paths permitting them to achieve a future of peace and prosperity toward which they so eagerly aspire.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique totally trust the patriotism of the Mozambican people. All of us, Mozambican women and men, will transform this tragic death into a powerful catalyst of national unity. We will further redouble our involvement to destroy the banditry that ravages our country and foil all conspiracies and maneuvers designed to destroy our fatherland. Today more than ever before our national independence needs the unity of all Mozambicans. Let us unite around the national flag, the party and state leadership, to safeguard the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to heighten vigilance, and to wage a relentless combat against everything likely to divide us in the intransigent assertion of our patriotism and defense of the revolution.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique convey to our dear president's widow, Comrade Graca Machel, his children, brothers, and all bereaved family our heartfelt sorrow and condolences. We share the intensity of this great sorrow. In solidarity with them we shall build the future of the Mozambican fatherland.

The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in homage to President Samora Moises Machel, hero of the Republic, declare a 60-day national mourning during which the national flag will fly at half-mast. As of today until the funeral ceremonies no recreational, sporting, or cultural activities will be held. Official information on the funeral ceremonies will be disclosed in due course.

The struggle continues!

'Second Communique' Cites Names of Dead

MB202155 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
2100 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Second Communique" issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, read by Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo in Maputo on 20 October — live or recorded]

[Text] It is with great sorrow that the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique communicate that in the tragic event that killed Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the following members of the presidential delegation have also been killed:

1. The minister of transport and communication, Louis Maria Alcantara Santos
2. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Jose Carlos Lono
3. The director of the African Studies Center, A. Braganca
4. The special assistant of His Excellency President Machel, Fernando Honwana

5. The director of national protocol, Alberto Cangela de Mendonca
6. The president's private secretary, (Muhammed Ali Daude Hussein)
7. The deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Juridical and Consular Affairs Office, Joao Tomas Navesse
8. The secretary to the president, Yvette Amos
9. The president's English interpreter, Oswaldo de Sousa.
10. The president's French interpreter, (B. Xixe)
11. The presidential press attache, Gulamo Khan
12. The presidential photographer, Major (Daniel Manginhasse)
13. Member of presidential staff, Captain (Parente Mandlate)
14. Member of presidential staff, (M. Sharamadan)
15. Member of presidential staff, (Adao Gorinike)
16. Member of presidential staff, Eduardo Viegas
17. Member of presidential staff, Albino Falteira
18. Member of presidential staff, (Alberto Sharuque)
19. Member of presidential staff, (Jose Equivaleano)
20. A photographer of *Noticias*, (Azania Shipingwane)
21. Board engineer, (Fernado Mukila)
22. Crew member, (Orlanda Garrilo)
23. Crew member, Ismeralda Luisa
24. Crew member, Sofia Armin
25. Crew member, Hilda do Carmo

The following internationalist guest workers were killed during the same accident:

(Henriques Betencourt), private doctor of his excellency the president of the Republic; (Ulisses Lavosa Mesa), private doctor of his excellency the president of the Republic; (Yuriy Novodrane), pilot [title as heard; Portuguese rendition is comandante]; (Igor Kartanichev), copilot; (Olexi Kudrianove), flight engineer; (Anatoly Chulipov), flight engineer.

Also with the presidential delegation were their excellencies, the ambassadors of the Republic of Zambia, Cox Sikumba; and of the Republic of Zaire, Tokwaulu Botale, who was accredited to the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, both of whom also participated in the summit. The following members of the presidential delegation survived the tragic event, some in critical condition:

Eusebio Guido Martinho, Captain Carlos Jambo, Captain Joao Rendesawe, Fernando Manuel Joao, Almeida Pedro, Manuel Jairos, Daniel Khuma, Joseph Mashange, Vasco Langa, and (Vladimir Musezarov), board engineer.

The death of high-ranking party and state officials and cadres is an irrecoverable loss. The personality of these comrades, their dedication to the national liberation struggle, their contribution to the endeavor of national reconstruction of the country, their militant pledge to the fatherland cause and revolution made them known, esteemed, and respected by all of us. The knowledge, experience, youth, and the generous surrender to the ideals of national liberation and to the development of the country and the defense of the fatherland form the living and serene example which these comrades leave forever in our memories. The sacrifice of their lives in the service of the Mozambican people and state continues the noble tradition of the heroes of our combat. The physical disappearance of these combat comrades is felt with a deep desolation by all the people of Mozambique.

With sorrow, we also feel the loss of the internationalist guest workers, who, side by side with our people, fought for the realization of common ideals of peace and prosperity.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique convey their deepest heartfelt condolences over the deaths of the distinguished ambassadors. The Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique share in the profound sorrow of the bereaved families, to whom they convey their most heartfelt condolences.

The struggle continues!

[Signed in] Maputo, 20 October 1986.

Body of President Machel Returns to Maputo

LD201831 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The body of President Samora Machel arrived this afternoon in Maputo. The bodies of the other victims of the air crash also arrived together with the coffin carrying the Mozambican President's remains.

Mozambique has still not officially announced Samora Machel's death. The head of state's body was transported to Maputo from South Africa on board a Mozambican Air Force helicopter that went to the site of the accident with some members of the government, a medical team, and technicians. [passage omitted]

PANA Says Machel Plane Believed Shot Down by MNR

EA201544 Dakar PANA in English 1358 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 20 Oct (ZANA/PANA): Mozambican President Samora Machel has been killed in a plane crash, South Africa's President Pieter Botha announced in Johannesburg today.

It has also been confirmed that 34 other passengers out of 38 aboard the plane were killed in the plane crash believed to have been shot by [as received] the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement inside South Africa on the border with Mozambique but close to Swaziland.

The plane left Lusaka late last night bound for Maputo from Kasaba Bay in northern Zambia where Machel, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Eduard dos Santos of Angola, and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. [as received]

Earlier reports received from Johannesburg assert the South African Government implication in the downing of the presidential plane carrying Machel and his delegation.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano is believed to be one of the dead. Survivors have not yet been identified.

There is no immediate reaction from the Zambian Government, but consensus of sentiments expressed by the general public was that of shock and dismay.

One African diplomat said the situation would fuel "untold tension" which, if not handled properly, could prove that Kaunda was right when he said the Third World War could break out. [passage omitted]

Links Machel Crash With RSA

HK210414 Hong Kong AFP in English
0352 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, Oct 21 (AFP) — The plane in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique met his death was most probably sabotaged or shot down, the *Pan-African News Agency* (PANA) suggested in a commentary Monday by managing editor Auguste Mpassi-Muba.

He said South African leaders had uttered numerous threats of death against Mr. Machel in recent weeks, and cited a Mozambican news agency report of last Friday which asserted that South African generals were examining "plans for the physical elimination" of Mr. Machel.

"If there was sabotage or an attack," Mr. Mpassi-Muba wrote, "the perpetrators can be found nowhere other than in the ranks of the South African Army and the renegades of Renamo (the rebel movement)."

It was possible the South Africans had jammed the plane's communications to make it fly over South African territory to bring it within easy range of their anti-aircraft guns and missiles, the PANA chief said.

Embassy Spokesman Says Chissano Not on Plane

EA201611 Dakar PANA in English 1525 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Oct (PANA) — A Mozambican Embassy spokesman in Lusaka has said that Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano was not on a plane which crashed on South African soil, killing 37 people on board. The spokesman was reacting to earlier reports which say President Samora Machel, his defense minister, Mr Alberto Chipande, and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano were killed last night in an air accident when their plane crashed on South African soil on their way back home from a 1-day meeting with Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Eduardo dos Santos of Angola.

Defense Minister Reported Alive, in Maputo

MB201605 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] It has been revealed that the Mozambican defense minister was not on the plane carrying President Samora Machel. Although the Maputo government has not yet confirmed the president's death, Iain Christie of Radio Maputo says Mozambique's defense is safe.

[Begin Christie recording] One of the people who was certainly not killed on the president's plane is the defense minister, General Chipande. I believe there was some speculation in Lisbon that he had been on the plane. In fact, he was not. He did not go to Zambia with the president yesterday. He was seen around here in Maputo. So we still have a Defense Ministry in fact, although the death, if it is confirmed, of President Machel, is obviously going to be a great loss, since he himself headed the defense strategy of the country. [end recording]

IRN [Independent Radio News] asked Mr Christie whether he could name a possible successor to Mr Machel.

[Begin Christie recording] Well, that is sort of difficult, but it would presumably be one of the members of the 11-member Politburo of the Frelimo Party. The man who has been considered for some years as a likely successor to President Machel has been the foreign minister, Mr Chissano, who arrived in Maputo today, as it happens. He had been on a visit to theUnited States, and he flew into Mozambique this morning. He is one of the people. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

P.W. Botha Reportedly Wants Council Head Replaced

MB200840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0704 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek Oct 20 SAPA — The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has informed the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government that the present chairman of the territory's Constitutional Council, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, should be replaced by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, the SWABC reported today.

The deputy minister of transport, Mr Gregor Tibinyane, addressed a public meeting at Gobabis at the weekend and said this message was conveyed to the SWA/Namibian Cabinet at a meeting with Mr Botha in Pretoria last Wednesday.

Mr Tibinyane said Mr Botha had made it clear to the SWA/Namibia delegation that the South African Parliament would only ratify a constitution drawn up the Constitutional Council if such a constitution protected minority rights in the territory.

SWAPO's Nujoma Says RSA Using Chemical Weapons

MB201739 Dakar PANA in English 1518 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Luanda, 20 Oct (PANA) — The racist South African regime has resorted to the use of chemical weapons and the infiltration of spies into SWAPO for subversive activities, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said yesterday when addressing a mass rally at the Namibia transit centre in Luanda. A SWAPO press release to PANA today quoted Nujoma as saying that the intensification of the armed liberation struggle has impelled the Pretoria regime to create phonies and puppets, from time to time, such as the so-called interim government of the multi-party conference which was installed in June 1985. The boer regime never had a programme to decolonise Namibia. What they are doing is to deceive the international community, he said. Nujoma said Oshakati, the capital of northern Namibia, has been attacked four times this year and as a result many whites have fled to the south of the country. In fact, he said, local whites prefer to be closer to SWAPO than to the South African Defence Force (SADF).

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on President Machel's Plane Crash

TV Describes Wreckage

MB201639 Johannesburg Television Service in English
GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] We have just received the first pictures of the scene of the aircradt accident in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed. It appears that human or natigational errors were the cause of the fatal accident. The crash occurred during a thunderstorm. South African authorities today threw a security cordon around the crash site in rugged bush. Hospital sources in Nelspruit said the Soviet pilot of the Tupolev place was among at least 10 survivors. His condition is not known.

Wreckage was strewn over an area about 1,500 meters long and 100 meters wide. The tail and nose section were still intact. The plane appeared to have been flying in a southeasterly direction towards Mozambique when it hit a ridge and skimmed into the ground.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was at the scene to meet Mozambican officials who had arrived on two Soviet-made helicopter gunships. Mr Botha also helped to identify the body of President Machel. [passage omitted]

Information Bureau Lists Dead

MB201851 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1842 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Komatipoort, Oct 20, SAPA — The following are those killed in the air disaster last night in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique and high ranking members of his entourage died, the Bureau for Information said at the press centre in Komatipoort tonight:

1. President Samora Machel.
2. The minister of transport, Mr Alcantara Santos.
3. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lobo.
4. The Zambian ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Navesse.
5. The Zairian ambassador to Mozambique. [Tokwaulu Batale]
6. The secretary to President Machel, Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Honwana.
7. The private secretary to Pres Machel, Miss Yvette Amose.
8. The director of protocol, Mr Cangela de Mendonca.
9. The assistant director of protocol, Mr Langa.
10. The head of the Ministry of Defence, Mr Fernando Joao.
11. A photographer of the official Mozambican newspaper *Noticias*, Mr Danies Mangwanazi.

Five members of President Machel's personal security staff:

12. Manuel Zairros.
13. Daniel Nkuna.
14. Joseph Mashango.
15. Fernando Manuel.
16. Reddy Sambal.

These were the names of those killed who had been positively identified so far, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said at a press centre set up in Komatipoort, 75 km from the scene of the accident.

The names available of those injured, are Mr Carlos Jambo, (operator in Pres Machel's staff); Mr A. Pedro (an assistant operator); Mr Gulamo Khan (a journalist understood to be attached to *Noticias*) and Mr Azania Ingwane, the presidential photographer.

Further Details on Survivors

MB210709 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0703 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Komatipoort Oct 21, SAPA — Two of the 10 survivors of Sunday night's air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed are still in intensive care at the hospital in Nelspruit, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said today.

Giving further details of the injured at the press centre set up in Komatipoort, he said the two Mozambicans were Mr Gido Martinho and Mr Vasco Langa.

The remaining survivors are in a satisfactory condition.

They are Mr Daniel Khuma; Mr Joseph Mashangwe, who had leg injuries; Mr Carlos Jambo, who has a broken arm; Mr Manueal Jairos, who has a broken left leg; Mr Joao Rendesawe, and Mr Armeida Pedro who is suffering from shock.

A ninth survivor, Mr Manuel Fernando, has already returned to Mozambique and the tenth is in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria.

Pik Botha Discourages Speculation

MB201432 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, the chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant General Dennis Earp, and officials of the Mozambican Government this afternoon visited the area in the eastern Transvaal where President Samora Machel of Mozambique died in a plane crash. The Tupolev 134, with 38 passengers on board, was on its way from Zambia to Maputo when it crashed near Komatipoort in the eastern Transvaal lowveld.

Mr Botha told our representative at Nelspruit that the Mozambican Government has requested that two aircraft be allowed to land at Komatipoort to take the remains of the victims of the crash back to Mozambique. Mr Botha also said that medical personnel from Mozambique have already arrived at Nelspruit to lend assistance and that the Mozambican Government has asked that their experts be allowed to visit the scene of the crash. Mr Botha pointed out that President P.W. Botha has already indicated that the International Civil Aviation Organization is welcome to participate in the investigation into the crash. The investigation is expected to begin as soon as the Mozambican Government reacts to the composition of the investigating committee.

Mr Botha said the people of Mbusini in KaNgwane had seen the crash and reported it to officials. In answer to a question, Mr Botha said people should not speculate on the cause of the crash.

BBC Interviews Pik Botha

MB201822 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 20 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is now clear that President Samora Machel of Mozambique is dead, adding to the problems of the poverty-stricken and civil war-ridden country. He was killed last night when the plane carrying him and other government ministers crashed on the way back from a summit meeting in Lusaka. The plane was on the approach to Maputo airport, crossing South African territory at Komatipoort near the Mozambique border. Well, South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha, has been to the scene of the crash. In Komatipoort, Graham Leach asked Mr Botha if it was possible to say what happened.

[Begin recording] [Botha] I do not think it would be appropriate for me to try and establish the facts. That is for the enquiry, the investigation which has already been ordered by the South African Government. I now met today Minister Vieira from Mozambique. We have assisted him in identifying almost all the bodies. There were a number that not even they could identify because they were so badly mutilated. There are also some bodies apparently still locked up in the wreckage of the plane. President Machel's body has been put in a coffin and has just been removed and so were the other senior members of his group.

There has been a statement here by a survivor. I am first going to have a look at it, but I think we must be very careful at this stage to draw any conclusions from any statements.

[Leach] You can't pinpoint anything that might have caused the crash at this stage.

[Botha] No, of course not, and I think it would be very inappropriate for anyone even to endeavor to do such a thing. All I know is what is personally observed here and what you can observe. If you go to the point of impact out there, it is a kilometer from here where the plane first hit the ground. That was just about a few hundred yards from the South Africa-Mozambique border, and it would appear to all of us here that the aircraft was coming from Mozambique territory and hit the ground just across the border.

[Leach] So, it strayed off course, in other words.

[Botha] I can't say. I am not going to make any conclusions whatsoever. [end recording]

Pik Botha Gives News Conference

MB202050 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1830 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Report on news conference held at Komatipoort by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, presented by Riaan van Cruywagen on the "Network" program — recorded]

[Text] [Cruywagen] Mr Pik Botha arrived at Komatipoort late this afternoon and held a news conference, at which he gave more details of the air crash. Nico van Burick was at the Rob Ferreira Hospital when the first of the injured arrived, and he also attended Mr Botha's news conference.

[Begin video recording] [Van Burick] The injured in the crash were brought by helicopter shortly after 0800 this morning to the Rob Ferreira Hospital here at Nelspruit. Among the 10 injured there was a Soviet pilot who was treated at the hospital and thereafter, possibly due to the nature of his injuries, transferred to Pretoria. One of the other injured is in a critical condition while another was able to return to the scene of the accident to assist the police in identifying the bodies. Some of the bodies are still trapped in the wreckage and are now being removed in the presence of Mozambican officials. A tired Mr Pik Botha gave details of the scene and of the dead late this afternoon.

[Botha in English] It is the normal practice as you know, in the case of an aircraft crash or accident: The Department of Transport, that is their usual function, automatically investigates the cause of accidents of this nature. So, from the South African Government's point of view, the minister of transport already early this morning ordered the normal investigation, and on top of it, I have offered today to the Mozambican authorities to include experts from their side, and the state president indicated that he would welcome experts from the International Civil Aviation Organization also to be included in the investigation. I am now awaiting the response of the Mozambique Government. Minister Vieira has returned in the meantime to Maputo. He is due back here this evening, in which case General Coetzee and himself will probably finalize the composition of the investigation team.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Botha] Pardon? President Machel's body? On arrival here today our police had already put his body into a coffin. The body was there when we arrived and has in the meantime been taken back to Maputo, together with the bodies of Mr Hunguana, who was assistant to the president, a man we know well from past discussions, together with Professor de Braganca's body. Professor de

Braganca was due to visit me this week. It would have been a very important visit, but he is dead now. And then the deputy minister of foreign affairs, his body has not yet been identified. There are still bodies, apparently within pieces of the wreckage. The police will now, in the presence of the Mozambican Government members, lift those pieces of the wreckage in which there are bodies to take them out and the whole process of removing the bodies to Maputo is at present being carried out and they agreed that the pathologists of South Africa could attend any post-morten examinations in Maputo that might follow.

[Van Burick in Afrikaans] Mr Botha also revealed that the South African Air Force was aware of the movements of the plane and that the flight records had been found and sealed.

[Botha in English] I am informed that our Air Force was aware of all flights, including this one.

[Unidentified reporter] I was just wondering; perhaps it gave any indication of what had gone wrong?

[Botha] You must put that question to General Earp. I am not aware of anything of that nature. According to our information, at a certain stage the flight faded.

[Unidentified reporter] You have no idea of what the cause is?

[Botha] According to the Air Force, this aircraft was in Mozambique's airspace all the time, but for the last few moments when it crashed 200 meters inside South African territory. But, it was in Mozambique's airspace all the time. Boxes which normally record flight details on board the aircraft and conversations have been recovered and sealed in the presence of the Mozambique deputy minister of transport and will of course be handed over to those persons that will investigate this whole tragic event.

[Unidentified reporter, in Afrikaans] Mr Botha, how will the investigation be carried out?

[Botha in Afrikaans] Concerning the investigation, General Coetzee and his policemen will ensure that all materials connected with this wreckage are preserved for the handing over to the investigation team. [end video recording]

Pilot Claims Plane Shot Down

MB210819 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
0807 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA — Early evidence suggests bad weather and pilot error are to blame for the aircraft crash on SA soil which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel and at least 28 others, the *Business Day* reported today.

But claims — including those by the Russian pilot — are mounting that the plane was shot down.

The Tupolev 134 pilot claimed from his hospital bed in Nelspruit yesterday that he was shot down. One of the survivors said there was a "loud noise" just before the plane crashed.

But a top SA Government source said yesterday: "Our guys had the plane on their radar even when it was still over Zimbabwe. It was coming down the border between SA and Mozambique in virtually zero visibility. The pilot apparently mistook the lights of Komatipoort for Maputo, because he told the passengers to buckle up for landing. Then, instead of turning east to Maputo, he turned west into SA airspace. He was low and touched the crest of a hill before crashing."

That theory was supported by aviation sources in Maputo, who said the pilot told air traffic controllers in the capital that he had the runway in sight and was "positioned right-hand down for runway 23 (Maputo's main runway)." Shortly afterwards he reported he "had lost it". The Maputo controllers then told him to carry out instrument landing procedures. His last radio message was that he could not pick up the twin radio beams on which the instrument landing system was based.

Machel's body was taken back to Maputo yesterday. Ten people survived the crash. Among the 29 dead were the minister of transport, Alcantra Santos, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Lobo.

Southern African leaders feared that Machel's death would intensify the internal instability in Mozambique. MNR spokesmen indicated they were going to step up the war. As well, it is likely to lead to a leadership struggle between top Frelimo leaders, the newspaper said.

Maputo sources said last night the appointment of Prime Minister Mario Machungo in July meant that there was a natural head of government to take charge until a successor was chosen.

Foreign Minsiter Pik Botha, who flew to the crash site near Komatipoort yesterday morning accompanied by Police Chief Johan Coetzee and Air Force Chief Dennis Earp, said: "The survivor said he heard a noise, the aircraft vibrated, and they crashed. It is not for us to interpret his statement."

SA and Mozambican aviation authorities agreed the plane was far off course and had been flying in extremely bad weather on its way from Zambia to Maputo. Mozambique aircraft flying from Zambia or Mozambique usually fly much further north and come in for landing over the Indian Ocean.

An official said if the plane was in fact shot down, it was more likely the work of Frelimo troops deployed in the region, who did not expect a Mozambique plane in that area.

State President P.W. Botha, obviously sensitive to claims that the plane was shot down, invited the International Civil Aviation Association to participate in the official investigation.

Media people became suspicious yesterday when the security forces completely cordoned off the crash site, but an official said they wanted the wreck to be untouched for the investigation. Two helicopters with Mozambican military and aviation people flew to the site yesterday morning.

An SAAF [South African Air Force] source said yesterday that any investigation would clearly show whether the plane was shot down or not.

Pilot Said Not in Pretoria Hospital

MB210826 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0808 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — Reports that the Russian pilot, who survived the air crash on Sunday in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died, was in a Pretoria hospital were denied by the chief superintendent.

Dr D. van Rooy of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital said today no one from the air disaster had been admitted.

"We have also not had any official requests to admit any such persons," he said.

More Details on Crash Revealed

MB210740 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0735 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA — A virtually uninjured survivor walked out of the TU 134 wreck minutes after the crash — which claimed the life of Mozambican President Samora Machel — left debris and mutilated bodies strewn across the countryside, *Business Day* reported today. He walked about a kilometre to notify inhabitants at a nearby KaNgwane village of the disaster.

Minutes before he had heard the announcement that seat belts should be fastened in preparation for a landing at Maputo airbase.

Swaziland air officials heard the pilot saying: "I see the lights of Maputo." It was almost 10 to nine on Sunday night.

Instead of landing in Maputo, the plane crashed into the side of a KaNgwane hill, 180 metres from the SA border with Mozambique. Sections of the craft broke off as the rest of it tumbled over the hill, scattering other bits of metal and human remains several hundred metres around the hill.

The survivor managed to alert the authorities of the ill-fated flight by about 2am. SA police officials then arrived at the scene and by 5am had managed to identify the Mozambican president from his beard, clothing and the gold fillings in his teeth.

Last night search lights were erected around the scene, where Mozambican officials and SA police, including police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, were still searching for two bodies.

An SA delegation, including Foreign Minister Pik Botha, SA Army and police staff, arrived at the scene around noon. Soon afterwards Mozambican officials arrived in helicopters and spent until late last night at the scene.

Mozambican Deputy Minister of Transport Ruis Lousa, who returned to Maputo via Komatipoort airbase after dark, said he had "no comment".

Linda Ensor reports that seven of the 10 survivors, under police guard in Ward 3 at Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital, were brought in at 8am yesterday. A hospital source said all had been operated on. Most had fractures and abrasions. One of the injured was taken by helicopter to a Pretoria hospital for treatment.

ANC Letter, Nkomati Memento Found

MB202111 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] We have just received another video of the crash. Clearing-up work is in progress at the site. A special hoist has been sent to the area to raise the wreck in order to determine whether more people died in the crash. The wreck of the aircraft is to be lifted tonight, and it is feared that more bodies will be found underneath it.

Earlier, the body of President Machel was sealed in a coffin and soldiers of the Mozambican Army carried it to a waiting helicopter. Late this afternoon it was flown to Maputo. An envelope commemorating the Nkomati accord was found close to the body of the late president. There was also a letter from the ANC. The post-mortem will be conducted at a Maputo hospital, and a team of South African doctors will also be involved. [passage omitted]

Investigation Must Include Soviets

MB211000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT
21 Oct 86

[Text] Komatipoort Oct 21 SAPA — Although the full-scale investigation into Sunday's air disaster in which President Samora Machel was killed has not yet started, aviation experts were today sifting through the remains of the Russian jet. South African police are guarding the site, pending the start of the official inquiry.

The inquiry has been complicated by the fact that the Russian manufacturers of the aircraft have, according to international law, to take part in the investigation. It is understood final details will be worked out today.

A group of newsmen was flown to the scene today to view the remains of the Tupolev aircraft, scattered over an area of about a kilometre down a mountainside at Mbuzine, some 75km south of Komatipoort. It had disintegrated almost totally after hitting the mountain top and cartwheeling down the slope.

The last two bodies were extricated from the wreckage late last night.

Commentary Examines Mozambique After Machel

MB210523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The death of President Samora Machel has come at a time when Mozambique is facing the most critical period in her history since being taken into independence by Mr Machel in June 1975. The civil war being waged by the Renamo resistance movement against the Frelimo government is at its fiercest, and it is escalating. Because of this, and because of the strain of 11 exhausting years of war, morale is at a particularly low level in the Armed Forces, which have now lost their commander in chief.

The civil war, Marxist policies, and a cruel and protracted drought have brought widespread devastation to the economic infrastructure and the social fabric of Mozambique. Against this background, the death of President Machel leaves a huge vacuum that will require strong leadership if the already serious political, economic, and security position in the country is not to deteriorate further.

The immediate concern for the Frelimo leadership will be whether Renamo will intensify the conflict, taking advantage of what could well be a shaky transitional period in the corridors of power.

As southern Africa, and the world at Large, anxiously watch developments in Maputo in the critical days and weeks that lie ahead, there must inevitably be concern as to whether the Frelimo leadership will seek to fill the vacuum that has been created, and meet the threat of a possible further escalation of the civil war, by calling for an increase in the already large foreign military force in Mozambique from both communist and African states. An influx of surrogate forces from Cuba would, in particular, gravely aggravate an already seriously de-stabilised situation.

The South African authorities acted expeditiously not only in immediately sending the necessary assistance and arranging for high-level representatives (headed by the minister of foreign affairs) to visit the scene of the tragedy, but also in making arrangements for an inspection by both the Mozambican Government and the International Civil Aviation authorities.

The cordial relations that existed between President Machel and State President P.W. Botha (dating from the Nkomati accord of 1984) and Foreign Minister Pik Botha were, for South Africa, of immeasurable importance in the present period of strained relations between the two countries. Mr Machel was an African leader who — in spite of immense pressures from his peers — had the courage, at Nkomati, to put the interest of his country and his subcontinent above those of political and ideological differences.

PFP Leader Sends Condolences to Mozambique

MB201152 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town October 20 SAPA — President Samora Machel was "a statesman of stature" whose courage had contributed to the peace of the southern African region, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin said today.

A statement released by Mr Eglin's office said he had sent a message to the Government of Mozambique expressing his "sincere condolences with you and the people of Mozambique on the tragic death of your president."

"I and the members of my party share in your nation's grief, for President Machel was more than a great leader of your people. He was a statesman of stature and by his courage and vision contributed to the peace of this southern African region."

Buthelezi Urges Complete Investigation of Crash

MB202212 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 20 SAPA — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi today paid tribute to President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who was killed in a plane crash last night. He also called for a full international inquiry into the cause of the air crash. "I was very deeply shocked to hear of the tragic death of President Samora Machel. I saw him as a son of Africa and a great leader. I'd always anticipated that his leadership and the final victory of Frelimo would have lasting benefits for Mozambique, South Africa and the whole of southern Africa. South Africa should participate in an international inquiry and every possible facility should be provided for the investigation," he said.

Pik Botha Asks Protection for Employees in Zimbabwe

MB211011 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has sent an urgent message to his Zimbabwean counterpart urging him to provide adequate protection for the staff and premises of the South African trade mission and South African Airways offices attacked by "unruly elements" in Harare today.

His statement read:

"Mr Minister, I have just been informed that the office of the South African trade representative in Harare is being attacked by unruly elements and that the office of the South African Airways has been set alight.

"I urgently appeal to your government to take immediate steps to ensure the safety of the staff and to provide adequate protection of the premises.

"Please accept, Mr Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said latest reports were that the situation following the anti-South African demonstration in Harare was "under control." "We will keep track of the situation," he added.

Limpet Mines Cause Volksrust Blasts; No Injuries

MB210528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0524 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — An explosion rocked Volksrust at about 10.15pm last night and was followed by another explosion at about 2pm this morning.

The Bureau for Information said no-one was injured in the two blasts.

The first blast was caused by a limpet mine, the origin of which was unknown at this stage. The mine had been planted among rubbish behind the BKB Building and damaged some windows and water pipes, the bureau said. The second blast, believed to have been caused by a limpet mine, exploded at the Evette Building.

The bureau said the extent of damage at this stage was not known, and no further particulars were available at this stage. Earlier SAPA reported that the first blast had hit the Volkskas Building, shattering glass.

GM To Be Taken Over by Local Business Group

MB210601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] General Motors S.A. [South Africa] will continue to operate in Port Elizabeth, thanks to a group of businessmen who have decided to take over its interests. An announcement to this effect has been made at a news conference in Johannesburg by the managing director of General Motors in South Africa, Mr Bob White. It followed an earlier announcement by the chairman of General Motors in the United States, Mr Roger Smith, that the company intended to pull out of South Africa.

Mr Smith said that combination of political and economic factors had forced the company to withdraw its interests. At this stage it is not known which businessmen would be acquiring the interests of General Motors in South Africa. But Mr White says it is not a big conglomerate or company, as was rumored earlier. He said they were all local businessmen and included some well known in the motor trade.

Transfer to the new management will take place before the beginning of next year. Mr White said it was not likely that any employees would be dismissed. The new management is expected to maintain the existing relationship between General Motors and the employees trade unions.

Dutch Reformed Church Opens Membership to All Races

MB210910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0839 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA — The NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] General Synod today decided to open its membership to all races. With an overwhelming majority, the synod voted for a recommendation by a commission which revised the church's race policy to declare membership of the church open.

The decision came after a 75-minute debate in which a number of amendments attempted to scrap the commission's recommendation or alter it in such a way that church councils of individual congregations could after "careful investigation" refuse admission. The decision also followed a lengthy debate last night in which a minority report recommended the church council option.

This morning, the Rev Stoffel Colyn, a police chaplain, moved an amendment to the majority recommendation to introduce the rejected authority of the church council. "We will be fooling ourselves if we want to pretend that everyone is happy about last night's decisions," he said. His amendment would remove the fear from the hearts of many if the church council was allowed to ensure that applications were "thoroughly investigated."

A former head of the security police, a General Visser, in his capacity as an elder, said that integration was now an accomplished fact in the church, and there were thousands of members who were not going to be satisfied with the synod's decision. The appeal for freedom of thought in the church had been realised and was going to bring about the church's collapse, he said. He did not know what the precise action against this integration would be, but it could possibly lead to a breakaway. "The cause (of the split) will be this unification which is going to bring about a split at the other end and the church will have only itself to blame," he said.

The moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, then asked members to keep in mind that they were dealing with the church of Jesus Christ and should not draw parallels outside, but only ask themselves how things stood within the church.

Professor Pieter Potgieter of the theological faculty of Bloemfontein University said the debate was the most crucial issue addressed since discussions on "church and society" started yesterday morning. "The question is what are we saying to the members of our sister churches with this decision? We are saying we want to treat you just as we treat any other person. We are saying that the NG Kerk does not want and will not tolerate race discrimination," he said. "We are also saying it is our church, but if someone wants to be with us, how can we say he may not be here."

The debate on the policy document continues and must face another crucial issue in terms of minority recommendation that it confess to the world that apartheid is a sin.

Soweto Female Activist Killed By Mob

MB200837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0610 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA — Masabata Loate, one of Soweto's most famous student leaders in the 1976 schools uprisings and one of the few women to be imprisoned for treason, was hacked to death by a mob near her home in Orlando West. Miss Loate, a former beauty queen, was disfigured beyond recognition when thugs clubbed her with an axe, breaking several limbs, in the attack on Friday night. She was stabbed many times in the body.

Members of her family say she put up a determined single-handed battle to ward off her 21 assailants, and it took a long time for them to subdue and eventually kill her. Her mother, Mrs Maria Loate, said: "Masabata, an unarmed and defenceless woman, was killed by an all-male mob. But she put up a tough battle before they overcame her. [passage omitted]

Mrs Loate believes her daughter was killed by people she knew, and her death was possibly linked to her belief in orderly resistance to apartheid. Her daughter "totally abhorred the necklace executions taking place in the townships, and always voiced her opposition to the wanton stoning of cars and the burning of homes."

Miss Loate was released from prison a few months ago after her five-year conviction for offences related to state security. She would have celebrated her 29th birthday today. [passage omitted]

P.W. Botha Addresses Greek Community Banquet

MB210555 Johannesburg Doemstic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to the Hellenic community in South Africa to use their influence to convince the Greek Government and the people of the country of the progress being made with the expansion of democracy in South Africa. Mr Botha also expressed his appreciation of the loyalty of the Greek community in South Africa at a banquet in Johannesburg in honor of the presidential couple arranged by the Federation of Hellenic Communities.

The banquet was also attended by several other cabinet members.

WEEKLY MAIL 17-23 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB180709 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 17-23 Oct 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **1986 Detentions**

At least 23,000 people have been detained under South Africa's security and emergency laws this year, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC]. The DPSC estimates that by the end of September, 20,000 people had been detained under the current emergency regulations. A further 631 people were detained between January and March under the previous emergency regulations. In addition 232 people were detained under the security legislation of the "independent homelands" and 2,170 people are known to have been detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA), although the DPSC stressed that this figure was a conservative estimate, and the real number of ISA detentions could be over 2,800 — bringing the total number of detentions this year to between 23,033 and about 23,700.

The daily average of detentions this year has been 84.36, compared with a daily average of 3.14 in 1984, according to DPSC figures.

Fate of Security Detainees

The 181 known security legislation detainees still being held on September 30, 1986 were detained in the following periods: July — December 1985 (6); January 1986 (5); February 1986 (7); March 1986 (3); April 1986 (17); May 1986 (21); June 1986 (44); July 1986 (57); August 1986 (10); September 1986 (11).

Ninety-four of these detainees were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act; two under Section 31 of the ISA; 42 under the Transkei Public Security Act; 28 under the Ciskei National Security Act; two under the Venda Terrorism Act and 13 under unknown legislation.

They came from the following areas: PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging](42); Transvaal country (7); Eastern Cape (3); Western Cape (29); Natal (23); OFS [Organge Free State] (3); Transkei (42); Ciskei (28); Venda (2); unknown (2).

Detention Deaths

At least 80 people have died while in detention or in police custody for alleged political offences since 1963, according to DPSC figures. According to the DPSC there have been 62 deaths in security detention since 1963 and at least a further 18 have died in police custody over the last two years. Half of these occurred within the first five days in detention or custody — 23 within the first day. Others have died within days or hours of their release.

A DPSC worker, Mbuyisela Songelwa, died in detention in East London on October 5. He had been held for over ten months and allegedly died of an asthma attack. He was the third person to die in security detention this year. In April Peter Nchabeleng, 59, Northern Transvaal United Democratic Front president, and Lucky Kutumela, a member of the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa), died in detention in Lebowa. Last year a total of 13 people died in police custody.

Bureaucracy

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Services, the number of people employed by the central government increased by 4.4 percent between June 1985 and June this year.

In June this year the central government employed 397,227 people (152,650 of them white) — 17,289 more than last year.

The total salary payout in the first quarter of the financial year (April to June) increased by 16.8 percent compared with the same period last year. The salary payout for the three months to the end of June this year was R1,356-billion — R22,353-million more than for the same period last year. By the end of the financial year the central government's salary bill is expected to be nearly R6-billion (including the 13th cheque).

There were 265,355 people employed by the provincial administrations at the end of June this year — 7,096 more than last year.

Prisoner of Conscience

Lisa Seftel, 27, Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [Joadac] general secretary, was detained under the emergency regulations on August 26, and is still being held.

Seftel's father, Prof Harry Seftel, and her mother, Dr Effie Schultz, are both vocal opponents of apartheid. After matriculating in 1976 she studied for a year in the United States. She became active in student politics immediately on registering at Wits University in 1977 and served three terms on the Wits Students' Representative Council. In 1980 she was elected Projects Officer for the National Union of SA Students (Nusas). In 1982, while completing an honours degree in industrial sociology, she worked for the Labour Resource Centre, which later became the Community Education and Information Centre.

Seftel was one of the founder members of Jodac in 1983 and since 1984 has been its general secretary. She is one of 20 Jodac members to have been detained under the emergency regulations — five of whom are still being held.

She has served on the United Democratic Front [UDF] regional general council and the UDF Johannesburg area committee. She is also an executive member of the Jews for Social Justice and played a central role in the Concerned Citizens movement. At the time of her detention she was employed as a legal researcher for the Delmas treason trial.

Banned Books

There were no new banned books, publications or objects last week.

Tourism

Between January and May this year 262,103 foreign visitors came to South Africa, while 290,218 South Africans visited foreign countries — a net loss of 28,115.

Liquidations and Sequestrations

An average of 332 people were sequestrated every month this year, compared with an average of 268 last year according to the credit and business information company, Dun and Bradstreet. The monthly average of liquidations this year is 231 compared with 255 last year.

Post Office Apartheid

Although apartheid partitions were officially eliminated 10 years ago, in March last year 20 percent of South Africa's post offices were still racially segregated, the minister of communications, Dr Lapa Munnik, said in Parliament.

Guerrilla Attacks

According to the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, between January 1 and September 14 this year there were 170 "incidents of terrorism by the SA Communist Party/African National Congress alliance", compared to 136 for the whole of last year and 44 in 1984. These included, among other, 17 land mine, 55 hand grenade and 47 limpet mine explosions. Le Grange said that as a result of Security Force actions, this year 80 "terrorists" were arrested and 45 killed.

According to the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, there were a total of 556 incidents of "terrorism and sabotage" between 1976 and August this year. The Institute divided these attacks into the following categories: "murder and attempted murder on police" (126); "murder and attempted murder on civilians" (136); sabotage attacks on government buildings (64); attacks on railway installations (59); attacks on power installations (57); attacks on business property (36). It noted, among other things, that over the last two years, 27.84 percent of the attacks over the last two years had been on policemen, compared to 11.95 percent in the two previous years. Since 1976, 57 percent of all attacks had been sabotage-related, it said.

The geographical distribution of the attacks was as follows, according to the Institute: PWV area (212); Natal (148); rest of Transvaal (77); eastern Cape (54); northern Cape (48); Free State (26); Walvis Bay (1). The Institute also noted that in the 24 months prior to September 1984, seven of the attacks involved hand grenades. This has risen to 122 during the past 24 moths. More than 55 arms caches have been discovered in the past 14 months, with a total arms value of R793,387. Since 1976, 428 "alleged terrorists" have been captured or killed — 42.28 percent over the last two years, the Institute said.

Information Bureau Releases 21 Oct Unrest Report

MB210956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (20/10/86) to 06h00 (21/10/86).

"Two explosions believed to have been caused by limpet mines occurred in Volksrust. The first explosion occurred at 22h15 behind the BKB Building, causing slight damage to windows and water pipes. The explosive devise was apparently hidden in rubbish behind the building. The second explosion which caused extensive damage, occurred at 02h00 on the corner of Vrede and Louis Trichardt Streets (the Evette Building). No one was injured in any of these explosions. Police investigations into both incidents are continuing.

"Only a few unrest related incidents were reported during the above period. The majority of these consisted of stone-throwing and damage by fire. In the latter cases, considerable damage was caused in some instances. In only one incident in Soweto, for example, where some 300 people set two buses and a private vehicle alight, damage exceeded R300,000.

"In Mohalkeng (west Rand) a delivery van was set alight, and in Kathlehong a group of around 200 persons caused extensive damage when they set fire to the Funana High School."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB200615 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Mozambique

Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 19 October says in a page 30 editorial that "the temptation in some quarters to put the boot squarely into the disintegrating form of what was once a country named Mozambique and a government called Frelimo" must be resisted. The only hope for Mozambique, and for the rest of the region, is for Frelimo and Renamo to "bow to the overwhelming futility of the war, begin talking and lay the groundwork for the economic 're-colonisation' of the territory by the tens of thousands of Portuguese-Africans only too keen to return. And Pretoria must accept the role of helping to reconstitute a united Mozambique, thereby forswearing any short-term, tactical temptations to destroy what is left of that pitiable place."

Pakendorf on Countersanctions

In his "Another Voice" column on the same page, Harald Pakendorf also discusses the deteriorating situation in Mozambique and South Africa's reaction to world pressure and sanctions. While "anger at what the world is doing" and "an attempt to hit back at whoever comes within hitting distance" are understandable, short-term reactions, "in the long term, one would hope that cooler heads will prevail, working on the old truism that an army is at its best when it threatens and is not used, and neighbours safest when they are really close to you. It is when you retaliate that you invite retaliations against you; when you close trade routes, you invite others to begin to step in — and, in the long run, you lose. May our policy planners have no emotion, cool heads and think of tomorrow despite the instinct to let today's reaction lead them."

PFP Needs ANC Cooperation

In another column on the same page, Paul Malherbe, a former Progressive Federal Party (PFP) Parliamentary candidate, writes that "if there is to be peaceful change in South Africa, the PFP will have to take the initiative" and offer South Africa "the hope of a real alternative to both sanctions and violence." In order to achieve this, the PFP needs to secure "black co-operation, including that of the ANC." "The PFP should ask the ANC for this one chance to demonstrate that non-violent change is possible, and to help persuade the white electorate," the ANC must promise to suspend violence at least until the results of a general election are known and to observe a 10-year moratorium on implementing nationalization, "during which it would jointly study the full ramifications with the PFP." This kind of cooperation from the ANC would enable the PFP "to head up a rainbow alliance of all opposition groups (other than the rightwing fringe), all of whom would be committed to a change of government. It could with justification point to the suspension of violence (and probably sanctions as well) as evidence of its standing with blacks and it could claim credit for the return of business confidence and consequent prosperity."

SUNDAY STAR: Whites 'Indispensable'

On page 11 John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 19 October that he agrees with Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis' statement that "the whites' greatest asset is the fact that they are indispensable — and that they will continue to be indispensable for many generations to come." D'Oliveira asks why whites encourage a confrontation which could seriously damage the South African economy and reduce the value of white expertise. He says: "Those whites who are confident that they deserve their privileged position on merit should have very little to fear (in the long term), even though the initial majority rule ride may be a little rough. But is there an alternative? It is becoming increasingly obvious that our only choice is between increased confrontation (which will only serve to strengthen the radicals who want to destroy the current system utterly and thus render the whites eminently dispensable) and between a relatively quick accomodation."

RSA Politics of 'Destabilization'

A page 14 editorial says "it seems as if the hard men now at Pretoria's helm have deliberately decided, in keeping with their defiant stance towards the world, that it is no longer worth the candle preserving the fiction of peaceful co-operation with Mozambique." The paper believes it suits the South Africans to keep Mozambique in a state of "acute chronic instability." "The policy of destabilisation has served South Africa pretty well in the past, they believe; a cynical conclusion, but then we live in cynical times. However, the conclusion is dangerous," since government "belligerence and intransigence" is progressively alienating major foreign investors like Shell. "It is a clear sign that it has lost its cool and is no longer governing sensibly."

White Interests Threaten Indaba Consensus

Harvey Tyson writes on page 14 of *The Sunday Star* on the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba which is "90 percent of the way to its goal" but faces some "hurdles" which "could prove insurmountable." Tyson says that some people believe the "proposed single democratic federal state will be unsaleable to white voters unless there are built-in group (ie ethnic/racial) guarantees." On the other hand, the vast majority of the delegates believe that "if race is allowed to be a factor in the proposed 'KwaNatal' the constitution will not only be unsaleable, the whole project will sink without trace." Tyson also points out that there seems to be a " 'white problem'." The white politicians distrust each other and "each claims the other parties are seeking surreptitiously to exploit the situation." It appears that some of the white interests present the "main threat to consensus." In spite of this, Tyson says that the Indaba remains " 'the only show in town' so far as negotiated settlement is concerned."

RSA Not Important Issue Abroad

John Spira writes on the same page that "while South Africa has been widely featured in the overseas media in recent months, the country and its problems are far from being an important issue abroad." Spira says the British are "far from antagonistic" towards South Africa and are concerned over what they perceive as "rapidly increasing violence but, in general, the apartheid issue is not one about which they feel strongly." He further says that the widespread coverage given to South Africa in the overseas press has been "grossly disproportionate to the interest shown in the issue by the majority of the people at which the campaign has been aimed."

Involvement in Mozambique War

On page 15 political correspondent David Breier writes that South Africa "risks being sucked into a dirty, expensive, debilitating no-win Vietnam-style war in Mozambique to prop up a Renamo Government which could take over if Frelimo fell." It would also "drain the South African economy struggling to emerge from a crippling recession." Leon Kok, director of programmes at the SA Institute of Internatinal Affairs, warns that the Mozambican situation could "draw the Eastern bloc, including the Soviet Union and the Cubans, into military intervention on the side of Frelimo." Kok says this would "internationalise the region bringing in more interest groups to destabilise Southern Africa. This would make any peaceful solution even more remote."

Communism in ANC

Peter Sullivan comments in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 of the "Review" section on the U.S. decision to examine the links between the ANC and communism. One ANC executive says that " 'it has never been our policy to turn the ANC into a communist organisation' " but " 'you don't have to be a doctrinaire Marxist or communist to support the concept that there ought to be a redistribution of wealth, so both the ANC and the communist party stand for a redistribution of wealth. So our immediate economic objectives do not differ.' " He also says that once the ANC achieved power it wold "try to influence the leadership of the newly liberated country to set communist rather than capitalist guidelines."

VADERLAND: Mozambique Picks Fruits of Violence

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 16 October says that the Mozambique Machel government is "reaping what it has sown." The editorial points out that Machel treated the Nkomati accord with contempt by its deliberately interpreting reconciliation attempts by South Africa as aid given to Renamo and by sheltering ANC tyrants. "Now it is picking the fruits of its own violence."

BEELD: Time For 'Vision'

Willie Kuhn writes in his "Political Image" column on page 10 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 17 Oct on page 10 that "for some people it may sound esoteric to talk of visions when there is chaos, economic decline and political uncertainty, but that is precisely the time to have a dream like Martin Luther King did." Kuhn is referring to State President P.W. Botha's statement at the signing of the Nkomati accord, that he had a vision. However, it now seems that it is one of those visions which "decay in the sun and dust of Africa." Nevertheless, Kuhn believes that a vision that is put into words often enough can create its own momentum and expectations. He believes that perhaps the "spirit of the Nkomati may have lasted longer had both President Botha and President Machel met yearly to reaffirm their winged words."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda To Call Meeting in Light of Machel Death

MB201853 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda expressed deep shock and grief at the tragic death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. Speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport Dr Kaunda said he will call a meeting of all those involved. He could not say much of the death until he got details of the tragedy. Dr Kaunda was returning from Kabasa Bay.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns; Paper Blames RSA for Machel Death

MB210729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0721 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Harare Oct 21 SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, arrived back in Harare today to deal with the crisis resulting from the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. Mr Mugabe last night cut short a private visit to Britain following the aircraft crash which killed his closest ally.

Mozambique was recently reported to have asked for reinforcement of the large Zimbabwe force defending strategic areas of central Mozambique, and the Renamo rebels yesterday threatened to step up their current offensive in the light of President Machel's death.

Zimbabwe's state-controlled news media today give prominence to suggestions that President Machel was deliberately assassinated. "The most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane," said an editorial in the main national daily newspaper, *The Herald*. "But even in the unlikely event of Pretoria having no hand in the tragedy, President Machel is a casualty of apartheid as surely as if his plane had been hit by South African missiles, shells or bullets.

"The Mozambican leader ... had become an increasingly sharp and painful thorn in South Africa's side," said *The Herald*, drawing attention to the recent threat by the South African minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, to "act accordingly" if the African National Congress launched attacks from Mozambique.

The Herald headlined a report from Copenhagen in which an ANC spokesman accused South Africa of killing the president.

The Herald drew attention to the "unique" relationship between President Machel and Mr Mugabe, and the crucial role the

Mozambican leader played in bringing the latter to power during the 1972-80 Rhodesian war. President Machel gave Mr Mugabe's ZANLA guerrillas bases along his 700km border, closed Rhodesia's trade routes to the ports of Beira and Maputo, and refused to recognise Bishop Abel Muzorewa's 1978 compromise settlement with Mr Ian Smith. "Without this assistance the independence of ths country would have been a different story," said *The Herald*.

"The tragedy in which Cromade Machel and some members of his government perished comes after persistent reports that the Mozambique leader had been singled out by the South Africans for assassination," it added. "President Machel's death is bound to increase tension and nothing would please Pretoria more than the excuse to step up cross-border hostilities."

The Zimbabwean state president, the Rev Canaan Banana, noted in the message of sympathy that President Machel had died at a time he was "resisting the forces of imperialism."

A period of offical mourning is expected to be announced here today and flags are already flying at half-mast.

Mob Reportedly Assaults Whites, Attacks SAA Offices

MB210831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0825 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Michael Hartnack]

[Text] Harare Oct 21 SAPA — A mob of several thousand Zimbabweans, demonstrating over the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, rampaged through central Harare today, wrecking the offices of SA Airways [SAA] and assaulting whites at random.

Employees in the SAA offices in Union Avenue were injured by flying glass but their condition is not known. Several journalists were among the whites assaulted.

The mob, apparently led by University of Zimbabwe students ignored attempts by officials of Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF Party to restrain them, but the crowd was brought under control by armed police with dogs who soon arrived on the scene.

The demonstrators carried placards reading: "Death to Botha," "Death to Banda" and "Samora Machel we will avenge you."

Umtata Radio Report

MB210935 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Thousands of young Zimbabweans have gone on the rampage through the streets of central Harare. They have attacked buildings associated with South Africa in a demonstration expressing anger at what the militants see as South African involvement in the plane crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel. More from Howard Barrell in Harare:

A few moments ago truckloads of heavily armed troops moved into the center of the Zimbabwean capital. Teargas canisters are being fired to disperse angry crowds of young Zimbabwean militants. The offices of both South African Airways and Air Malawi have been ransacked and gutted by fire. Crowds have also attacked the South African Trade Mission and the Malawi High Commission, pelting bricks and stones at windows. Several whites have been attacked.

Today's violence and rage is the worst in central Harare since the bombing of the ruling ZANU-PF Party's headquarters 5 years ago, an act for which South African agents were also held responsible. Today's angry crowd is now gathering near Prime Minister Mugabe's offices near the Parliament building.

Harare Reports Rioting

MB211028 Harare Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Students from the University of Zimbabwe have demonstrated to show their disgust about the death of the Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel. Police were called in to quell the demonstration which erupted into violence. The demonstration started at the university campus this morning. The students marched down Second Street carrying placards some of which read: Blood for blood — call up now. When they reached the Malawian Embassy the demonstrators broke the embassy windows, bruned the Malawian flag as well as the portrait of the Malawian president, Kamuzu Banda. The students also burned the offices of the South African Airways in Union Avenue.

Meanwhile, the minister of cooperative development, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, is appealing to everyone to stay calm until further directives from the government. Comrade Nyagumbo said people should not take the law into their hands. He was responding to this morning's incidents of violence.

Government Sends Condolences to Mozambique

MB201854 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Government of Zimbabwe has sent a message of condolence to the family of Comrade Machel, the people and Government of Mozambique. In the message the acting prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, expresses his profound sense of shock over the tragedy which resulted in the cruel and untimely death of Comrade Machel. Comrade Muzenda described Comrade Machel as a gallant fighter for the emancipation of the people of Mozambique, and indeed, of the entire African Continent. He said that grief of Zimbabwe is made all the (?harder) to bear by the fact that many other high level Mozambican officials also died together with the president in the tragedy. Comrade Muzenda said Comrade Samora Machel was imbued with a most admirable and exemplary qualities of leadership and was also an indefatigable fighter for his people, a champion of the oppressed, and an ardent advocate of justice and freedom. The acting prime minister added taht Zimbabwe pays homage to this illustrious son of Africa, and at the time calls on all the (?fraternal) people of Mozambique to continue the wide-ranging struggle that Comrade Machel led for efficiency.

Banana Expresses Sorrow at Death of Machel

MB202104 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] In another message of condolence, the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has expressed deep shock and profound sorrow over the death of Comrade Machel. The president said Comrade Machel was an illustrious son of Africa. His vision of freedon was a dynamizing source of inspiration not only to his people but also to all Zimbabweans and other revolutionaries in their struggle for liberation, national independence, and social justice.

Comrade Banana added that Comrade Machel's untimely death while returning from a mission of peace has come at a time when he was resisting imperialism and its agents, who are intensifying their acts of aggression against the heroic Mozambican people. The president also said that it is the solemn duty of us all to pick up Comrade Machel's spear and continue the struggle against the forces of reaction until the achievement of his vision of a South Africa free of imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and all other forms of exploitation, and racism.

Minister Says ZANU-ZAPU Talks at Advanced Stage

MB200930 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, says now that unity talks between the ruling party, ZANU-PF, and ZAPU have reached an advanced stage, people in Matebeleland must cooperate with security forces to flush out bandits. Comrade Shamuyarira made the statement when addressing a rally at (Makone) Business Center in the (Labusi) District yesterday. The minister assures his audience that the government would continue to provide adequate security so that the bandit menace is done away with.

Comrade Shamuyarira urged the people to work together to establish peace so that speedy development could take place. He urged government officials to attend rallies in their areas in order to answer questions and so understand the problems affecting people in those areas. Comrade Shamuyarira said ZANU-PF has (?three) important things in its policy with regard to making the youth good citizens. These, he said, were providing them with military training to defend the country against external aggression [word indistinct] by South Africa and the building up of a cadre that will implement the party's socialist policies. This policy, Comrade Shamuyarira said, would mold a youth that would respect its elders and also be useful to the nation.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1986

OPEC Quota Agreement

The OPEC conference adopted Iran's proposal to extend the current "interim and temporary" production quotas during November and December subject to "minor adjustments," OPEC announced in a press release carried by OPECNA at the end of the oil ministers' meeting in Geneva. The new agreement pegs Saudi and UAE quotas at the levels set in August but allows slight increases for other OPEC members. Ecuador and Kuwait receive the largest quota increases, with the latter being permitted to raise its output in December to 999,000 b/pd, the same level as Libya. No quota was set for Iraq, which was not mentioned in the quota list.

The OPEC statement stressed that these interim quota arrangements are not permanent, noting that OPEC has set up a ministerial committee which will seek to draft a "durable and practical formula" for the next OPEC conference on the "parameters" to be taken as a basis for allocating quotas. The conference also agreed with Saudi Arabia's proposal to return to a fixed price structure as soon as possible. Another ministerial committee was established to make recommendations on this subject to the next conference. While welcoming the "general improvement" in prices resulting from the output quotas set in August, the OPEC ministers urged all oil-producing countries to cooperate in defending oil prices by noticeably cutting their production. OPEC appreciates the "positive actions" taken by some non-OPEC oil producers, the statement added, but it can no longer continue to defend market stability "single-handedly."

The Iranian oil minister expressed satisfaction with the agreement in remarks reported by IRNA, though he said a final agreement on quotas must be made at the OPEC meeting in December as the current temporary arrangements are not in OPEC's interest.

Lebanon

Kidnapped American — The "Revolutionary Justice Organization" claimed responsibility for kidnapping Edward Austin Tracy, a U.S. bookseller residing in Lebanon who was reported missing over the weekend. The claim was made in a statement reported by Beirut radio, which noted that the organization accused Tracy of being a Jewish spy.

Captured Israeli — Confirming that the Amal Movement is holding the Israeli F-4 pilot, Amal leader Nabih Birri stated that before Israel demands the release of any prisoner, it must leave Lebanon and free "all" the prisoners held in Israel, according to Beirut radio. In Israel, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated that the Israeli authorities cannot negotiate the pilot's release as long as his whereabouts and the identity of his captors remain unknown, Jerusalem radio noted.

Embassies — The United Kingdom announced its decision to withdraw two British diplomats from Beirut for security reasons and Portugal revealed that it has decided to close down its embassy in the Lebanese capital, according to AFP and Voice of Lebanon radio. Two French soldiers were injured by a mine explosion in the gardens of the French Embassy 21 October, Beirut radio disclosed.

PLO

The PLO accused Israeli intelligence of assassinating Fatah official Mundhir Abu Ghazalah with a car bomb in Athens, WAKH reported.

Algeria

At the end of Italian Premier Bettino Craxi's official visit, the two countries agreed to take steps toward reducing "instability" and the threat of terrorism in the Mediterranean region, Rome radio reported.

France ordered the expulsion of 13 members of the opposition Algerian Democratic Movement as security threats, according to French police sources cited by AFP. In an interview with Paris radio, the movement's leader, former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, had "no comment" on reports that he is an intermediary in negotiations between France and Iran, saying only that he supports calls for the release of French hostages.

Iran-Iraq War

In retaliation for Iraqi action against a cargo train in Khuzestan and air raids on residential areas, Basra railway installations used to transport military material were "heavily shelled" and parts of the Al-Bakr oil platform were ignited by shelling, IRNA reported.

Iran

According to IRNA, Iran announced its willingness to grant political asylum for "humanitarian reasons" to two IRA fugitives whom the Netherlands Supreme Court has ordered extradited to Britain.

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Mosad Accused of Killing PLO Official in Athens

JN211832 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1754 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] The PLO has announced that the Israeli Mosad assassinated Brigadier General Mundhir Abu Ghazalah, Fatah Revolutionary Council member and member of the Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in Athens today. A PLO information source said the Israeli Mosad placed a [words indistinct] incendiary bomb on Brig Gen Abu Ghazalah's car. The source added that the bomb went off when he started his car, which was parked behind the Marriott Hotel in Athens at [words indistinct] dawn today.

Fatah Official on Escalation of Armed Resistance

JN211133 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
18 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[Basimah Nafadi dispatch]

[Text] Tunis — 'Abbas Zaki, official in charge of foreign relations in Fatah, has stated that the PLO is currently doing its best to confront the siege imposed on it by escalating armed resistance in the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist enemy. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, 'Abbas Zaki said the Palestinians, faced with the current state of deterioration and regression in the Arab state of affairs, have no choice but to reaffirm to the world at large that they are a force that cannot be ignored.

'Abbas Zaki added: Our people in the occupied homeland who have experienced armed struggle will succeed in escalating resistance in occupied Palestine to generate developments in the various fields of Palestinian presence.

'Abbas Zaki said the Palestinian command must escalate armed resistance to maintain its vanguard role of carrying out armed resistance and legitimate acts of violence to confront Israel's daily crimes against the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. He added: Matters are now more than clear. Our only option is armed resistance, because the world does not respect the weak and does not commiserate with those who weep. The world respects only the strong. We, as Palestinians, have to convince friend and foe that we have rights and that we will continue to offer sacrifices, regardless of the cost.

AL-ITTIHAD Reports Contacts To Restore PLO Unity

JN211201 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
18 Oct 86 pp 3, 8

[Excerpts] Tunis, Damascus, Aden — Covert and overt contacts were intensified among the various Palestinian factions to reach a political agreement as a basis for holding a PNC session to unite the various Palestinian factions. *Al-Ittihad* has contacted the leaders of various Palestinian factions in Tunis, Damascus, and Aden to learn their opinions on Palestinian unity. These leaders stressed that the issue does not concern personal interests; rather, it is an issue of principles. They said consultations are being held among five organizations to unite their stands politically and organizationally as a first step toward restoring PLO unity.

Sources said the DFLP has held intensified contacts with the other Palestinian factions, primarily with the PFLP, in an effort to reach a political working paper to be used a basis for holding a PNC session to unite the Palestinian factions.

In Aden, PFLP Assistant Secretary General Abu 'Ali Mustafa has said there are contacts among five Palestinian factions to unite their political and organizational stands as the first step to restoring PLO unity. [passage omitted]

Abu 'Ali Mustafa announced that the PFLP would not attend any PNC session unless such a session was preceded by a political and organizational agreement among all the Palestinian organizations. He pointed out that the PFLP does not intend to call for holding an alternative PNC session against the PNC session called for by other Palestinian sides, because it has no intention to entrench dissension in the Palestinian arena as had happened in 1984. He added that Arab efforts being exerted in several Arab capitals to bolster Palestinian national unity have not reached any conclusion due to the Fatah leadership's adherence to the Amman agreement and its relations with the Camp David sides. [passage omitted]

PLO Radio Reports 'Arafat Speech in Khartoum

JN212012 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1813 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that Palestinian armed struggle will continue to escalate quantitatively and qualitatively, because it is a strategic option that we cannot give up so the revolution will continue. The revolution will forge ahead to achieve all the aims and legitimate rights of our people, foremost being the right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent Palestinian state.

These remarks were made during a speech brother leader Abu 'Ammar delivered at the closing session of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Palestinian Engineers in Khartoum today. Brother Abu 'Ammar saluted our masses inside the occupied homeland and paid tribute to the escalation of their resistance to the occupation forces and to their confrontation of capitulatory plans through their total and decisive support for PLO, their sole legitimate representative and the leader of their national struggle. Leader of the revolution Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Our Palestinian people inside the occupied territory will always remain an obstacle before all plots to obliterate their legitimate rights under various guises.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar saluted our struggling masses in the steadfast camps in Lebanon, which are the target of an ugly war to liquidate the Palestinian presence and implement the plot of sectarian division in Lebanon — a plot being implemented by several parties prompted by well-known Arab parties. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asserted that the masses of our people in the steadfast camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon will continue to be the firm rock on which all ugly plots are crushed and will continue to be in the forefront of the Palestinian revolution so the sectarian monster will not be able to gobble up Lebanon.

In his speech, Brother Abu 'Ammar referred to the heroism of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese nationalists and to their magnificent confrontation of the Zionist enemy's aircraft during the savage raids launched last Thursday on the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp in southern Lebanon when they shot down an F-14 plane, thanks to their firm determination and strong will, which well-known Arab capitals want to destroy to serve the enemy's evil plans and aims.

Leader of the revolution Abu 'Ammar said the real unity our people are forging by rallying around the PLO is the unity that the parties to the conspiracy are now seeking to split. They are seeking to isolate the PLO from the Palestinian people and to isolate the Palestinian people from the PLO — but in vain. The Palestinian people will continue to rally around the PLO because our heroic people are determined to continue their march for national liberation until victory is achieved under the banner of the PLO.

In his speech concluding the Fourth Congress of the Union of Palestinian Engineers, Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized the need to resolve Arab differences to restore Arab solidarity so the Arab nation can face its responsibilities and the serious challenges confronting it. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar condemned the destructive stands and policies of some Arab regimes on Lebanon and also in regard to the Palestinian question.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also emphasized the PLO stand calling for an end to the Iraq-Iran war and for resolving it by peaceful means. He asserted the war is a link in the chain of Zionist plots to exhaust Iraq and obstruct its Arab role to weaken the Palestinian revolution and liquidate it. He lauded Iraq's pan-Arab role and its principled stands toward the Palestinian revolution.

OPECNA Reports New 2-Month Production Quotas

LD220722 Vienna OPECNA in English
0706 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text]Geneva, 22 Oct. 86 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion today of the 79th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

79th (Extraordinary) Meeting of the Conference Geneva, 6 to 22 October, 1986

The 79th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 6 to 22 October 1986.

The conference unanimously re-elected as its president, H.E. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of Nigeria and head of its delegation. H.E. Javier Espinosa Teran, minister of energy and mines of Ecuador and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected alternate president.

The conference reviewed, with satisfaction, market developments since its last meeting and the general improvement in oil prices resulting from the interim and temporary limitation of member countries' production (with the exception of Iraq) as decided upon in that meeting. Having agreed that excess supplies in the market should be further reduced, the conference, upon the suggestion of the Islamic Republic of Iran, decided that the interim and temporary action on member countries' production limitation would be extended, with some minor adjustments, through the months of November and December 1986.

However, it is clearly understood by the conference that the extension of the interim arrangement should, in no way, be construed as a permanent quota distribution among member countries and would bear no prejudice on the conference's discussions thereon. Consequently, member countries' quotas for this new interim period of two months shall be as follows:

	November 1986 (million b/d)	December 1986 (million b/d)
Algeria	0.669	0.669
Ecuador	0.221	0.221
Gabon	0.160	0.160
Indonesia	1.193	1.193
Islamic Republic of Iran	2.317	2.317
Kuwait	0.921	0.999
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.999	0.999
Nigeria	1.304	1.304
Qatar	0.300	0.300
Saudi Arabia	4.353	4.353
United Arab Emirates	0.950	0.950
Venezuela	1.574	1.574
Total	14.961	15.039

During its deliberations, the conference extensively discussed the bases for a permanent and equitable distribution of total OPEC production among member countries. For this purpose, the conference deliberated on the parameters to be taken as a basis for determining member countries' quotas, the definition of these parameters, and the weight to be given to each. The conference also discussed the mechanism of implementing such a permanent production-sharing formula. Due to the complexity of the matter, it was decided that the ministerial committee, presided over by H.E. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of Nigeria and president of the conference, and composed of H.E. Dr Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia, and H.E. Dr Mani' Sa'id al-Utazbah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, would continue its efforts with a view to reaching a durable and practical formula to be recommended to the next meeting of the conference.

The conference also discussed the proposal of Saudi Arabia to return to a fixed price structure for OPEC crude oil and the ways and means of overcoming the problems which may obstruct its smooth and successful implementation and decided to return, as soon as possible, to the application of a fixed price system. The conference deliberated on the various options in this regard and decided that a ministerial committee presided over by H.E. 'Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, minister of oil of Kuwait, and composed of H.E. Javier Espinosa Teran, minister of energy and mines of Ecuador, and H.E. Fawzi A. Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee of Planning of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, would continue its work in this respect and would present its recommendations thereon to the conference.

In the context of achieving lasting stability in the world oil market, which has become so crucial for all partners in the world energy trade, whether producers inside or outside OPEC or consumers, the conference reiterated that these temporary measures taken by OPEC to further strengthen the market cannot, by themselves, be conducive to such stability unless all oil producing countries contribute concretely in co-shouldering, with OPEC, the burden of defending the price structure by noticeably cutting their production and abandoning their policy of maximizing market share. Whilst OPEC appreciates the positive actions taken by some non-OPEC producing countries, it would once more call upon all producers for cooperation as OPEC can no longer continue to defend, single-handedly, market stability.

The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Federal Government of Switzerland and to the republic and canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

Aqazadeh: Temporary Pacts Not in OPEC's Interests

LD220910 Tehran IRNA in English
0820 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 22, IRNA — The Iranian oil minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Tuesday night that parameters applied to determine production quotas for the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), will not be used as bases for deciding the final quotas of the members in OPEC December meeting.

Speaking in a press conference after the closing session of the 16-day long OPEC extraordinary meeting, he expressed satisfaction with its achievements.

Aqazadeh who made the remarks before release of the resolution of the session, hoped that OPEC members will reach a final agreement on production quotas in their December meeting.

According to the Iranian oil minister, temporary agreements will not be in the interest of OPEC and will not help improve [the] oil market. He hoped that by January the new quotas will be determined and put into effect.

Aqazadeh stressed that in next OPEC meeting the Islamic Republic of Iran will not agree to extend the current OPEC agreement and that the organisation has to reach agreement on new quotas.

Aqazadeh stressed that the forthcoming OPEC meeting will have to deal with two issues of production quotas and the pricing system and make decisions in this connection.

KUWAIT

Army Chief Examines Defense of Gulf Area

LD211946 Kuwait KUNA in English 1014 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 21 (KUNA) — Chief of Staff of the Kuwait Armed Forces Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim, said Kuwait has several military options to face any eventualities regardless of their source. In remarks to daily *Al Anba'*, Ghanim said there was coordination among Gulf states on handling attacks on vessels and tankers in the Arab Gulf. He explained that each Gulf state will be responsible to guard a defined territorial sector in the Gulf.

Ghanim noted that Kuwait attaches "special importance" to the situation in the Gulf and said the series of meetings by Gulf states chiefs of staff, falls within the framework of military defense preparations. He recalled that all requirements of military hardware for the Kuwaiti Army are continuing uninterrupted.

Ghanim revealed that Kuwait has received all the British "Hawk" planes it had contracted for and that training on that airplane has been completed and the warplane will soon be commissioned for service.

He told the newspaper that the Kuwait Armed Forces were in possession of sophisticated arms equipped with laser. Ghanim said the GCC would purchase a plane for early warning but did not indicate whether that would be from the United States or elsewhere.

The Gulf states, added Ghanim, would jointly bear the price of this technically-advanced plane for surveillance. The chief of staff also disclosed that the early warning network established to protect the airspace of Kuwait, will go into operation early next year. He stressed that by next August the network will be in full operation.

The military man emphasised that the wisdom and prudence of the political leadership of Kuwait have saved the country from treading several problems. "As lot of this leadership remains, this country will be safe," Ghanim assured. On compulsory military conscription, the major general said the new law is applicable on women "and the day will come when the Kuwaiti girl will carry arms with her brother to defend the motherland."

PDRY

Al-'Attas Appoints New Envoy to USSR

EA212042 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, issued a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. The first article of the decree provides for the appointment of Brother Dr Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY to the USSR. The second article of the decree provides for the revocation of any previous appointment of Brother Dr Amhad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY to the USSR. The second article of the decree provides for the revocation of any previous appointment to this post, while the remaining articles provide for the implementation of the decree from the date of its issue and for its publication in the official gazette.

YAR

Salih Addresses Naval Graduation Ceremony

JN212033 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at a naval officers graduation ceremony at the Naval Academy in Al-Hudaybah on 21 October — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother graduates of the Naval Academy, brothers, our masses in Al-Hudaybah Governorate: I am very pleased to attend with you the graduation ceremony of the first class of our Naval Academy cadets. [Applause] This class is considered the core of our Naval Academy graduates. Our concern for the Naval Forces is the same as our concern for the Ground Forces, the Air Force, and the Air Defense. This is an implementation of our objective to build our Armed Forces and an embodiment of our revolution's principles.

In light of the importance of the seas, the leadership has decided to develop the Naval Forces and to strengthen them with cadres and honest and brave men who believe in the homeland, the people, and the revolution. [Applause] We are very pleased today to see our sons graduating from this bastion, the Naval Academy, as we saw in past weeks the graduation at the War Academy of many groups of Air Force, Air Defense, and police cadets. Sanaa University, many civilian colleges, and military academies are witnessing the graduation of many cadres.

This and other military academies are considered an asset in the building of the Armed Forces. These cadres received military and civilian knowledge as well as special training in the fields of maritime, police, and scientific studies in Air Defense and Air Force areas. All this is in harmony with the development of our people's life on all levels. We congratulate our brother graduates and wish them success. We are interested in building up the cadres. We are at the threshold of forming this naval force. What is important is not the launch or the ship, but the people. When people are trained in academies, schools, and colleges it will be very easy for them to understand their equipment, whether it is naval, aircraft, ground, or any other kind of advanced equipment. People are the most important gain of the revolution. It is the people whom we are training in a sound scientific way. [Applause] We congratulate our people and revolution on the graduation of our sons from all academies, schools, and colleges who will contribute to the building of the revolution, will maintain its achievements, and will defend the sovereignty, security, and stability of the state built by the September Revolution. I salute our masses in Al-Hudaydah and congratulate you all on this great graduation. Peace be upon you.

Demonstrators in Asyut Protest Government Policy

NC211432 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Egyptians demonstrated in the city of Asyut today against the policy of the Egyptian regime. The demonstrators called for the release of political prisoners. Reports indicate that shops in the city closed in support of the protest.

ILO Examines Expulsion of Workers from Libya

NC211554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — An ILO commission investigating the issue of Egyptian workers expelled fom Libya last year without compensation was today preparing a report on its findings in Cairo. The commission had met officials from both the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Manpower and Training.

(Tiakota Sin Ibih), the head of the commission, said that in light of the facts and figures now at its disposal the commission will leave for Tripoli via Athens tomorrow to discuss the case with the Libyan authorities prior to its return to Geneva.

The head of the commission said that he will submit a final report to ILO Director General Francis Blanchard on the outcome of the visits to Cairo and Tripoli. This report will be used by the ILO director general in making his assessment of the case. (Sin Ibih) pointed out that the ILO is extremely interested in the matter of the expulsion of Egyptian and Tunisian laborers from Libya, which gave rise to complaints to the ILO from both Egypt and Tunisia.

Libyan Military Urged To Overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi

NC212218 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Text] An appeal to our Libyan youth: Our heroic army, our officers and soldiers, members of our Armed Forces in the artillery, infantry, and Air Force; our young men and our sisters in the military colleges; O sons of Libya in the camps; O you whom the criminal has put in the barracks in the name of compulsory military service and the arming of cities and popular resistance; O students of the military secondary schools; O Armed Forces on every inch of our noble land; O shield and protectors of the country; O hope of the future; O comrades of [word indistinct], Khalid, Yahya, [words indistinct], and Al-Shuwayhidi; O brothers of (Dabbub), Ibn Sa'ud, Al-Nuwayri, Al-Madani, Ka'ban, [word indistinct], Tannush, Al-Shuwayhidi, Al-Shaybani, Al-Zirti, Layyat Farhat Halab, and Qasim al-Najjar.

We are appealing to you through this free and proud voice to always be the faithful and sincere vanguard we know you to be. You have not and will not deviate from the path of struggle until the regime of ignorance and treachery, represented by the rule of the murderer and bloody oppressor Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is brought down.

Our free brothers, you have seen with your own eyes how all of Al-Qadhdhafi's claims and cowardly gangs fell and disappeared at the first real test. They fled to save their skins and left our people exposed to the danger of death and destruction last April.

Our free brothers, the homeland now needs you to take vengeance on the murderer and tyrant Al-Qadhdhafi and his criminal gang for their oppression of the country and the corruption which they have spread throughout it. The homeland now needs you to heal its wounds and to restore the dignity and pride which Al-Qadhdhafi has rubbed in mud. You should know that you are not alone in this arena. You have brothers who are determined to sacrifice all that is precious for the sake of saving their people and homeland. Our Libyan people are confident, God willing, that we will reach our desired goal of freedom, justice, and dignity with and through you.

Free brothers, we and you today are confident that Al-Qadhdhafi has forever lost his raison d'etre and the justification for the continuation of his reckless and tyrannical rule. Our Libyan people today are different than they were yesterday. Our total population does not trust Al-Qadhdhafi today. They do not trust his promises for a single moment. How can our people trust a person who has betrayed and deceived them? He has killed our people's sons, abused their women, and squandered their money.

Proceed, o youth, with the blessing of God. Our people are with you as you struggle and fight. Let us unite our hearts and hands. Let us all pledge to make every effort we can to eliminate Al-Qadhdhafi's treacherous and oppressive regime and to restore to Libya its original Arab and Islamic identity and its good and generous face.

Paper Criticizes Shamir's Remarks on West Bank

NC220600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* newspaper is critical of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's assertion, in his speech to the Knesset, that he will work to expand Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The paper stresses that this is not at all an encouraging start to Shamir's leadership of the coalition government in Israel. It also conflicts with his promise to continue with the peace process.

In its editorial tomorrow, Wednesday, *Al-Akhbar* asks: Can settlement, which Shamir says represents a higher Zionist interest, help in creating appropriate conditions for peace? Is stating that the land of Israel includes the Arab territories, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, occupied in 1967, really in line with the coalition government's policy, which has repeatedly affirmed that it is seeking to achieve peace in the Middle East?

The paper adds: In addition to the possibility that Shamir's statements might be some sort of internal political maneuverings such remarks also show Shamir as he really is. They only confirm the fears that have been raised about his policy and strategies. Shamir, *Al-Akhbar* continues, is trying to seize the opportunity created by Arab differences to achieve a reconciliation between himself and his Labor Party partners. He then will use this to fulfill his goals, which are fundamentally based on keeping the situation as it is and not on achieving peace. Concluding its editorial, the paper says that it does not expect Shim'on Peres to accept Shamir's retractions, particularly in view of the fact that Peres has threatened to subject the coalition government to the danger of collapse if Shamir's government does anything to impede the peace efforts.

Envoy Delivers Sudanese Message to Mubarak

NC211330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Egyptian Ambassador to Khartoum Hasan Musharrafah.

Following the meeting, the ambassador told our radio correspondent that he had handed the president a written message from Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani.

The message deals with bilateral issues.

Ambassador Musharrafah also noted that both countries are making efforts to resolve their differences and boost their ties.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives Soviet Envoy Yabov

JN211117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Viktor Yabov, the Soviet leaders' personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn, here today. The two sides discussed the results of the Reykjavik summit results. The meeting was attended by Wisam al-Zahawi, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary and head of the ministry's First International Department; and the USSR charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Interior Minister Receives YAR Counterpart

JN211135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, RCC member and interior minister, received YAR Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah Barakat and his accompanying delegation here today. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the noble pan-Arab stands by the YAR Government and people in support of Iraq in its defense of its security and sovereignty against the Iranian expansionist aggression.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Zimbabwe

JN211535 Baghdad INA in English 1436 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 21 (INA) — Iraqi Trade Undersecretary Abu-Talib 'Abd al-Muttalib left here today for Zimbabwe leading a delegation to the meetings of the 3rd session of the joint Iraqi-Zimbabwean committee for economic and technical cooperation due in Harare Thursday. In a pre-departure statement to INA, Mr 'Abd al-Muttalib said his talks with Zimbabwean officials would focus on an Iraqi plan for boosting bilateral economic and educational cooperation and stepping up commercial exchange. The talks would also cover cooperation in the fields of sports, youth, culture and arts, the Iraqi official added. The delegation comprises officials representing Iraqi trade, oil, light industries and higher education and scientific research ministries and foreign economic relations.

'Deep Sorrow' Expressed Over Machel Death

JN211339 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) — Iraq has expressed its deep sorrow over the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel and several Mozambican officials in a plane crash. A statement issued by the Iraqi Presidential Office here today said that Mozambique, Africa, and the Nonaligned Movement have lost a leader who had devoted his life and efforts to the struggle for the freedom and independence of his people and to the liberation of mankind from colonialism, racial discrimination, and Zionism. Iraq reiterated that it will pursue its relations of friendship and cooperation with Mozambique on the road to the attainment of the common objectives of freedom, independence, nonalignment, and peace.

Security Forces Give Details of Abducted American

NC211527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Another American citizen joined the group of U.S. hostages in Lebanon today. At 1350 today, a foreign news agency in Beirut received a statement signed by the Revolutionary Justice Organization claiming responsibility for the abduction of Edward Austin Tracy, a U.S. citizen. The organization accused Tracy of being a Jewish spy. His passport and photograph were attached to the statement.

According to investigations conducted by the security forces, Tracy is a traveling book salesman and used to frequent the Monte coffeeshop on Al-Hamra' Street. He was reported missing 3 days ago.

Birri Says Amal Movement Holds Israeli Pilot

NC211453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has ruled out the possibility that Israel will launch a new invasion of Lebanon. He declared that the Israeli pilot is being held by the Amal Movement and said that before Israel demands the release of any prisoner, it must leave Lebanon and free all the prisoners held in Israel.

At a news conference this morning, Minister Birri stressed that a framework for national action should be established. This would serve the interests of a unified Arab Lebanon that would resist Israel and hegemony.

Minister Birri went on to say that dialogue remains the only way to salvage Lebanon. He asserted that the dialogue process, which was planned to last for a month, had produced adverse results. He declared that none of the factions in the eastern areas of Beirut has the courage to adopt moderate stances at the present time. He pointed out that the situation in the eastern areas is abnormal and does not allow the dialogue committee negotiating team to reach any agreement.

Britain To Evacuate Some Diplomats From Beirut

NC211526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] *REUTER* has cited diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying that Britain will evacuate half of its diplomats during the next 24 hours. The agency said that this is a temporary step prompted by security reasons.

Mine Goes Off at French Embassy; 2 Wounded

NC211425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1419 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] An Internal Security Forces source has just informed us that a mine went off in the gardens of the French Embassy on Clemenceau Street at 1530 today. Two French soldiers guarding the building were injured. They are (Emile Buffet) and (Michel Suwayyar). They were taken to the American University Hospital.

Shots Fired at Soviet Embassy

NC220931 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] At around 0200 today, gunmen in a car shot at the Soviet Embassy in Corniche al-Mazra'ah [in West Beirut]. The building's guards, who are from the Progressive Socialist Party, returned fire, and the vehicle then sped away. This is the second time this month that the Soviet Embassy has been fired on.

Portugal to Close Down Beirut Embassy

NC211302 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Portuguese ambassador to Lebanon has informed the Foreign Ministry that his country has decided to close down its embassy in Beirut. He said that his government has asked the Portuguese Embassy in Cairo to take care of the affairs of its embassy in Beirut.

Al-Husayni Reelected Chamber Speaker

NC211325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Deputies today reelected Husayn al-Husayni as speaker for a third 1-year term. As the sole nominee for the second time, Al-Husayni won the elections with 57 out of 65 votes. There were seven blank votes and one invalid vote.

After the votes were counted and the results announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Al-Husayni delivered a speech in which he stressed a number of things. He dealt with the Lebanese crisis, the situation in the south, and the national resistance's liberation role, and he emphasized that UNIFIL must stay until the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

Al-Husayni highlighted the importance of national dialogue as a basic starting point to end the crisis and said dialogue must go on. He also noted the importance of resisting occupation as a basic principle without which no dialogue can be held. He added that this principle is a measure of the commitment to Lebanon and its unity. He said it is real and one of the foundations of the Lebanese state, declaring that he who sides with Israel sides with Lebanon's enemy. He also said that there is no alternative to the state as a guarantee of security, peace, freedom, and dignity.

Al-Husayni cited Lebanon's Arab affiliation and its good relations with Syria, and went on to say that the Chamber's duty is to create a peaceful current through the established institutions of society. [passage omitted]

Munir Abu Fadil was elected deputy speaker by 50 votes against 9 blank votes and 3 empty envelopes.

The chamber's staff was also reelected. They include Salih al-Khayr and Tariq al-Habshy as secretaries; and Subhi Yaghi, Ra'id Samarah, and Malkun Ablakatian as commissioners. [passage omitted]

Karami Addresses Chamber of Deputies Session

NC211534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1216 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the Chamber of Deputies session to elect the new speaker on 21 October — recorded]

[Text] Despite all difficulties and hardships, your esteemed Chamber of Deputies has continued to carry out its mission and perform its duty to preserve legitimacy, authority, and the state. If we want to save Lebanon it can only be brought about by your noble Chamber of Deputies. [applause]

We must all abide by this and, therefore, I congratulate you on this election, which stresses this fact. The consensus on Speaker al-Husayni is an indication of your precious confidence on his competence and support for his policy. He takes inspiration from the people and acts consistently with their aspirations and goals.

With my refusals I want to point up all the negative aspects that arise everywhere, because I want to show that it is this course that has brought Lebanon to this state of affairs about which we all complain. Boycott by this or that party is a political decision that must be respected, because it is at the core of the political battle and one of the rules of the political game. By doing so, we reject the course that divided the state, threatened its unity, and led to statelets built on the ruins of the legitimate state. [applause]

It is this course that has created Lebanon's differences with its neighbors and brothers and with many parts of the world. All of you travel abroad and perceive the ugly image we have created in the minds of others. This is unfair, because the Lebanese people are well known for their values, patriotism, and humanity. It is unfair to blame these people for the actions of this or that party.

Since with all our negative attitudes we bring out country to a state of affairs that we all reject, why do we fear accord, unity, and cooperation, which would return Lebanon to its original and normal state and, consequently, raise the standards of the state of Lebanon to the level we all want?

Why are we persisting in our negative attitude and refusing to return to a positive course to consolidate these people's uniqueness and cohesion? I am negative and an expert in negativity, because I have never agreed to all these absurd practices behind which certain parties take shelter to preserve certain gains, privileges, and hegemony. These gains must all be sacrificed so that Lebanon may remain sovereign, free, independent, and Arab. [applause] This is the path that will serve Lebanon. The other roads are destroying Lebanon and all its components.

When I declared my boycott, I did so to bring pressure to bear and achieve this goal. If I were a doctor and did not listen to my patient, then goodbye patient. I hope and pray that Lebanon's salvation will be achieved in the presence of the other side and not by the destruction of Lebanon. I respect all parties and we must tell the truth frankly: enough fanaticism, enough hegemony, and enough evasion of the facts. If we are true in our zeal for sovereignty, unity, and the establishment of effective legitimacy, that is not the path. I want to emphasize my unshakeable faith that Lebanon and Syria have been and will continue to be twinned, two countries with one people. If we wish to preserve our interests and our fate, the peril to Lebanon does not come from the north but from the south. It is a shame and should be taboo to wager on the enemy, which daily practices aggression and still occupies parts of our dear south. If we are sincere about working toward sovereignty, we must work together to liberate the south, because the liberation of the south means the liberation of Lebanon and underscores its unity and sovereignty.

I again wish the reelected speaker continued success in serving Lebanon. Long live the Chamber and long live Lebanon. [applause]

Sham'un Criticizes Boycott, Karami's 'Passiveness'

NC211844 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by former President Camille Sham'un at the Chamber of Deputies session held at Mansur Palace in Beirut on 21 October to elect a new speaker — recorded]

[Text] It is my hope that our parliamentary system will continue to endure and that civil liberties in this country will be upheld. I also hope that our democracy will live on despite all difficulties.

I would have contented myself with this remark. However, I believe this respected chamber is entitled to know why I refused to attend this session until yesterday unless a certain condition, which I do not wish to repeat, is met. I want to make it clear that the opinions that I will express are not directed at anyone, particularly not against His Excellency Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, for whom I have only feelings of friendship and respect.

I am firmly against the principle of boycotting. In my opinion, there should be no such boycotts, particularly among senior civil servants. Boycotting has only harmed the country and definitely will continue to do so under the present conditions. This country is going through hard times, economically, socially, and in terms of security. To face these problems, the senior officials of our country must work together rather than boycott one another.

I was approached by members of this chamber, as well as by other officials, who asked that I end my boycott of this session, and I did. I have done this in order to avoid being regarded as a person who confronts boycott with boycott. This is why I am here with you now, participating in the reelection of the chamber's speaker.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami has been criticizing me. I tell him simply that I have accepted his criticism and changed my former stand. However, I hope that Prime Minister Karami will allow me to request that he take the same medicine he has prescribed for others.

The prime minister has been labeled a master of passiveness. This does not please me for two reasons: first, because of our personal rapport and second, because we, the civil servants, are supposed to work together for the public good.

This is why I now issue a call from this podium, to the chamber's speaker, the prime minister, and the ministers to fully cooperate with the president of the republic and among themselves to meet the pressing needs of our country. Nothing short of an uncontrollable disaster can cause us to leave the outstanding tasks of this country unanswered. Our serious, continuous, and responsible efforts are needed to resolve the troubles suffered by our country and its people.

That is all I have to say. I onclude by expressing my wish that Lebanon once again will become a healthy society with viable politics, security, and living conditions. Thank you.

Kidnapped Professor Released After 5 Months

NC220813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Security sources have reported the release of American University Professor Dr Nabil Matar. Dr Matar was kidnapped about 5 months ago. His wife told *REUTER* that her husband arrived back home last night.

Al-Asad Cables Condolences on Machel Death

JN211224 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Text" of President Hafiz al-Asad's cable of condolences to the Frelimo Party Political Bureau on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel]

[Text] We have received with extreme sadness the reports on the death of the prominent leader Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in a plane crash. With the death of President Samora Machel, Mozambique, the African Continent, and the Third World states have lost a great progressive struggler who successfully led the struggle of the Mozambique liberation movement against colonialism and who, during the independence era, led his country on progressive bases while confronting the hostile apartheid in South Africa. He won the respect of his citizens and the world progressive forces.

In my own name and on behalf of the Syrian people I extend our heartfelt condolences to you, to the friendly Mozambican people, and to the late leader's family. I also express my confidence that the Mozambican people, under the Frelimo Party, will continue the march of development and steadfastness in the face of the imperialist and racist forces, thus resuming the course whose bases were laid down by President Samora Machel.

Talas Attends Damascus Civil Defense Exercise

JN211603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, accompanied by the Civil Defense director general attended a civil defense exercise carried out by the Civil Defense of Damascus and its governorate this morning. All fire and rescue units participated in this exercise.

The general praised the efforts of those participating in the exercise and gave instructions on promoting Civil Defense operations.

Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Party Officials

JN212045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received 'Isam al-Mahiyiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, and In'am Ra'd, party information official. They discussed the current situation in Lebanon.

Oil Minister, Iranian Charge Discuss Oil

JN211559 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 21 Oct (SANA) — Ghazi al-Durubi, oil and mineral wealth minister, today received the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus. They discussed bilateral relations, particularly relations in the petroleum sector.

People's Assembly Approves Satellite Station

JN212137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly, today chaired several meetings with party leaders and officials of Assembly permanent committees. They discussed ways to enhance the Assembly's prerogatives and tasks, particularly in regard to legislation and control. They also discussed the work plan for the current legislative term in accordance with the directives of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad and the guidelines in his speech at the opening of the current term of the People's Assembly. They also discussed reports studied by the Assembly during the previous legislative term on a number of important topics. The reports included suggestions and recommendations to help resolve many of the problems faced by our people. The ideas and recommendations that have not been implemented were identified and the method of work to follow up their implementation was determined.

It was also emphasized that the work plans of permanent committees and of leaders of party groups should move from constant following- up to the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the eighth regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Central Committee.

Assembly members spoke during the meetings and stressed the importance of various topics raised by members during assembly sessions regarding issues of importance to our people that are tackled by the Assembly. The conferees emphasized that the progress of work in a spirit of cooperation and a high sense of responsibility inspires satisfaction and assurance so that efforts will be redoubled to increase work equal to the tasks with which the Assembly is charged and the directives of the president, the leader of our people's march, for liberation and victory.

The People's Assembly held a session this evening under the chairmanship of Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the Assembly. Ministers attended. Members' written questions were read at the beginning of the session and were referred to the competent parties.

The Assembly then discussed a report by the planning and production committee and the Arab and foreign affairs committee regarding the legislative decree on ratifying the agreement for a second loan to finance a ground satellite station that was signed with the Arab Fund for Economic Development. The Assembly approved the report and the legislative decree.

The Assembly then discussed the report by the planning and production committee and the Arab and foreign affairs committee on the legislative decree on ratifying the agreement on technical cooperation between Syria and the Japanese Government. The Assembly approved the report and the legislative decree.

Israel today is strong, but, he said, it is not the world's sixth power, as *The Sunday Times* had stated. Peres did not specifically rule out any of the paper's claims about Israel's nuclear capacity, but said most were fanciful. [end recording]

Shamir Calls For Settlement of 'All' Israel

TA211835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today called for the settlement of all of the land of Israel. On his first day in office the prime minister visited Kokhav Ya'ir, a settlement in Samaria, and said all the land of Israel must be settled so that we have a place to absorb all of the Jews of the diaspora when they come.

The prime minister also said that we must prevent the tragedy that occurred before World War II when world Jewry ignored the cry to come to Israel and met its tragic fate. Shamir said that if Jews loved Israel and understand that the Jewish people cannot survive without the State of Israel, they must see immigration as the supreme duty of every Jew.

Shamir's comments come on the heels of a U.S. appeal against the expansion of Israeli settlements in the territories.

Foreign Ministry: No U.S. Refusal on PLO Closure

TA211207 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem says it has received no word of any American refusal to an Israeli request to close the PLO offices in Washington and New York. The BBC quoted a State Department spokesman as saying the request was rejected because the staff of the PLO offices in the United States are American citizens or authorized foreign staff. However, the Foreign Ministry says Israel's proposal was for a worldwide campaign to close PLO offices and did not relate specifically to the offices in Washington and New York.

Yaron Cleared as Military Attache to U.S.

TA220836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Major General 'Amos Yaron will continue to serve as Israel's defense and Armed Forces attache in Washington. U.S. Administration officials have told our correspondent that all the bilateral misunderstandings regarding the appointment of Gen Yaron have been cleared. Our correspondent points out that Israel and the United States had been in constant contact over this matter over the last few months, during which time the administration suspended acceptance of Gen Yaron's letter of accreditation due to his role in the Sabra and Shatila affair. The issue was also broached during the previous prime minister's visit to the United States, but ultimately, following further contacts, the United States announced that it no longer has any desire to deal with this matter, and Gen Yaron's accreditation as the military attache in Washington was accepted.

Nabulus TU Offices Closed for 'Subversive Activity'

TA211810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The commander of the Central Command today instructed the closure of the offices of the Nabulus general workers association for a year. Military sources told our correspondent Arye Gus that subversive and hostile activity took place in these offices under the guise of trade union activity. The secretary general of the association, Mahmud Ziyadah, was put under administrative detention at the beginning of the week. The general workers association today issued a manifesto against the detention. The association also sent a protest telegram to the UN secretary general.

At the beginning of the week the military authorities seized and confiscated documents in the association's offices in Abu Dis in the Jerusalem area and in Hebron. Military sources reported that this association supports the Democratic Front and acts to promote its goals.

West Bank Enterprises Invited to Amman Exhibition

TA211427 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
17 Oct 86 p 1

["Exclusive" *Al-Nahar* report]

[Text] Amman — The Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs has issued an open invitation to all factories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to take part in the national Jordanian-Palestinian products exhibition that will be inaugurated in Amman next month.

It has been learned that the Ministry will issue special permits to the unlicensed factories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to participate in this exhibition, which aims to acquaint Arab and foreign businessmen with the products of the occupied territories.

West Bank Labor Movement Pamphlets Support PLO

TA211433 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Pamphlets have been distributed recently in the towns of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the name of the labor movement for rectification in the occupied territories [Al-Harakah al- 'Umaliyah Min Ajl al-Tashih Fi al-Ard al-Muhtallah], which attacked some Palestinian factions and accused them of deviating from their goals.

The pamphlets called on all classes of the Palestinian people to rally around the PLO, adhere to the Amman Agreement, and support a just solution to the Palestinian problem. Moreover, they called for raising the standard of living of workers in the occupied territories within the framework of the Jordanian development plan.

Jordanians Visit Gaza; 5-Year Plan Possible

TA211213 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1152 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Several Jordanian officials recently visited the Gaza Strip where they examined in detail the possibility of implementing the Jordanian 5-year plan for the development of the territories in that area, too. This was learned by our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck. The officials met with local personalities with whom they looked into the various options for economic investments in the Gaza Strip.

Minister Arens To Handle Arab Sector Affairs

TA221007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens will handle the Arab sector. An agreement on this was reached this morning in a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Arens' office may move from the government office complex in East Jerusalem to the Prime Minister's Office.

Sierra Leone 'Getting Ready' for Diplomatic Ties

TA220722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The West African nation of Sierra Leone is reportedly getting ready to establish diplomatic ties with Israel. This according to a confidante of Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh. Momoh's confidante, Princess (Jamie Arine), arrived in Israel as one of the 4,000 pro-Israel Christians who came on the annual Tabernacle pilgrimage. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid, Craxi Discuss Cooperation, Mideast

LD211746 Algiers APS in Arabic 1650 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 21 Oct (APS) — Chadli Bendjedid, president and party secretary general, and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held a tete-a-tete at the presidency this morning. The talks were expanded to include members of both delegations. The participants reviewed the various facets of bilateral cooperation and the means of its cooperation. Views were exchanged on the various international issues of common interest, foremost the situation in the Mediterranean.

Terrorism Measures Agreed Upon

LD220119 Rome International Service in English 0001 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's 2-day visit to Algeria, during which he met President Chadli Bendjedid, ended on an internationally significant note. Both countries have agreed to take steps, details of which are to be ironed out over the next few days, aimed at diminishing instability and the threat of terrorist attack in their own political and economic sphere of influence. In this context, Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi is shortly to visit Rome. [passage omitted]

Craxi also went on to condemn policies marked by a general unwillingness to negotiate, which only manage to worsen the situation. As for Libya, he said its government appeared to do everything to fuel danger and a general crisis.

Bilateral ties also appeared to have emerged strengthened from Craxi's visit, mainly because Algeria intends diversifying its trade requirements and Italy intends supporting Algeria's development by further encouraging contracts won by Italy's private and state-owned companies. This is expected to lead to resolving a number of bilateral disputes, which mainly concern some outstanding contracts, Algeria's demands for compensation in oil and arbitrary rulings made by the Algerian legal authorities.

Craxi 'Satisfied' With Visit

LD211928 Rome International Service in Italian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Craxi ended his official visit to Algeria today and said he is satisfied with the convergence of views between Rome and Algiers on international and regional issues and on bilateral relations. Concrete aspects of the cooperation agreement between the two countires will be discussed at the end of the week in Algiers when Foreign Trade Minister Formica visits the country.

At a news conference, the prime minister also referred to the situation in the Middle East. He said the PLO's return to terrorist actions is a great mistake because these actions do not favor either political or military solutions. Craxi said he is saddened by the alarming development of tension in the Mediterranean and by the increasing difficulties for prospects of peace. He also condemned the PLO attack at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

LIBYA

Machel's Plane Downed in 'Aggression' by RSA

LD211620 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 17, Al Tomor 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The great al Jamahiriyah TV broadcasted a special programme last night on the departed President of Mozambique Samora Machel whose jet was downed in a vile aggression by the racist regime in South Africa. He and his aides were killed in this incident. The (?TV) station has featured the stands of Mr. Machel stressing that he was one of the most prominent strugglers in Africa. He played a revolutionary role in the liberation of his country and support to revolutionaries in Namibia and South Africa.

He worked hard for consolidating the progressive thoughts and supporting the peoples of the African Continent to eliminate the colonial hegemony and the racist regimes. The TV programme has also surveyed the strong relations connecting Great Al-Jamahiriyah with Mozambique and the unqualified support given by the Libyan Arab-people for the liberation of Mozambique and its achievement of independence under the leadership of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] which departed President Machel led.

RSA 'Complicity' in Machel Death Viewed

LD211731 Tripoli JANA in English 1515 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Samora Machel/News Commentary" — JANA headline]

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Safar 17, Al Tomor 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The progressive and liberation forces have been shocked in Africa and worldwide on hearing of the death of President Samora Machel, one of the national liberation leaders in Africa. Those leaders have stood firmly against colonialism in Africa exerting all their efforts to liberate this continent from colonialism and its effects.

This is (?truly) a tragic incident. More tragic still is the racist intrigue used as a mean of political assasination to shoot down the jet carrying the Mozambique President Machel on his way back to his country. This has been perpetrated out of revenge for his prominent role played in the Front-Line States against the racist South African regime.

While free voices the world over are continuing in condemning this ugly crime, the information media in the West is portraying this incident as an air crash resulting by the ploughing of the president's jet into a tree. But all evidences and indications stress the complicity of the racist regime in South Africa in (?downing Machel's jet). This has come in the wake of the flagrant threats given by the prime minister of Pretoria regime against Mozambique because of its anti-apartheid stand. The departed president of Mozambique was one of the most distinguished leaders in South Africa who defied strongly the racist regime in South

Africa. Because of his stands, many pressures were placed on him, apart from the several conspiracies concocted against him by Pretoria regime.

Mr. Machel actively participated in establishing and supporting the African National Congress which struggles against apartheid. This apartheid regime has been recruiting puppets and mercenaries to destabilize the situation in Mozambique.

Mr. Machel was killed while coming back to his country after attending a summit of the leaders of the African Front-Line States in Zambia for the purpose of laying down plans to encounter the danger represented by the white minority rule in South Africa. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

USSR's Polyakov Arrives To Discuss Reykjavik

LD212112 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, ambassador and director of the Middle East and the Arab Maghreb Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived today in Morocco. Upon arrival at Muhammad V Airport, the Soviet official stated that his visit was aimed at informing Moroccan officials on the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Reykjavik and of the Soviet view of this summit.

SUDAN

SPLA Units 'Heavily' Shell Bor Garrison

EA211036 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt]SPLA units of Aqrab Battalion under overall command ofLieutenant Colonel Kuol Manyang Juk, alternate member of SPLM-SPLA political military high command and general command of central south, heavily shelled Bor enemy garrison on 14 October this year. According to our correspondent in the area, the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and widespread damage in materiel. Three buildings in the enemy garrison were gutted by gunfire. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Soviet Envoy Polyakov

LD211802 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Vladimir Polyakov, special envoy of the Soviet government to the great struggler and chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mahmoud Mestiri, permanent representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunisia were present.

The Soviet special envoy stated that he had the honor of meeting Habib Bourguiba and extended to him the warm greetings of the Soviet leaders. He explained that he was asked to extend to the great struggler the Soviet officials' admiration and great appreciation for the long and good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and their wishes for the further consolidation of these relations. He added that he also informed the head of state about the policy of the USSR, which aims to halt the arms race, and said [words indistinct].

President Habib Bourguiba asked Vladimir Polyakov to extend his regards to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Prime Minister Rachid Sfar received Vladimir Polyakov at noon today in his office. Soviet-Tunisian relations were discussed and views exchanged on the international situation. Polyakov said he informed the prime minister of the results of the recent summit meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, pointing to the undertaking by the USSR and Tunisia to continue their joint efforts for the consolidation of security and peace in the world. The meeting was attended by Mahmoud Mestiri and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis.

DJIBOUTI

Chirac Meets President Aptidon During Stopover

EA212000 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac made a 2-hour stopover last night in the Djibouti capital on his way back to Paris. He held 60 minutes of talks with Djibouti President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon. [passage omitted] The Djibouti president and the French prime minister discussed bilateral cooperation and the current situation in the region, among other topics. [passage omitted]

Following his talks with Djibouti President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said relations between the two countries are growing stronger day by day. [passage omitted] Djibouti President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon said after the meeting that no misunderstanding exists between the Republic of Djibouti and the French Government. He confirmed that he will be going to the Togolese capital, Lome, to participate in the Francophone summit in the very near future.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Kills 130 Ethiopian Soldiers in Attack

EA212151 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Commando units of the EPLF People's Army have destroyed the main base of Mentir Command on Halhal front in (Melenso). This victorious engagement by our units was carried out in 18 minutes from 2140 to 2158 on 17 October. In the engagement, our commandos reduced the office of Mentir command to ashes and destroyed communications stations, garages, and powerful radio communication sets.

Our commando units also destroyed 35 different types of vehicles, 12 of which were loaded. Also, our units attacked soldiers who were on duty at the main base of Mentir Command and killed 130 Ethiopian soldiers.

Our commandos safely returned to their base following the successful completion of this well-organized operation, which took only 18 minutes. During the engagement at the main base of Mentir Command on Halhal front, EPLF combatants attacked the right wing of the enemy front.

In the engagement conducted in (Zeker) and (Geebeya Lebu) areas, the combatants put 75 enemy soldiers out of action. Of these, 32 were killed, 40 wounded, and 3 captured. The survivors retreated leaving their stores unattended. Our combatants also captured nine Kalashnikovs, one Bren, one pistol, and other valuable items. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Speaks to Nation on 17th Anniversary

EA211855 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, last night sent a message of congratulations and best wishes to the Somali people wherever they may be on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the revolution. He hoped they would celebrate the next revolutionary anniversary in progress and prosperity.

Challe Siad, who was addressing the nation through the mass media, said the revolution, born out of the wishes of the Somali people, is aspiring to make the nation achieve a life with bright prospects based on equality, justice, and progress. [passage omitted]

Challe Siad said the enemies of the Somalis and their short-sighted puppets are attempting to destroy the natural unity of the people by creating illusory pretexts, and it is therefore imperative for the Somali people to be very vigilant and to forestall any trick designed to divide them. [passage omitted]

Turning to Somalia's foreign policy, Challe Siad said Somalia believed that world stability and peace should be safeguarded, and that the resolutions of international organizations should be obeyed and implemented. He stated that the rights of people to determine their destiny as enshrined in the UN Charter should be recognized.

He also said that misunderstandings and differences between governments should be solved by peaceful means and through dialogue based on justice. He stated that a just economic order should be established in the economic relationship between developing and developed countries, and that the nuclear arms race should be curbed.

The president pointed out that Somalia has diplomatic relations and cooperation with many countries and that, in particular, the Somali Government has striven to establish good relations and cooperation with its neighboring states as evidenced by its very cordial relationship with the Government of Djibouti based on fraternity and good neighborliness, which is continuing to grow.

The president also said that Somalia has cordial relations with the Government of Kenya based on economic, trade, social, and cultural cooperation and that Somalia is endeavoring to promote that relationship.

Addressing himself to the Somalia-Ethiopia issue, Challe Siad said talks were in progress seeking to establish peace between the two neighboring countries and then to move on to the establishment of cooperation and good neighborliness. The president declared that although the talks were still in the early stages, their prospects of success were good. Challe Siad, however, added that there is still suspicion and lack of confidence caused by the age-old problem existing between the two countries. The president stated that it is imperative to create an atmosphere that would eliminate mutual suspicion and usher in mutual confidence and understanding, adding that Somalia would like to make it clear to Ethiopia and the world that Somalia is sincere on its part and expects the same on the Ethiopian side.

President Siad Barre, speaking on the problems in the world at large, pointed out that in many areas, there are political crises and armed confrontations foreshadowing danger in such places as South Africa, the Middle East, the Gulf, Central and Latin America, and others. Challe Siad said the recent differences between the U.S. President and the leader of the Soviet Union only serve to increase the fear, concern, and lack of confidence existing in the world as the superpowers were responsible for the existence of peace and stability in the world. The president expressed the hope that future meetings would be successful and usher in a period of peace and confidence. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

Mwinyi: Machel Death 'Blow' to Frontline States

LD211057 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam — President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi has said the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel was a blow not only to Mozambique but also to the Frontline States and to Africa as a whole.

In his condolence message to the people of Mozambique, the government, and the Frelimo party, Ndugu Mwinyi said he had been shocked and had received with profound sorrow the news of President Samora's death, which he described as a blow to the liberation struggle on the African continent. He said the world had lost one of its great leaders who had been fighting for peace and freedom.

Ndugu Mwinyi said no greater tribute could be paid to the late President Samora than by continuing to work for the realization of the aspirations to which he had wholeheartedly dedicated himself.

The Assembly then heard replies by the ministers of local administration, administration, and health to questions by members on issues of interest to citizens. As a result of the discussion, the Assembly agreed to a proposal by the Assembly speaker to ask the services committee and physicians in the Assembly to draw up a study on medicines and on the situation of medical institutions and operating them in the optimum manner.

Assembly members also lauded the government's successful national education campaign at the directives and with the support of President Hafiz al-Asad.

The session was then adjourned until the evening of 22 October.

Rabin: No Talks Until Pilot's Location Confirmed

TA211150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The defense minister toured Ma‘alot today on the occasion of Soldiers Day. Mr Rabin said that as long as there is no certainty regarding the whereabouts of captive soldiers in Lebanon or the identity of their captors, it is impossible to conduct negotiations for their release. Our correspondent Haviva Roger brings excerpts from the defense minister's comments:

[Begin recording] [Roger] There is no certainty regarding the whereabouts of the Air Force man missing in Lebanon, and as long as the reports have not been confirmed, it is impossible to engage in negotiations for his release.

[Rabin] We have no authoritative information, so at this stage we are waiting for additional information, in addition to our efforts. To date we have obtained no clear-cut, unambiguous, and substantiated report on who is holding him, where, or what if anything is required for his release. Following the Amal announcement, we explained our position that we regard it as responsible for the well-being, safety, and return to Israel of this soldier.

[Roger] What do we know about the fate of the two other soldiers captured in Lebanon a few months ago, the defense minister was asked.

[Rabin] Nothing beyond what was reported at the time. As will be recalled, the Hizballah men who captured the soldiers presented their identification documents. They are on our missing list, and for us a person who is missing is considered to be alive as long as nothing to the contrary has been ascertained. Hizballah never presented us with any demand for their release, and we regard Hizballah as responsible for their well-being, safety, and return home.

[Roger] Mr Rabin likewise reacted to the changes in the premiership.

[Rabin] The government's policy, certainly in the defense sphere, has not changed and will not change unless things are forced upon us from the outside. Therefore, I can see no problem here.

[Roger] In his address to the citizens of Ma‘alot, Minister Rabin said: I count myself among those ministers who believe that the northern confrontation line settlements should be granted first priority over other settlements.

[Rabin] The government must give top priority from among all of its activities to granting the necessary assistance to the settlements. Over the past 2 years, the present government has done quite a lot, and I believe that in the next 2 years we will complete things, as warranted. [end recording]

Rabin, Peled on Danger of War With Syria

TA220718 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Golan part of the border with Syria is quiet, Major General Yosi Peled, the commander of the Northern command, said yesterday during a tour of the northern border. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar reports that in response to a question posed by soldiers, the general said that there is currently no immediate danger of war with Syria:

[Begin Peled recording] If my analysis of long-term processes is correct, the Syrians do have the motivation to engage in another round of war with Israel. But I cannot say that war will erupt in 1, 2, or 3 years. I believe this is one of the things that, under the present circumstances, cannot be predicted, although one must agree that these circumstances might change tomorrow. I am convinced that the danger exists and we will have to confront the Syrians one more time. And because I feel this very strongly, we must make all the necessary arrangements as best we can. [end recording]

The defense minister, who was also on the tour, added that Syria is investing vast amounts of money and resources in building up an army.

[Begin Rabin recording] Our goal is to prevent war, even one in which we will be victorious, because every war comes with a price tag. This calls for a strong army. We should exercise alertness and be ready to deter the Syrians from launching a war; at least we, for our part, should do everything to deter them from engaging in a war. [end recording]

Our military correspondent adds that the defense minister was accompanied by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and the coordinator of activities in Lebanon.

Reports by commanders in the region indicate that relative quiet has been prevailing in the area in the past few weeks following the IDF operations to assist the South Lebanese Army in view of Hizballah attacks on it. Senior officers believe that the terrorists were surprised by Israel's firm position on these attacks and have decided to lower their profile for the moment. However, they warned that this must not be seen as an indication of future trends.

Peres: Most of SUNDAY TIMES Report 'Fanciful'

TA220543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim‘on Peres promised last night in Beersheba to put the Negev high up on his agenda in the next 2 years. Li‘ora Mori‘el reports:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] Peres promised to model his future action on behalf of the Negev on Ben-Gurion's vision: to populate the Negev, to bring immigrants, and to expand the peace. The peace process is a long one, he said, and the seeds of the peace treaty with Egypt today were sown after the Suez war in 1956, when Israel gave back captured Egyptian territory.

BURKINA FASO

EC To Establish Office in Ouagadougou

AB191650 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] In continuation of his visit to Burkina, which began yesterday evening, Lorenzo Natali, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities, this morning paid a courtesy call on Minister of Financial Resources Eugene Talata Dondasse. Shortly after his talks with Comrade Dondasse, Mr Natali went to the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation where he and Minister of External Relations Leandre Bassole jointly signed the articles of agreement for the establishment of an office of the Commission in Burkina.

Sankara Receives EC Vice President

AB191704 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] EC Vice President Lorenzo Natali, who is paying a working visit to our country, was received in audience this morning by the comrade president of Burkina Faso. He was introduced by Minister of Financial Resources Eugene Talata Dondasse. At the end of the audience, Mr Natali told the press that he discussed with the president of Burkina Faso the need to continue and to strengthen the cooperation between the EC and our country. He also mentioned the meeting with the ministers of financial resources, planning and popular development, agriculture and animal husbandry, and environment and tourism, which he said was very important and concerned the establishment of a schedule for the sixth EDF [European Development Fund] program, which costs several billion CFA francs. The financial participation of the EC in the Sahel railway was also discussed. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Natali recording] We have established a schedule for our participation. You know that for the sixth EDF program, we have allocated a sum of 35 billion CFA francs, and yesterday we worked out the schedule. This morning, with the president of the Republic, we discussed this action, and the president was very interested by the possibility of working according to the schedule, and as quickly as possible. We agreed that priority should be accorded the rural sector, and our projects will be in that sector.

We also discussed the problems of the railway, which the Community has pledged to finance in part, and I must therefore say that I am very happy with the opportunity that I have had not only to visit your country, but especially to meet with President Sankara. [end recording]

EC Vice President Concludes Visit

AB212251 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] EC Vice President Lorenzo Natali, who arrived in our country on 18 October, left Ouagadougou today for Niamey. Mr Natali, who expressed satisfaction with his visit, took the opportunity to make an on-the-spot assessment of the difficulties facing the Burkinabe people in their efforts to break away from underdevelopment.

The EC vice president also explained that the purpose of the visit was to work out agreements between the EC and Burkina Faso. It will be recalled that within the framework of the Lome III Convention, EC aid to Burkina amounts to 35 billion CFA francs.

IVORY COAST

Reaction to Report on Arab Break in Ties

AB220028 Abidjan Domestic Television in French
0000 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Declaration" issued by the Ivorian Government in Abidjan on 21 October following press reports of the Arab League's decision to break relations with the Ivory Coast; read by Foreign Affairs Minister Simeon Ake — live]

[Text] Since yesterday, press agencies have carried a report according to which the Arab League Council of Ministers is said to have asked its members to break their diplomatic and economic relations with the Ivory Coast in the wake of the reopening of our embassy in Jerusalem, Israel. Before we receive the official note on this decision from the states concerned, the Ivorian Government would like to make the following clarifications:

The Ivory Coast wants to be everybody's friend and nobody's enemy. This is why it can pride itself upon having so far maintained cordial relations of friendship and cooperation with most Arab countries, especially those of Africa. It has always supported their cause and joined efforts with them toward finding a just, lasting, and equitable solution to the situation in the Middle East and to the tragedy of the Palestinian people, which is at the core of that problem.

Similarly, it had maintained close friendly relations with the State of Israel after independence until 1973 and developed a multiform cooperation with that state in several fields. In spite of these good and exemplary relations, the Ivory Coast, which had no dispute with Israel, put an end to these relations.

As a matter of fact, following the Yom Kippur war in October 1973, and at the request of Egypt, a brotherly and friendly country and a member of the OAU whose territory had just been partially occupied, the National Council of the PDCI, the only organ entitled to make major decisions outside the congress and the party, upon the authority of the president of the republic, allowed the government to break diplomatic relations with Israel in solidarity with Egypt.

Since then, and following the signing of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, Egypt has not only recovered almost all of its occupied territories, but also established diplomatic relations with the State of Israel in 1980. Following this change in the situation that had justified the Ivory Coast's decision, our country could have resumed its relations with the State of Israel soon after the normalization of the relations between Egypt and Israel. We did not do it. The Eighth PDCI Congress recommended that the government establish diplomatic relations with all countries that express the desire to do so and that promise not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ivory Coast and to respect its principles of freedom and peace.

In application of this recommendation, the Ivorian Government on 2 February 1986 decided to restore diplomatic relations with the State of Israel at the request of that country. Since then, an Israeli ambassador to the Ivory Coast has been appointed, and the Ivorian ambassador to Israel with residence in Jerusalem assumed his position.

The Ivorian Government seizes this opportunity to specify that the Ivorian Embassy, made up of its residence and a chancery, is situated in Jerusalem in the part alloted to Israel during the 1947 partition. The Ivory Coast built this embassy as it did in other countries. It was inaugurated in June 1962, during the official visit by the president of the republic to Israel. It was later expanded.

During the entire period of the break in diplomatic relations with Israel, from 1973 to 1986, this embassy was maintained by the Swiss Embassy, which was in charge of Ivorian interests in Israel. The resumption of our relations does not mean the opening of a new embassy in Jerusalem, but the official reopening of this embassy on the same premises. This resumption does not imply in any way that the Ivorian Government has taken a stand concerning the status of Jerusalem. It must be recalled, after all, that since its opening in 1962, no Arab country has made the slightest reproach against the Ivory Coast for establishing its embassy in Jerusalem. Respectful of the principle of nonacquisition of territories by force, the Ivory Coast joined the international community in condemning Israel's annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem and the Golan. This position has not changed.

For some time now, some friendly countries, notably the Kingdom of Morocco, have initiated moves asking the president of the republic to kindly reexamine the issue of the Ivorian Embassy in Jerusalem. As is well known, all decisions of the Ivorian president are made in lucidity and serenity, and never in haste. The president of the republic had planned, in accordance with the well known Ivorian approach, to convene, in the near future, a meeting of the party's national council to examine this issue. But the important activities organized in Abidjan to celebrate the international year of peace and the activities in Yamoussoukro by African historians on the history of the African Democratic Rally did not allow the national council meeting to be convened earlier. This body of the party will meet from 26 October 1986. It will examine this issue, taking into consideration the pertinent resolution of the Security Council of August 1980, inviting member-states that had opened diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to move from there.

The Ivorian Government, therefore, regrets the unexpected decision by the Arab League. The Ivory Coast would, on this occasion, like to draw the attention of certain Arab countries to the relations they maintain with brother African countries south of the Sahara. It recalls that these relations should be based on the mutual respect of the dignity of the states. At any rate, threats to break economic and diplomatic relations should always be conceived with maturity and the consequences carefully weighed. The Ivory Coast, on its part, feels that this line of action cannot help to maintain and strengthen relations, which she has always sought to maintain with all states of the world and, in particular, with African countries.

LIBERIA

UPP Granted Legal Status by Probate Court

AB212052 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The United People's Party, UPP, headed by Mr G. Baccus Matthews, has been granted legal status by the probate court in Monrovia to operate as a full-fledged political party in the country. The party's articles of incorporation were probated yesterday by the court, bringing to five the number of political parties in the country. Others include the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, the Unity Party, Liberia Unification Party, and the Liberia Action Party.

The move by the court followed a request by (?lawyers) representing UPP who contended that obstacles preventing the party from registering have been removed and withdrawn. The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, last night lifted the ban imposed on UPP by the former Interim National Assembly, the INA. The objection filed by a former INA member, John Batuah, against the probation and registration of the articles of incorporation of the UPP was also withdrawn by him.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Postpones Sweden, France Visits

MB211743 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] According to a (?communique issued) by the Ministry of External Relations, due to the tragic death of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique [words indistinct] the visits Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was due to pay to Sweden, the Netherlands, and the French Republic from 26 to 30 October have been postponed.

Savimbi Refused Permission To Address EEC Parliament

MB211717 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi will definitely not be accepted by the EEC Executive Commission during his forthcoming visit to Europe. This assurance has been given to Angolan leader Eduardo dos Santos, who launched a strong protest earlier this week, following the invitation of Angola's rebel leader to the European Parliament. A letter from the commission's president, Jacques Delors, states that Angola has a special trade relationship with the EEC, which is going to be honored. Mr Savimbi will be addressing an informal meeting of right-wing members of the European Parliament.

BOTSWANA

Masire Comments on President Machel's Death

For reportage on President Quett Masire's comments on Mozambican Samora Machel's "untimely and unexplained" death made during his week-long state visit to New Zealand, see the Australasia section of the 21 October Asia and Pacific *Daily Report*.

Masire Cutting New Zealand Visit Short

MB211715 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, is to cut short his visit to New Zealand and also cancel his engagement in New York due to the tragic death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique on Sunday. The president and his party are expected back in Gaborone on Thursday night.

COMOROS

Opposition Party Members Arrested for Demonstrating

AB211915 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 21 (AFP) — Twelve members of an opposition party in the Indian Ocean island Republic of the Comoros have been arrested after staging an anti-government demonstration on Sunday during a visit by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, informed sources in Paris said Tuesday.

The sources said the 12, members of the the opposition Union for a Democratic Republic in the Comoros (URDC), were rounded up after waving a banner denouncing the Moroni government's demands for France to relinquish the island of Mayotte.

The Comoros' President Ahmed Abdallah has repeatedly called on France to give up its sovereignty. Mayotte's residents voted in a 1976 referendum not to join the other three islands in the group, which declared unilateral independence from France a year earlier.

The French Government has since twice put off a new referendum on Mayotte's future, saying voting patterns in French general elections amply show that the inhabitants wish to remain French. President Abdallah's stand on Mayotte has been consistently denied by URDC leader Mouzawar Abdallah, a former foreign minister, who has called for reintegration of the island by establishing a dialogue with its residents.

MOZAMBIQUE

NOTICIAS Editorial Urges Solidarity Against Enemy

MB211517 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1050 GMT 21 Oct 86

[*Noticias* editorial of 21 October on the death of President Samora Machel]

[Text] Our people's beloved president has died. He has left the nation mourning and has left anxiety in the hearts of 14 million Mozambicans who considered him the highest symbol of unity and identified with his hopes, his determination, and his courage in wanting to understand the whys and wherefores of the struggle — yesterday and today, today and forever.

This painful sorrow becomes all the more painful — aside from the loss of the man — for it is the loss of a consistent statesman, a respected leader, and a stragetist of many battles. Samora Machel represented the strength of a generous, selfless, and hardworking people, a man who fought unwaveringly for the freedom of the African man. The unity of the Mozambican people became all the more evident under our president's strong personality, his popular charisma, his internationally recognized pragmatism, and his lively and rich mind in all matters concerning this martyred society, which has not known peace ever since it began fighting for peace over 23 years ago.

The president of yesterday remained consistent today. During the struggle for national liberation, Samora Machel was well aware of the stigmas of colonial (?domination) and became its main opponent in the wake of the late Eduardo Mondlane. Similarly, under circumstances which ran counter to the struggle's development, Frelimo's unwavering belief was that from pain we must build our courage and determination to fight. Today, it is necessary to calmly consider the dramatic moments which we are now living. It is true that the president represented the concept of nationality in this country where crisis in our daily lives is not always correctly understood by those lacking historical perspective.

However, beyond his unifying role at the national level, it is fundamental to remember Samora Machel in the international arena, where his stands brought the esteem of friends and the spite and anger of international imperialism.

In addition, there are the facts of the escalation of violence in southern Africa, which is promoted and directly led by the apartheid fatherland; repeated attempts on the lives of eminent figures in the region and in southern African liberation movements; political and economic destabilization against independent countries; and attempts to divide majority governments, all of which are features of a concerted strategy by imperialism and are pure political myopia.

Samora Machel was therefore a figure and a main target to kill, especially because all political movement seen in southern Africa lately included Mozambique's role in the region with the impulse given to it by the personality of the Mozambican leader. His death fills our enemies with joy. They think that with the death of our president our country will open up proposals for a pact with the armed bandits and that demoralization and defeatism will be set in the hearts of our people and our defense and security forces. It is important to stress at this point that that is a serious error: the death of our beloved president, besides bringing us sorrow and grief, impresses upon the feelings of each citizen the belief that the struggle must be continued and that only the party and government can unite behind them all those aspirations and ideals which Samora Machel personified.

This void in our hearts, the incredulity of the first moments, and the surprise and rage that overwhelmed us must be replaced with firmness of sentiment, and with the conviction that we are an indestructible people. As our ill-fated president said recently, the people as a whole do not die, only individuals die. Our people, in these difficult moments of our lives and history, will understand today as well as it did yesterday where the enemy is and who it is, or what it represents. In the assured thinking of our president of always, (?one of our direct) external enemies is racism, tribalism, and regionalism which are direct sources allied with imperialism.

We must eliminate the armed bandits so we can build a society that is more just and where all enjoy well-being and prosperity. This continues to be the supreme objective of our consistent nationalism.

The defense and security forces, militia, and patriots of all colors, religions, creeds, and races have an even more difficult task now that our supreme leader is no longer with us. Vigilance is the most necessary struggle at all levels, whether they be wards, communal villages, working sectors, or simply our daily lives. Interaction between the people and the security forces is not, and it never was, an abstract watchword. Only the unity of all live and patriotic forces counts at a time when the world watches us and awaits a response from us. This response can only be based on the words of the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the government and all our people: The struggle continues.

Message From Defense Minister to Armed Forces

MB211931 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Exhortation" from Minister of National Defense Alberto Chipande to the "defense and security forces," read by General Chipande in Maputo on 21 October — recorded]

[Text] Soliders, sergeants and officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM serving in the ground forces, the Air Force, People's Navy, border guard troops, Mozambique People's Police [PPM] and People's National Security Service [SNASP]: Marshal Samora Moises Machel, our commander in chief, has died. The commander of the first hour, who took part and organized the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation on 25 September 1964, has died. The great commander of the struggle in eastern, western, and southern Niassa, and Tete, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Manica, and Sofala, has died. The creator of the Kongwa and Nachingwea political and military training centers, where we learned about the popular and revolutionary nature of our struggle, has died. In these centers we forged the same national identity by abolishing discrimination on the basis of tribe, region, race, religious belief.

He was the strategist of the struggle of national liberation throughout our country and led the glorious FPLM to final victory over colonialism which for centuries had been oppressing our people and fatherland. Our dear president was also the creator of the Tunduru center where we educated our children — our torchbearers, and where the women and combatants of the armed struggle for national liberation learned how to love the fatherland and support the fronts of the struggle of national liberation. Marshal Samora Moises Machel was the driving force behind the creation of our Americo Boavida Hospital in Mtwara where we received and treated the wounded of war. President Samora Moises Machel organized the clandestine struggle on the southern front, and ever since the first hours of the struggle of national liberation he fought untiringly for our just combat on political and diplomatic fronts.

The secretary of defense of Frelimo has died. He was the creator of the FPLM from which stemed our national Army, the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM. President Samora Moises Machel, commander in chief of the defense and security forces, has died.

Soldiers, sergeants, and officers, the life of the Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel constitutes an example to all Mozambicans for his courage, coherence, firmness, resolve, and total dedication to the cause of our people. These qualities will always be a source of inspiration and enlightenment to us. He forged himself in the struggle as a man and leader. He embodied the qualities of a soldier and a firm and strict commander. He was also a dedicated, understanding, and humane commander, and a father who knew how to encourage us so that we could always be in a position to successfully fulfill our mission even under adverse conditions.

Soldiers, sergeants, and officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM, and officers of PPM, SNASP, at this time of grief and sorrow let us once again transform our sorrow into new forces while fulfilling our duty and missions, and the defense and strengthening of independence and national unity. I, therefore, exhort the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM serving in the ground forces, the Air Force, the border guard troops, the People's Navy, PPM, SNASP, people's vigilance groups, local forces and people's militia to maintain a high spirit of discipline and heighten their combat morale, to close ranks around their commanders, and to organize revolutionary vigilance. Let us neutralize enemy maneuvers which will now seek to create division and sow discord, confusion, and promote indiscipline, rumors, and intrigue in our midst. Let us be firm in the task of defending the fatherland, national unity, and terrirtorial integrity. Let us defend the people and the revolution and national sovereignty while united with the people. Let us step up the combat against armed banditry in order to establish peace and tranquility in our country. Let us continue the glorious tradition of the young soldiers of 25 September, youths who dared to take up arms and struggle and defeated colonialism. Let us strengthen the organization of military units and protection of strategic objectives. Let us heighten our discipline and combat preparedness. Let us step up the attacks and redouble the raids against the enemy camps. Let us transform the bush into a permanent operational area. Let us know how to be dignified torchbearers of this heritage of generosity while holding high the hardship and blood spilled by our finest sons. Let us glorify in combat the unforgettable memory of the hero of our heroes — Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel.

In this difficult moment of sorrow in which we have lost our commander in chief, the best homage that we may pay to him is to step up the combat against the enemies of the fatherland and revolution. This is our oath of allegiance to the ideals of Samora Machel, by following his example as an untiring combatant, and a man dedicated to the defense of the interests of the people, the enlightened, friendly, father, brother, and comrade commander. United, we shall continue our struggle.

Soldiers, sergeants and officers, let us step up the combat in all fronts. Let us maintain tranquility and public order by fighting crime and lawlessness. Let us close ranks against the enemy maneuvers and infiltration by redoubling people's vigilance.

The struggle continues!

Angolan Delegation to Machel Funeral Arrives

MB220823 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The first delegation to the funeral ceremonies of President Samora Machel arrived in Maputo last night. The Angolan delegation is headed by Alexandre Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and interior minister, and includes Afonso van Dunem, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of external relations, and Antonio Condece de Carvalho, member of the Central Committee and deputy defense minister. [passage omitted]

Renamo Vows To Step Up Country-Wide Offensive

LD211723 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Renamo announced in Lisbon today that it will be stepping up its offensive military operations throughout Mozambique. A communique signed by the Renamo representative in Europe, Paulo Oliveira, says the death of President Samora Machel has brought no prospects of a truce nor does it mean the end of the Maputo regime.

Peace Talks Ruled Out

MB211243 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Renamo movement has ruled out any peace talks with the Mozambican Government after the death of Mr Machel. Speaking in Lisbon he said Machel was gone but the rest of Frelimo remained. He added that the Renamo offensive would be increased and that the struggle would continue until, in his words, the people were freed.

Rebels Attack Zimbabwean Force, Down Helicopter

MB220703 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The death of Samora Machel seems to be causing an escalation of fighting in Mozambique. The country's defense minister, Alberto Chipande, has called on his Armed Forces to step up the fight against MNR rebels, and he warns against confusion following President Machel's death in a plane crash on Sunday. General Chipande's appeal was broadcast over Maputo radio hours after the rightist rebels said they had attacked a Zimbabwean force in central Mozambique on Sunday, downing a helicopter and killing 31 soldiers. The rebels have vowed there will be no truce for the Marxist government, saying Mr Machel's death brings total victory nearer in the 9-year conflict, and the defense minister has warned the rebels who he claims are backed by South Africa. They will try at all cost to create divisions, and he urges his forces to intensify attacks on the MNR.

Commonwealth Leader Implicates RSA in Machel Death

HK210405 Hong Kong AFP in English 0323 GMT
21 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 21 (AFP) — Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal implicated South Africa in the death of Mozambique's resident Samora Machel in a communique issued here Monday.

"There will be widespread recognition that, whatever the circumstances of the plane crash in which he died, Samora Machel and his colleagues were casualties of the South African Government policies of destabilization of Frontline states," Mr Ramphal declared.

He said those policies "had reached particular intensity in relation to Mozambique in the days immediately preceding his death, and were at the heart of the mission from which he was returning."

Mr Ramphal was referring to Frontline talks in Zambia from which Mr Machel was flying home when his plane crashed.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Reportedly Training With PLO in Libya

MB181151 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA — A spokesman for the South-West African Territory Force (SWATF) has confirmed in response to an enquiry that the security forces are aware that SWAPO terrorists and members of Yasir 'Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation are being trained together in Libya, SABC radio news reports.

The spokesman said the SWATF had encountered several SWAPO terrorists in Libyan uniforms.

The enquiry arose from a report by the International Association for Human Rights in Frankfurt, West Germany, that SWAPO had undertaken to pay the PLO about R11 million this year for the training of its terrorists.

The association said President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola had been involved in talks with Mr 'Arafat on the training of SWAPO terrorists. In its report, the association criticised Angola and Zambia for supporting SWAPO.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reports on Crash of Machel Plane

Pilot Undergoes Surgery

MB211753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — One of the 10 survivors of the ill-fated jet of the Mozambican President Samora Machel, the Russian pilot, Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov, was operated on today to stabilise a fractured right femur and was suffering of swelling of the brain not considered serious. Although he was out of serious danger he was in the intensive care unit at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria "to ensure continuous and specialist care," a Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said today.

Three of the injured have already returned to Mozambique after being treated in Nelspruit.

According to the statement arrangements were being made for his wife to visit him. "At the request of the Soviet Government the South African Government has agreed to consular access via a Soviet diplomatic representative," the statement said.

Mr Ndvosselov was referred to 1 Military Hospital, because on admission to a Nelspruit hospital, he was found to be "suffering from head injuries and a serious fracture of the right femur."

The Rob Ferreira Hospital, where the 10 survivors of the crash were admitted during the night until Monday morning, did not have the facilities for a brain scan.

Pilot's Wife Sees Husband, Pik Botha

MB220806 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 22, SAPA — The Russian pilot injured in the weekend air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed was visited in military hospital in Pretoria this morning by his wife and a senior diplomat from the Soviet Embassy in Maputo.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed Mrs Madejna Ndvosselova visited her husband, Vladimir Ndvosselov, in the Number One Military Hospital last night, and saw the minister, Mr Pik Botha, this morning before a second visit to the hospital.

The second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Mr Nikolai Karpenko, also saw Mr Botha this morning before accompanying Mrs Ndvosselova to the hospital.

Mr Ndvosselov has head injuries and a broken leg. A successful operation on him was carried out last night.

South African authorities have agreed to a Soviet request to allow consular access to the pilot, and his wife will be remaining in South Africa for the time being.

Soviets To Participate in Inquiry

MB211434 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — Russian and Mozambican delegations were expected to join a South African Department of Transport delegation at the site of the Machel crash, the government said today. The delegations would conduct a preliminary inquiry into the air crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel and 28 others were killed on Sunday, a statement by transport minister, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said.

The Minister's statement, released by the Department of Foreign Affairs, said before a South African board of inquiry into the crash could begin, "a preliminary investigation into matters surrounding the accident will be conducted by a team of experts comprising various interested parties. In terms of Annex 13 to the convention on international civil aviation in regard to aircraft accidents investigation, to which South Africa is a signatory, the participants in this preliminary investigation will be the aircraft accident inspectorate of the Department of Transport, the Mozambican Government as the state of registry and of the operator of the aircraft, and the USSR as the state of manufacture of the Tupolev TU-134B." In addition, consideration was being given to "inviting internationally recognised technical experts to assist in the preliminary investigation."

A South African forensic team, under a senior police officer and a pathologist from Durban, were due to arrive in Maputo today "to be present at the post-mortem examination."

The three-men South African board of inquiry which would follow up the preliminary investigations were named by Mr Schoeman as: Mr Justice C.S. Margo, who would act as chairman, Mr J.J.F. Germishys, a member of the National Transport Commission and ex-commissioner of civil aviation in South Africa, and Mr P. van der Hoven, present chairman of the Airline Association of South Africa and managing director of Comair.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport said as far as he knew the Russian experts had left home "already." The South African delegation was at the scene of the crash awaiting their arrival, he added. A foreign affairs spokeswoman said she had no indication when the Russians and Mozambicans would be arriving.

ANC Issues Statement on Machel Death

EA211146 Dakar PANA in English 1043 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, 21 Oct (PANA): The ANC has said that it "learnt with shock and a great sense of grief of the tragic and untimely death of President Samora Moises Machel, president and field marshal of the Republic of Mozambique," together with seven other Mozambican leaders and officals.

In a statement released to PANA yesterday, the ANC said that Cdr Samora personified the close and comradely links between the sister liberation movements of the ANC and Frelimo, forged in the crucible of struggles of our respective peoples against colonialism."

It said as a founder member of Frelimo and later its leader and president of the Republic of Mozambique, Machel's constant concern was the consolidation of the independence of Mozambique and the enhancing of the struggle for the total liberation of the African Continent including the liberation of South Africa and Namibia.

"His vision of a free Africa extended also to the economic emancipation [words indistinct] region and he lent his immense skills to the creation of SADCC as a vehicle for regional economic cooperation," it said.

The ANC regretted that the tragic loss of this great visionary of African liberation came at a critical juncture in the history of the continent and region when all the countries of the sub-continent are under armed invasion by the Pretoria regime adding, "indeed the People's Republic of Mozambique, which wrested independence from Portuguese colonialism in a protracted armed struggle, has never known peace since 1975". Mozambique and the other countries of the region have been subjected to an unrelenting campaign of sabotage and destabilisation by Pretoria.

The latest threats against Mozambique, only seven days before this tragedy, by the racist defence minister, Magnus Malan, serves to strengthen our suspicion that Pretoria bears full responsibility for it, the statement said.

It further states that "the passing of Comrade Machel, in circumstances that still need to be fully resolved, is a loss to the Mozambican people, from amongst whose ranks he rose to lead his country to liberation. Southern Africa, the continent and indeed the entire international community have lost an outstanding leader whose charismatic figure will be sorely missed in the fora of the world."

"The ANC and the people of South Africa dip their revolutionary banners in homage to this indefatigable freedom fighter and African revolutionary. Our movement draws inspiration from his example," it said. We are confident that under the sterling leadership of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican people will rise beyond this tragedy and, together with their compatriots in the region, will redouble their efforts in defence of their sovereignty and for the realisation of the ideals for which Samora Moises Machel has striven and laid down his life.

To the bereaved family, our comrade in Frelimo and the Mozambican people, we offer our heartfelt condolences in this hour of great sorrow. The spear of the warrior has fallen, let us pick it up as we say: "A luta continua, a vittoria e certa," [the struggle continues, victory is certain] said the ANC statement.

PAC Blames Government for Death of Machel

MB211743 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, has blamed the South African regime for the death of the Mozambican leader. A communique issued in Harare today called on the international community to step up aid to the Frontline States in their struggle against the Botha regime in South Africa.

PANA Says Machel 'Target' of Pik Botha, Army

EA211206 Dakar PANA in English 1750 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Special Report" entitled: "The Death of President Samora Machel: Accidental or Planned?" by Auguste Mpassi-Muba]

[Text] Dakar, 20 Oct (PANA) — Apartheid advocates in Pretoria shed crocodile tears upon announcing the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel. Their cohorts in Renamo (MNR) were prompt in confirming the news, rejoicing in their hearts for this long awaited event.

No African worthy of the name would be surprised by these reactions, when one knows the relentlessness with which Pretoria's racist regime and its puppets of Renamo undertook to hunt down Mozambican leaders.

Machel knew himself to be the target for Pik Botha and South African Army generals and security services, in the face of impending economic sanctions, the implementation of which was to bring independent countries in the region to use Mozambique's ports to escape Pretoria's blackmail.

Three days ago, on 17 October the Mozambican News Agency (AIM) sent us a message signed by its director, Carlos Cardoso, saying that generals of the racist Pretoria regime were studying various schemes to physically eliminate President Samora Machel.

AIM's message, which is on our cast of 17th October [word indistinct] GMT, says "President Samora Machel could be one of the chosen targets of the South African military hierarchy if the threatened raids against Maputo by the South African Armed Forces are carried out."

Observers in Maputo believe that the (?assassination of the) Mozambican leader appears to be in the minds of the South African generals and there are already certain public indications of this. In his threat on 7 October, South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan declared that Samora Machel "appears to have lost control of the situation" then South Africa would act "accordingly." Malan's threats were directed specifically at Samora Machel rather than against Mozambique or its government in general. The following day, Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller, a politician, whose name is linked to the military faction of the apartheid regime, repeated Malan's threats, also pointing an accusing finger at President Samora.

There followed a major campaign in the South African press, radio and television, in which there were two fundamental and interlinked themes — opposition to Samora Machel, and a veiled call for direct South African intervention. The statement on the SABC, for instance, broadcast an item from dubious sources trying to implicate Samora Machel in the activities of the Portuguese armed groups FP-25 several of whose members are currently on trial in Lisbon accused of terrorism.

This is an attempt to equate Samora with men like Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who is considered in Western eyes as a "promoter of international terrorism." It is a classic way of building up to an assassination through a propaganda campaign that will win public acceptance of the murder. The South African Government daily *Citizen* openly called for intervention on 10 October suggesting that there were ANC targets in Maputo that could be "taken out."

The hypothesis of an accident put forth all too quickly by the Pretoria regime must therefore be put aside. If there was sabotage of or attack on the plane, the authors are to be found only among South African Army and the renegades of MNR.

Machel, whom I had the egregious honor to meet at the recent nonaligned summit in Harare last September, seemed to have taken all due precautions to avoid any plane mishaps in South African territory. He travelled in a Russian-made Tupolev with no precise schedule to ward off any attempt by the enemy. Furthermore, one look on the geographic map will show that Maputo is a few dozen miles from the South African and Malawi borders. It was quite possible to scramble communications and attract the president's plane above the South African territory where the racist Army's artillery and missiles could act and they would to render plausible the thesis of an accident, which Pretoria endeavors to do.

CUSA/AZACTU Seeks Investigation of Machel Crash

MB221025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1014 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 22, SAPA — CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa]/AZACTU [Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions] today called for an international investigation into the cause of the aircraft crash in which President Samora Machel died.

"CUSA/AZACTU regrets death of Africa's true patriot and revolutionary and asks for immediate international investigation into cause of crash without hindering access to experts," the Council of Unions of South Africa/Azanian Congress, [as received] of Trade Unions said.

"We extend our support to the struggling masses of Mozambique in the continued struggle against sources that destroy what they have built this far."

Commentary Praises Government Caution Over Crash

MB220532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South African authorities are going out of their way to ensure that all aspects of the investigation of the plane crash that killed President Machel of Mozambique are not only openly and correctly handled, but are seen by the world to be so. It is a very necessary precaution. In the present near-hysteria in the international climate this country has become a legitimate target for the most far-fetched accusations. In preparing to deal with the real threats that already exist, it must needs also be on the alert for new ones that may be created out of the fabrications of its obsessed opponents.

That there are individuals and groups who see in the death of the Mozambique president another opportunity for pursuing their campaign became clear within hours of the accident. As expected the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] reacted almost immediately by accusing South Africa of murder. At this stage virtually all that was known was that the aircraft had crashed, killing a number of passengers, including Mr Machel. But ignorance proved no obstacle. Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, also lost no time in telling an American television audience that Mr Machel had been murdered. The UDF [United Democratic Front] claimed there were reasonable grounds — unspecified — for presuming South African involvement in the crash. In London the BBC gave such people extensive air time, evidently regarding their hostile accusations as too useful to be overridden by the fact that they were completely uninformed. And Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sonny Ramphal gave it as his opinion that those who died were casualties of South Africa's policies of destabilization.

There will certainly be those who will stick to their accusations regardless of the outcome of an inquiry. The circumstances of the tragedy provide much too valuable a weapon against South Africa for them to be put off by facts, and trying to get through to them would be a waste of time. But it is important to get through to the more rational part of the world. It is important that the campaigners should not be given a propaganda coup by default — that the lie should not be enabled to overwhelm the truth simply because the truth is not sufficiently exposed.

Hence the lengths to which the South African authorities are going to ensure a completely open investigation. Mozambican Government representatives were given every assistance in traveling to the scene of the accident and the media had almost unrestricted access. The flight control box — indispensable for the official inquiry — was sealed in the presence of South African and Mozambican representatives. All information was released as soon as it became available. As for the official inquiry itself, the South African Government has invited Mozambique as well as international aviation experts to be represented in it.

At this stage the precise cause of the tragedy is not known. The aircraft was far off course, and various reports refer to the weather conditions, faulty navigation instruments, and pilot error. The truth must be established in the inquiry that now follows — to emerge clear and indisputable.

IBM To Sell Assets to Local Employees

MB211448 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The giant IBM company is selling its investments in South Africa. The company's president, John Akers, has said in New York that IBM's subsidiary will be sold to the existing employees, and the company will be headed by Jack Clarke, who is the current general manager for its South African operation. Mr Akers said he regretted the decision but said political and economic problems had forced IBM to make the move. The company has been operating in South Africa for 34 years, and IBM is the second largest American-based employer in the country.

Olivetti Reaffirms Commitment To Stay in Country

MB220521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2351 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21, SAPA — Olivetti Africa has reaffirmed its commitment to South Africa and had invested in South Africa's future since 1948, Olivetti Africa's MD [managing director], Mr Virgilio Zaina said in a statement today.

"We are still continuing this investment and have further committed ourselves to introducing the highest level of local content into all our locally manufactured products," Mr Zaina said.

He said Olivetti would soon be opening new production lines to commence local assembly of the Olivetti M19 and M24 personal computers and of their Ethcart and Typercart ribbons, over and above their local assembly of typewriters.

Olivetti were currently also investigating the feasibility of assembling foreign suppliers' ribbons locally.

The company was also currently looking at local manufacture of the Olivetti M24 keyboard and two of their more popular printers, while their customer engineering services division has already had various successes in the field of local design and manufacture.

As part of its commitment to South Africa, Olivetti also placed great emphasis on training, spending more than 40,000 man-hours annually on local training at their fully equipped training centre where there were a number of full-time lecturers in attendance, Mr Zaina said.

"Olivetti Africa is therefore well positioned to fully serve the South African market," Mr Zaina said.

Mr Norman Royds, Olivetti Africa's customer engieering service national manager, said: "We are currently negotiating with a number of suppliers to support their products in South Africa and welcome any further enquiries regarding support."

Further on GM Sellout to Local Executives

AU211108 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 21 (AFP) -- South African executives of General Motors are to buy out the local subsidiary of the U.S. auto giant, the head of General Motors South Africa (GMSA) said here.

General Manager Bob White told a press conference Monday night that the U.S. parent company had approved the buying out of GMSA and would liquidate its debt to make the local company viable. The local firm is expected to take over operations on January 1, he said.

GM chairman Roger Smith announced in Detroit on Monday that the world's leading auto maker had decided to withdraw from South Africa in the face of financial losses there and in the absence of progress toward eliminating apartheid.

The plan for a local management buy-out was decided on at an October 6 board meeting and speeded up after the U.S. Congress decided to override President Ronald Reagan's veto on sanctions against South Africa, Mr. White said.

He declined to name the executives involved in the buy-out but said they were individuals involved in GMSA management or in the local motor industry. Mr. Smith said GMSA would be sold to local interests in order to preserve the jobs of 5,000 workers, 3,000 of whom are black, Indian or of mixed race.

Uncertainty about its future in South Africa had forced GMSA to adopt a "defensive policy" towards its losses, Mr. White said.

But "free of this yoke," the company has a good chance of becoming profitable once its debts are settled, he added.

GMSA sales fell to 6,106 vehicles in the first half of the year, 67 per cent down from the same period last year, and its market share narrowed from 9.3 to 7.1 per cent.

The new company will be obliged by the U.S. sanctions law to continue General Motors' policy of not selling goods to South African security forces if these goods included U.S.-made parts, Mr. White said.

Less than 10 per cent of GMSA's purchases come from the United States, but these include important parts like transmission boxes and radiators. A much larger proportion of parts came from Opel in West Germany and Isuzu in Japan, he said.

The new company would have access to General Motors technology, new models and trademarks, but would probably not keep the General Motors name, he added.

DIE WELT Interviews President P.W. Botha

DW210831 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Oct 86 p 6

["Exclusive interview" with President Pieter Willem Botha by correspondents Monika Germani and Peter Gillies, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [*Die Welt*] Mr President: Rumors have it that 17 Western nations want to convoke a conference on South Africa to make your government and the blacks start negotiating. What do you think about that?
[Botha] There are many conferences dealing with South Africa. That stresses our importance. Only he who is important is talked about. Thus, it is an honor to us if there are talks about us.

[*Die Welt*] Do you have great expectations for such talks — if so, what expectations?
[Botha] I do not really want to speak about sanctions. They are a form of war. Economic sanctions are a form of warfare. You probably understand that it is unpleasant to talk about a situation that you are forced into. However, we keep on insisting that sanctions are always the wrong way. That does not only apply to us, but to other countries as well. Sanctions are foolish in a world where half of the population is hungry. We believe in free world trade and that new jobs must be created.

[*Die Welt*] The U.S. and the free world believe in free trade, too.
[Botha] That is not the case at all. The U.S. — as the prototype of freedom — has become a symbol of destroying a small people like South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] How do sanctions influence your reform policy?
[Botha] That all depends on how far our economy is influenced by sanctions. Personally, I believe that sanctions will be detrimental to South Africa to some extent. They will destroy jobs in some sectors if they should really be put into effect. But they will strengthen our economy in other fields.

[*Die Welt*] In which ones?
[Botha] We have had experience with an arms embargo. It resulted in our developing our own weapons industry. Nowadays we do not import weapons, we export them — to the disappointment of many countries.

[*Die Welt*] Can you really compare the weapons industry with other industries?
[Botha] Yes. In a certain way it is an economic branch. We have also had an oil embargo. At the time our oil reserves were sufficient for 1 week only. Today we have an oil industry of our own where coal is liquefied.

[*Die Welt*] Do the recent sanctions imposed by the U.S. and the EC make an impression on you?
[Botha] I am disappointed. I am particularly disappointed at the one country that claims for itself the leading role in the Western world proceeding in such a way against an allied country.

[*Die Welt*] How will you react to that?
[Botha] South Africa has an efficient economy. Together with the USSR we have a monopoly on strategic raw materials. That gives us strength in that area. Certain Western countries cannot get along without us. Their industries are dependent on us.

[*Die Welt*] Are you alluding to a raw material cartel between the USSR and South Africa?
[Botha] We do not believe in sanctions, but in open world trade. If we threatened the West with sanctions, then we would be foolish indeed. That would lead to even more joblessness in the West. If sanctions are the wrong way in general, then they are the wrong way for South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] Do sanctions not influence your policy?
[Botha] That depends on what you mean by sanctions.

[*Die Welt*] What is it that you understand by sanctions?
[Botha] Some people think that reforms for South Africa would mean conceding political rights to people who are said to have no such rights. I understand something else by reform policy. Such a policy consists of political, social, and economic progress, and it improves the situation in many other fields. It is a vast program that cannot be put into effect overnight. It takes many years. It also means development and research. Reforms are often passed round as a hollow concept. We do not have reforms because the West wants us to do it, but because and only because it serves South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] Can you give us a future vision of your reforms?
[Botha] To do so one must start in the past...

[*Die Welt*] We are more interested in the future...
[Botha] I think the West does not understand us. Many foreigners take South Africa for an exclusively black country. Recently I met Americans who were much surprised to find a highly civilized white community in our country. There are probably such misunderstandings in Europe. Europe is completely uninformed. Unfortunately there are forces in the West that play Moscow's game.

[*Die Welt*] Within the EC?

[Botha] Yes, there also.

[*Die Welt*] In the FRG too?
[Botha] I would say, to a certain extent in the FRG. [passage omited]

[*Die Welt*] But there are no outbreaks of violence in Europe.
[Botha] You have a lot of violence! Historically violence has been a part of Europe for many decades. Even nowadays there is violence in Europe, in the FRG, in France, and in Spain. Violence exists in Italy, and it exists in the RSA. Terrorists act violently in your country as they do in ours. The difference is that our terrorists live beyond our borders and are protected by other countries?

[*Die Welt*] By which countries?
[Botha] They are operating under the umbrella of Moscow, and they carry Soviet weapons. They try to come over the borders to kill innocent people, whom we must protect. [passage omitted]

[*Die Welt*] It is asserted that the more reforms are introduced, the stricter sanctions would turn out.
[Botha] That is correct.

[*Die Welt*] On the other hand, certain circles in your country consider reforms as a form of subjugation.
[Botha] No, we started making reforms many years ago, not just recently. [passage omitted]

[*Die Welt*] Is South Africa going to continue with apartheid, the course of separate development?
[Botha] We have left behind the outdated colonial system and the antiquated apartheid concept. To explain this, was it wrong that such a small state like Luxembourg declared its independence? Only some hundred thousands of people live there. But in Soweto more than one million citizens live. If they wanted to elect their own government tomorrow, they could do it. If they want to become an independent area — they could have that too. We do not stand in their way.

[*Die Welt*] Europe has suffered many divisions that are still felt today. Would that be desirable for South Africa?
[Botha] Why is the FRG a federal state? Because the German laender have their own interests, and they insist on them.

[*Die Welt*] So Bavaria is a "homeland?"
[Botha] Bavaria is a typical example. I know Bavaria and Mr Strauss very well. And I have great respect for the independence of your federal laender. But I ask you: Why should the Swiss confederation system be wrong? The principle of sharing power and decentralization, which proved its worth there, cannot be wrong for South Africa. Here we have Zulus, Xhosa, and Sothos with different traditions and ways of living. I think nobody would go to Holland today and advocate union with West Germany.

[*Die Welt*] But Bavarian citizens are permitted to vote in their national parliament, the Bundestag.
[Botha] Absolutely correct. And we are busy dividing up power, granting self-determination, and we all have common interests regarding the economy and security. So we are developing South Africa into a system of cooperation among various states. For example, we meet with our independent neighbors once or twice a year. We coordinate our economic interests at the ministerial level. We founded a joint development bank, the bodies of which have equal representation. Our discussions are always peaceful. There is no reason, then, why people should take up arms and fight their government.

[*Die Welt*] But they do.
[Botha] But they come from outside. They do not represent the population.

[*Die Welt*] Is there no violence emanating from inside?
[Botha] The fact that there is violence in Germany — does that prove that all Germans are against the Federal Government? No. A small minority of terrorists is operating in the FRG. It is not representative of the total population.

[*Die Welt*] Are you afraid of the black man?
[Botha] No, I have friends among blacks. Last week I received a delegation of black taxi drivers. Do you want to know why they came? They visited me to give me their thanks for my positive attitude toward their interests. We talked for more than 1 hour. Two years ago I was invited to speak at a church congregation. More than 3 million people gathered. I was accompanied by only four of my aides. I stayed there all day. Is that a sign of peaceful living together or of an uprising? Just today I received a delegation from the South African black church.

[*Die Welt*] But why then do the churches, the unions, and the media criticize you?
[Botha] German churches criticize the German Government too. But that does not permit me to interfere in their domestic affairs. No other country has the moral right to interfere in our affairs. There is a good proverb: Put your own house in order! If everone did that, the world would be a happier place. But it has become a custom in Europe that everybody worries about things that are none of his business. And that creates problems.

[*Die Welt*] Why in your view does everybody like to look after South Africa?
[Botha] There are three reasons for it. To begin with, South Africa is the guardian of the most important sea routes in the Western world. The USSR wants to rule the oceans. We are aware of the fact that the Red fleet is being increased and that it wants to extend its power. Historically, Russian naval forces have always tried to dominate global sea routes. For that reason, they have always wanted to destroy the South African presence. Second, South Africa possesses the most important strategic raw materials. If South Africa's independence were broken, those important goods might be used against the Western world. Third, there is a radical liberalism in the West, which leads the West astray. It is unable to solve its own problems, so it interferes elsewhere.

[*Die Welt*] Is South Africa not a close ally of the West?
[Botha] We were. I do not know whether it is still in our interest to have such a positive attitude toward the Western alliance. We have to consider our own interests and make our future decisions by that.

[*Die Welt*] If that pressure should become stronger, do you think your alliance concepts might change?
[Botha] If South Africa were pushed out of world markets, it would have to look out for new markets.

[*Die Welt*] And look for new alliance partners?
[Botha] Of course. You cannot expect us to remain quiet, even be grateful for being slapped in the face, being pushed down, and being defamed.

[*Die Welt*] Which countries do that to you?
[Botha] Yes, there are some.

[*Die Welt*] Which ones?
[Botha] When it comes to sanctions we will not mention names.

[*Die Welt*] You are always saying the black majority is moderate. Why have you been unsuccessful in the dialogue with those forces so far?
[Botha] I have talks with many moderate blacks. Among them are the president of Transkei, the Zulu leader Buthelezi, and President Mangope of Bophuthatswana. Church leaders are moderate too. There is not enough time for me to talk with all the moderate leaders. Therefore, we have created a special committee for such purposes.

[*Die Welt*] Do those leaders represent the black majority?
[Botha] They do. Otherwise they would not have been elected to their offices.

[*Die Welt*] Would you personally be prepared to discuss South Africa's future with members of the African National Congress (ANC)?
[Botha] Not as long as the ANC is pro-communist and supports violence.

[*Die Welt*] Can you recognize national forces within the ANC?
[Botha] I do not know any. I invited back members of the ANC who are outside of our country. They are afraid to face our people. They are afraid to come here to participate in the constitutional process. Instead, they cross the border and instigate young people to kill other people, to destroy their houses, and to set schools on fire. I invited all peaceful forces of the ANC, but they did not come. I must conclude from that behavior that the ANC is controlled by the communist party. The ANC has its headquarters in London. The ANC is aware that the majority of South Africans does not follow it. [passage omitted]

[*Die Welt*] Why is the simple maxim that the majority decides unacceptable to South Africa?
[Botha] In South Africa majority rule cannot be applied because we are a country with many different structures. It took Europe several centuries until there was a common parliament. And the process is still going on. But Europe expects us to reach that goal within a few decades. Why the different yardstick?

[*Die Welt*] We actually expected you to answer our questions and not to ask counterquestions.
[Botha] But I expect Europe to answer this question, because Europe is interfering in our affairs. I do not interfere in German affairs. My relationship with the German Government is good. I do not dictate anything to them and expect them not to dictate to me.

[*Die Welt*] How do you assess German policy?
[Botha] I once met Mr Kohl. I cannot judge a man from 6,000 miles away. I have read much about him, and I regard him as a well-balanced statesman.

[*Die Welt*] South Africa is expected to retaliate if sanctions prove too effective. Does South Africa intend to send the workers from the northern neighbor countries back then?
[Botha] At present we have more than 1 million guest workers in our country. They work in mines, factories, and in agriculture. Some of them are here illegally. They cross the border and come to a country that is often termed a "hell." They look for work and food, they push themselves on our health system, which has an excellent reputation. However, because of the world-wide recession we also have unemployed people. If sanctions are imposed against us and affect us, it is the government's duty to protect its own people first. In that case we cannot tolerate foreigners comming to our country illegally and taking work and food away from South Africans. We must prevent that. Moreover, if terrorist organizations cross our borders we must take strict security measures.

[*Die Welt*] Would you go so far as to close your borders to your neighbors, for instance, to Mozambique?
[Botha] I cannot exclude that.

[*Die Welt*] Do you also intend to cancel the Nkomati treaty with Mozambique?
[Botha] The Nkomati treaty was signed by the two sides. It includes the stipulation that neither of the two countries need tolerate terrorist organizations of the other country on its territory. We abide by that. The treaty is being violated by Mozambique. A commission was established to mediate disagreements and we have repeatedly brought such cases up. I am convinced that Mozambique allows terror organizations to operate in South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] Do you want to remain committed to the treaty?
[Botha] I would like to. I would like a general agreement for South Africa, including on the economy, security, and other things, to protect security in the whole region. I would like to extend that agreement to other countries.

[*Die Welt*] When will you reprieve Nelson Mandela?
[Botha] I expected that question. He was accused of having planned together with saboteurs to mass produce at least 7 different kinds of bombs, among them 58,000 contact mines with 5 kilograms of dynamite each, 21,000 hand grenades, fuel and incendiary bombs, and other ammunition. He was found guilty and was sentenced. Whoever plans a revolution normally wants to overthrow the government. Personal ambition cannot be excluded as a motive.

The crimes for which Mandela and the other defendants were sentenced all come to high treason in the end. Therefore they were sentenced to life.

[*Die Welt*] But you, the state president, could grant him a reprieve.
[Botha] I have said that if Mr Mandela declares in public that he renounces violence, I would consider his release. However, he has not made that statement up to now. I cannot release a person who continues to believe in violence.

[*Die Welt*] Do you believe, Mr President, that time is on your side or not?
[Botha] I believe that in the future South Africa will be one of the most pleasant and amiable countries in which to live.

ANC Said Fanning Out to Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana

MB190850 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
19 Oct 86 p 2

[By Stephan Terblanche]

[Excerpts] South African intelligence sources claim that a massive escalation in ANC personnel started in Mozambique a bare six months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

According to sources in Pretoria, there are now several hundred trained ANC men in Maputo, allegedly the main centre from where a spate of terrorist incidents in South Africa has been launched in recent months. [passage omitted]

According to the sources, the ANC has once again established a military command and control centre in Maputo, called a Regional Political Military Council (RPMC).

Other RPMCs exist clandestinely in Lesotho and Swaziland and openly in Botswana.

At present, say the sources, the Maputo RPMC controls several hundred trained men, who have in recent months carried out numerous missions, especially in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

The current chief ANC representative in Maputo is Jacob Zuma, who heads both the political and military functions.

The Maputo RPMC also controls the ANC's military operations in Swaziland and Lesotho, including the logistical supplies and communications with the ANC head office in Lusaka, Zambia.

Some of the Maputo RPMC officials, say South African sources, have been identified as members of the SA Communist Party, while there is close liaison between the ANC, SACP and the representative of the PLO and other terrorist organisations, who also maintain offices in Maputo.

Among the ANC facilities in Maputo listed by the sources are a number of transit or "safe" houses in various Maputo suburbs used for crash-course military training of ANC operatives recruited in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Migration Figures Show Loss of 4,935 in 8 Months

MB171702 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 MGT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 17 SAPA — South Africa's official migration statistics for the first eight months of the year show a net loss of 4,935 people, compared to a net gain of 5,622 for the corresponding period last year.

According to figures released in Pretoria today by the Central Statistical Services, 9,743 people emigrated and 4,808 immigrated during the first eight months of this year, while the corresponding figures for the same period last year were 7,649 and 13,271.

For August this year, the net result was a loss of 797 people, compared to a loss of 332 for the same month last year.

According to the figures, 1,260 people emigrated in August, while 463 immigrated.

Transkei Prisoners Freed on Bail, Rearrested

MB211254 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT
21 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 21 SAPA — General Khwane Sebe, 29, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, 39, held in a Transkei jail on charges of attempted kidnapping, were today granted bail of R3,000 each and were then immediately redetained by members of the security police. Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya were making their third brief court appearance since they were abducted near Bisho on Sept 25 and are facing charges of attempting to kidnap the former Ciskei transport minister, Mr Namba Sebe, from his Umtata home on Sept 13. Defence lawyers arranged for the bail money to be paid and as soon as the two men left the courtroom, they were arrested by members of the security police who whisked them away in two cars.

The head of the security police, General Leonard Kawe, was not available for comment and legal representatives were making frantic efforts to contact the relevant authorities. The case was postponed to January 21 next year.

Information Bureau Releases 22 Oct Unrest Report

MB220901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT
22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 22, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (21/10/86) to 06h00 (22/10/86)

"Security forces last night were obliged to disperse a crowd of approximately 200 persons with tear smoke in Duncan Village (East London). The crowd had gathered around the decomposed corpse of an unknown black man. To date there is no indication that this death was unrest related. Police investigations are, however, continuing.

"The number of unrest related incidents was once again low and consisted mainly of intimidation of school children by black youths. These incidents took the form of stone throwing and beatings. The majority of these occurred on the east Rand. In Sebokeng, for example, eight such incidents were reported. No arrests were made.

"As mentioned in the unrest report of 1986-10-17, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training has pointed out that such incidents are related to the end of the year examinations and are attempts by those who have not prepared themselves for the tests, to disrupt the examinations."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB210701 [Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Forced Removals

A page 10 editorial in Johannebsurg *The Star* in English on 20 October reacts to the government announcement that 1,400 families of Oukasie, a black township near Brits, will be "moved without delay" saying, "it is a familiar story, one South Africa had hoped never to hear again once the Government had said it would end all forced removals." Although Pretoria says the removal is voluntary, "spokesmen for the residents say they are strongly opposed to it and will resist." The paper believes the removals to be traumatic and "so destructive to internal relationships and external judgements."

CITIZEN: AWB's 'False' Power

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 October in the page 6 editorial comments on the special security arranged in Potgietersrus to prevent possible Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) disruption of State President P.W. Botha's address. The paper says, "if the State President cannot address a political meeting without the protection of a huge police contingent, then the country is indeed in a parlous state. Furthermore, by staging such a massive display of force, the police gave the AWB the image of an organisation to be feared — and with all its guns, insignia, and militarism, we do not think the AWB is a force that should be taken over-seriously." *The Citizen* is concerned about the "false aura of power" given the AWB. Commenting on a possible meeting between the leader of the AWB and the leader of the National Party, the editorial says that South Africa will "be grateful" that such a meeting will not take place since it would "give the AWB recognition it does not deserve."

Foreign Company Pulls Out

A page 6 editorial in Johannebsurg *The Citizen* in English on 20 October comments on the possibility that Shell may also pull out of South Africa saying, "rather than run before disinvestment pressures, Shell should help to oil the machinery of social and other changes in South Africa." *The Citizen* does not believe that once foreign companies are out of South Africa that they will return if the country is under a black Marxist government. The editorial says the more companies are forced out by sanctions pressures, the more sanctions are imposed, "the greater the unemployment, the more extensive the hunger and suffering of the Blacks, and the less likelihood that the government will be able to bring about total reform."

AWB 'Obstacle' to Peace

"Some observers have pointed out correctly that the Government was giving Eugene Terreblanche [leader of the AWB] and his right-wing radicals undeserved credibility by showing signs of fear and panic for them," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 20 October. The paper believes that the radical right-wingers are an even greater threat to the stability of South Africa because of their "militaristic and fascist ways." "The double standards in getting tough on people who are not white or not Afrikaners is becoming unacceptable." *Sowetan* says the AWB should have been banned a long time ago. "Not only is it an obstacle towards any steps for permanent peace, but it is becoming a dangerous organisation."

'Focus' on Economy

Barclays Bank economist N.K. Miamla says in the "Focus" column on the same page that sanctions were imposed against South Africa at a time when the country is faced with a high inflation rate as well as a high unemployment level. Miamla says the failure to participate in foreign markets is likely to hamper the growth rate of the country's economy. However, he feels that the relatively high price of gold should "cushion the economy" from external shocks. He says one of the short-term effects of sanctions is likely to be an increase in the inflation rate as embargoed imports may have to be channelled through third countries. Miamla explains that the "siege effect that the economy is facing is likely to result in a stimulation of internal demand taking priority relative to attempts to contain inflation," and stimulating demand to sufficient levels would provide the "necessary boost" for the economy and raise the employment level. A strain on the situation is that "increases in salaries and wages have thus far trailed below the inflation rate." "Faced with this quagmire, sanctions on the one hand and the lack of confidence from consumers on the other, one may well wonder where the driving force for economic growth will come from," says Miamla.

BUSINESS DAY on Undefined 'Change'

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 20 October comments on the call by foreign corporations for change and faster reform saying "whites have no alternative but to tread something like the path being mapped out for them by foreigners. The issue is not whether they agree to the changes specified by outsiders, but whether they keep the minimum control necessary to ensure their own physical and material security. The ultimate danger in SA is a loss of control that precipitates chaos or civil war." *Business Day* urges all South Africans to "set their faces against mindless demands for undefined 'change'." Foreign corporations who "issue ultimatums, pretending they want to stay, have a moral obligation to define precisely what they seek — or be dismissed as poseurs," says the editorial.

Disinvestment Brings 'Poverty and Hardship'

The same page carries excerpts from a paper by Brian Dollery, a lecturer at Rhodes University published by the SA Institute of International Affairs. Dollery writes on the effects of disinvestment and believes that it could exact a "grievous toll" on the economies of the southern African nations engaged in disinvestment. South African countermeasures could take the form of reprisals: freezing assets, limiting imports, constricting exports of strategic materials, labor repatriation, the creation of transport bottlenecks, and withholding essential supplies. Dollery points out that the idea that investment can be cut off and then resumed without serious long-run implications "runs in the face of reality." He says: "Should political impediments be placed on the flow of funds from abroad, the economic environment is likely to deteriorate to the point where it cannot attract new investment even when the political constraints are removed." Disinvestment is "likely to visit poverty and hardship on generations of people not yet even born."

CAPE TIMES on Economic Conference

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 16 October comments on the 7 November economic conference saying: "While the initiative is to be welcomed because it offers a chance for meaningful exchange of views, the auguries are dubious." The editorial says privatization "cries out for attention, though in a sanctions-besieged economy it is difficult to see the government loosening its over-clammy grip on free enterprise." The editorial is also concerned at the omission from the agenda of social, political and economic reform.

Free Speech Important

On page 12 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 17 October Hermann Giliomee writes in his "Pattern of Politics" column on freedom of speech and says there is no freedom in South Africa "more important than free speech." He says "how can whites and blacks ever reach peaceful accomodation if the political, economic and social alternatives to apartheid are not fully discussed with opportunities given to those wishing to air unpopular views? To abandon free speech is to resign oneself to a violent resolution of the South African conflict." Giliomee believes that if the "struggle for freedom is waged by curtailing freedoms and rights (for instance, by making freedom of speech on campuses impossible) the final outcome will inevitably be an even less free South Africa than the one we presently have."

Settlement Versus Military Confrontation

On the same page John Battersby writes in the "London Dateline" column: "With Pretoria digging in its heels against the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on the ANC, the focus of Western attention has shifted to the frontline states. The West has begun a dual policy of wooing the frontline states with economic and — in the case of Britain — military aid packages, while applying diplomatic and political pressure aimed at persuading them to put more pressure on the ANC." Battersby believes that it will be up to President Botha whether he "takes up the offer of Western backing and sponsorship for a negotiated settlement that is likely to emanate from the Reagan-Thatcher-Kohl partnership. Or, alternatively, gear up for a military confrontation with Western backed frontline troops."

CITY PRESS: 'Cool Heads' Needed in RSA

The page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 19 October says it does not believe it is in South Africa's short and long-term interests to "engage in strikes against the country's neighbours." "Stable governments and strong economies in those countries can only come as a blessing to SA." *City Press* is of the opinion that "recent tirades" against neighboring countries "must have been heightened because of those countries' stand on the sanctions debate." "What's needed now are cool heads, sensitive diplomacy and a collective program of action which would have the effect of easing the tension gripping Southern Africa. Threats of military raids can only serve to exacerbate an already volatile atmosphere in the region," says the editorial.

VADERLAND On 'Barbed Wire' Meetings

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 17 October says: "Matters have indeed worsened in this country since political meetings have to be addressed behind barbed wire. It is also a heartbreaking matter when white Afrikaner gatherings have to be kept apart," says the editorial referring to the National Party and AWB meetings in Potgietersrus. On the security measurs taken by the police, the editorial says that it does not want to criticize the judgement of the security forces, but it does appear the security forces may have "overreacted and embarrassed the State President."

BEELD: 'Acid Test' For RSA

Correspondent Dawie writes in the "From My Political Pen" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 18 October that South Africa is "undergoing a crucial test" now that it is in the midst of a state of emergency and is threatened by even tougher sanctions. "Despite this, there is a definite sense of healthy resistance: the will to survive this acid test and to emerge from this crisis, gives hope for the future," says Dawie. He says that the state of emergency and the security measures are an "attempt to ensure that unemployment decreases, the situation in schools is normalized, people feel safe because the practise of law and order is more noticeable and social and economic upgrading programs are instituted." Dawie points out that in security circles there is a strong belief that the state of emergency should not be abolished before it is appropriate, because then "all the positive work of the last couple of months will go to waste."

BEELD on AWB Threat

"Barbed wire, Casspir vehicles, roadblocks, policemen...and a meeting by South Africa's state president. That is a combination which upsets, because it is not the style of white politics," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 20 October. Referring to the state president's address from behind barbed wire the editorial says that AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche's "boast that he does not need to place himself behind such a state of siege" is "audacious." The editorial says the reason that the AWB can meet in relative safety is because the National Party does not threaten it.

NAMIBIAN on White 'Ethnic' Elections

A page 12 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 17 October says: "The white National Party has stated that it will press for a 'white' ethnic election, probably in order to test the will of this group concerning the controversial question of open schools." The paper feels that should the " 'whites' " or any other group be allowed to hold ethnic elections, then the "credibility of the interim government will truly be gone forever." The paper points out that the interim government has not scrapped all remaining discrimination since it took over the mandate of the former administrator general. "Ethnic elections will merely reinforce the suspicion that the interim government does not intend to effect fundamental change in Namibia," says the editorial.

Elections for 'Credibility' of Government

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 that "speculation about the possibility of elections in Namibia next year has taken on renewed impetus since the news that South African State President, Mr P.W. Botha, had summoned the interim government Cabinet to Pretoria for talks." Lister points out that the interim government has "little to its credit" and has "no firm organisational base" in the country. She believes that the interim government are "running scared." "An internal exercise will not succeed in propping up the credibility of the interim government, and neither will it succeed in broadening the base of that government, for opposition parties will not participate. This idea, and other suggestions of 'ethnic' elections, should be dropped immediately, for the results may not be to the liking of those presently in government."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Expresses 'Sorrow' at Machel Death

EA211228 Dakar PANA in English 1130 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 21 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda has expressed "a deep sense of shock and sorrow" at the tragic death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. In a message of condolences to Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo, Dr Kaunda said Machel's death "has robbed not only Mozambique, but also the entire African Continent of a great leader who devoted himself to the independence, unity, stability and social development of the African people."

"I personally will treasure for the rest of my life memories of my happy and fruitful personal and official relationship with Machel," Kaunda said. [passage omitted] Dr Kaunda recalled that Marshal Machel, as Frelimo leader spurred the Mozambicans to their independence from Portugal in 1975, and he then made "an invaluable and selfless contribution to the liberation of Zimbabwe" and the fight to end apartheid in South Africa and for Namibian freedom.

"The great sense of shock and sorrow that I now feel is underlined by the fact that Machel met his tragic death while returning from a frontline heads of state summit at Kasaba Bay, one of the numerous summits we have joyously held together in our close collaboration," Dr Kaunda stressed. He described Marshal Machel as a great Mozambican patriot, a committed pan-Africanist and a great friend who devoted all his adult life to freeing man from capitalist exploitation. The president said he collaborated closely with Marshal Machel in the six-nation Frontline States, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Nonaligned Movement and on bilateral issues. "On behalf of the party and its government, the people of Zambia and indeed on my own behalf, I wish to convey to you and through you to the bereaved families, Frelimo and the people of Mozambique, our sincere sympathies and heartfelt condolences on this great and irreplaceable loss," Dr Kaunda said.

Kaunda Implicates RSA in Crash

MB211818 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] President Kaunda today publicly accused racist South Africa of involvement in the plane [crash] that killed the Mozambican leader. He also demanded that the crash be investigated by an international team of experts. Dr Kaunda has expressed a deep sense of shock and sorrow at the tragic death of Mozambican president Samora Machel. In a message of condolences to Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo, the president said Machel's death has robbed not only Mozambique but also the entire African Continent of a great leader who [word indistinct] himself with the independence, unity, stability, and social development of the African people.

ZIMBABWE

Further Report on Riots in Central Harare

MB211529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Harare Oct 21 SAPA — Anti-white mobs rampaged through the streets of central Harare for three hours this morning setting fire to the offices of South African Airways [SAA] and Malawi Airways in "revenge" for the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The ground-floor doors to the building which housed the South African trade mission were smashed by stones, the Malawi High Commission attacked and, for the first time in Zimbabwe's history, indiscriminate attacks were made in the streets on whites. Several journalists were assaulted, despite efforts by some members of the crowd to keep the demonstration orderly.

Police were unable to comment on the number of people injured in the attacks on the SAA and Air Malawi premises, which were virtually gutted, causing hundreds-of-thousands of rands worth of damage. The semi-official news agency ZIANA reported that at least 50 university of Zimbabwe students had been arrested. It also said two students had been reported kidnapped by a group of 12 whites in three cars. The whites were said to have driven up to several students on their way back to the campus, jumped out, grabbed two students at gunpoint and forced them into the cars before hurriedly speeding off.

At one time, the police used teargas to disperse hundreds of students who marched on the central Harare police station to demand the release of their colleagues. The teargas fumes, quickly spread over most of the city by wind, had hundreds of shoppers scurrying for safety. The police then cordoned off the sprawling station bounded by three streets. A major bus terminus servicing several high density areas of the capital was also cordoned off, and in-coming buses were not allowed to disembark passengers within the restricted area.

ZIANA reported that between 40 and 60 private vehicles were also destroyed in the riot. Although the demonstrations were quelled just before lunch, hundreds of heavily armed policemen, including the riot squad, were still patrolling city streets, and guarding the destroyed properties late today. The mobs, numbering as many as 5,000, appeared to be led by men wearing University of Zimbabwe t-shirts. Students seemed the prime movers when whites were seized and ordered to "run" in an attempt to course them for sport. One journalist, of Indian extraction and working for a British publication, was among several correspondents made the focus of violence. He was suddenly spared by his assailants when it was shouted from the crowd that he was a Libyan.

Hundreds of armed police and troops were rushed into the city centre after the mobs began running through the streets shortly after 9 am. No attempt to seal off any areas or disperse the groups was made. Frenzied singing and chanting punctuated sudden menacing mass rushes from one location to another. Two unarmed constables came to the help of the SAPA correspondent after he had been assaulted by about a dozen men who ignored the pleas of their companions for restraint.

Police stood by in the vicinity of the British High Commission and the U.S. Embassy, which were the centres for the last university student demonstrations after the American attack on Tripoli and Benghazi earlier this year. Placards carried by the demonstrators read: "Samora , we will not rest until you are avenged", "Death to Botha" and "Death to Banda." These were understood to be references to reports in the government-controlled news media here that South Africa was responsible for the crash of President Machel's aircraft, and that Malawi is aiding infiltration of Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

The students smashed cars belonging to whites and forced every white person they met to shout anti-apartheid slogans. Several white women motorists were obviously terrified when they were surrounded by groups of demonstrators who thumped on their vehicles and shouted slogans. A white woman who failed to shout a slogan had her small Renault 10 smashed in the middle of Second Street.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is believed to have conferred with his staff on the wider strategic implications of President Machel's death, following his overnight return from London. Mozambique is vital to Zimbabwe's efforts to shake off economic ties with South Africa. The close personal relationship between the two leaders was thought to be a key factor in preserving good relations over the last three years, when Zimbabwean field commanders have at time been highly critical of the combat performance of their Frelimo allies. Renamo rebels have threatened to intensify their recent offensive following President Machel's death, and Zimbabwe is understood to have been asked to send major reinforcements to the central provinces of the former Portuguese colony.

Troops Guarding RSA Mission

MB211213 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Sporadic incidents of violence in central Harare have continued throughout midday as heavily armed concentrations of troops and police patrol the streets. Rioting by hundreds of young militants started shortly after 9 am today in protest against the death of President Samora Machel, for which South Africa is widely believed in Zimbabwe to have been responsible. More from Howard Barrell:

Armed troops are now guarding the South African Trade Mission in the center of the Zimbabwean capital, and security forces are parked outside other embassies. Sporadic incidents of assault on whites and motor vehicles containing whites continued around midday. Casualty figures are not yet available. The main body of rioters appeared to have been split up into smaller groups by police action which has included the use of tear gas. Many offices have closed down for the day, sending workers home. The offices of South African Airways and Air Malawi are smouldering wrecks after arson attacks, and both the South African Trade Mission and the Malawi High Commission sustained broken window panes and other superficial damage. Today's violence is the worst urban unrest since Zimbabwe's independence 6 years ago.

U.S. To Protest Over Demonstration

MB220553 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The American Embassy in Harare was one of the targets yesterday of more than 1,000 students of the University of Zimbabwe who were demonstrating over the so-called circumstances of President Samora Machel's dath. An embassy spokesman said although both ordinary and riot police had been posted at the building, windows were broken and two embassy staff slightly injured before the rioters were dispersed with tear smoke. It confirmed that a verbal protest had been lodged and a formal written protest would be sent to the Zimbabwean Government soon. [passage omitted]

Panic 'Subsiding' Among Whites

MB220715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0707 GMT
22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Harare, Oct 22 ,SAPA — The violent reaction to the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel in Harare yesterday was paralleled by apparently peaceful demonstrations in outlying centres. Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF) party is reported to have organized protests against alleged South African involvement in President Machel's death in most towns in which it holds sway in Mashonaland. [passage omitted]

The United States Government has complained that police stood by for 10 minutes before using teargas to disperse students stoning its embassy. In its first unequivocal denunciation of violence by government supporters, the semi-official daily *The Herald* described yesterday's scenes as "disgraceful."

Many whites here blame the government-controlled news media for fanning tension by their reportage on President Machel's death. Police here say about 100 people, all students, were arrested in Harare and will be charged with public violence. No supporter of ZANU(PF) has ever been brought to court for the offence in the six years of Zimbabwe's independence, despite the deaths of many suspected government opponents in well-organized riots.

The ZANU(PF) Politburo "secretary for administration," Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, warned last night: "Any further violence will be dealt with firmly and to the full extent of the law."

Panic appears to have subsided among Zimbabwe's whites. Parents today sent their children to school normally and whites went about their business in the streets in the city centre. However, the national news agency ZIANA continued to publish unconfirmed allegations by student leaders that some whites had attempted reprisals and that four students were abducted at gunpoint and severely beaten while making their way back to the campus.

In its editorial *The Herald* says the death of a statesman who befriended the Zimbabwean independence struggle "during the darkest day" had provoked understandable outrage but the beating up of motorists and pedestrians, as happened in Harare yesterday, "earns nothing but contempt." The violence reaped a very bad name for Zimbabwe internationally, and could have been prevented had police maintained a strong presence from the start, to nip any signs of violence in the bud, said the editorial. Witnesses of the Harare violence said police initially made no attempt to check the students, who entered the city centre armed with sticks, iron bars and bricks. Only after the worst of the violence were truckloads of heavily armed police and troops rushed in, cordoning off key points.

Radio Truth Blames Violence on ZANU

MB220915 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] There has been violent reactions in Harare to the death of former Mozambican president, Samora Machel. At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of about 200 gathered outside the building that houses the South African trade mission, Temple Bar House, in Baker Avenue. The mob was chanting and singing freedom songs and waving banners and placards in support of the ANC revolutionaries. They stoned the building shattering windows up to the fourth floor. Their unruly behavior then spilled over and innocent passing motorists were pelted with stones. It was only at this point that the police intervened and compelled the crowd to disperse. [passage omitted]

Everything points to the fact that this lawless behavior was preplanned and orchestrated by ZANU-PF in collusion with the police. They anticipated that such reactions would occur and knew very well which targets would be chosen. Yet they made no attempt to guard the premises concerned nor to intercept and head off the youth gangs before they started to wreak their vengeance. These young and largely unemployed youth have been fed on a diet of anti-apartheid violence on the television screen and clearly believed this was the example to follow. Thus the ZANU-PF's nightly doses of propaganda encouraged those so inclined to flout the law and to disregard all the rules of civilized behavior. In the process, innocent Zimbabweans were put at risk, and this is intolerable. Once again, the reputation of our police force has been tarnished by political interference on the wrong side of the law.

'Arafat Urges Mugabe To Convene NAM Meeting

MB211752 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, has called for an urgent convening of a meeting of high-level leaders of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in Harare to discuss the circumstances leading to the aircraft crash which killed President Samora Machel as well as Mozambican officials. In an urgent message to the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, who is the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the PLO leader requested the Zimbabwean leader to convene a high-level meeting to discuss the latest incident of criminal aggression against the people of Mozambique.

'Growing Evidence' Machel Plane Shot Down Noted

MB221028 Harare Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a message of condolence to the Government and people of the Republic of Mozambique on the death of Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, and 32 other top senior government officials. Comrade Machel and his delegation were killed in a plane crash in South Africa 3 days ago. Ten people survived the crash. There is growing evidence that the plane was shot down. In his message, Comrade Mugabe says the death of Comrade Machel has deprived Mozambique and its gallant people of a dear and (?charismatic) revolutionary leader attuned to the struggle for freedom and independence, and attainment of its consolidation and sustenance.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 OCTOBER 1986

PLO

The "Palestinian Revenge Organization" claimed responsibility for the assassination of PLO official Mundhir Abu Ghazalah in Athens 21 October, Radio Monte Carlo reported. A spokesman for the group described Abu Ghazalah as "one of 'Arafat's emblems" who "played a role in the return of the Yemeni Jews to occupied Palestine," the radio added. Nevertheless, a PLO executive committee and military command statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine held Israel "completely responsible" for the death of Abu Ghazalah, who was "commander of the Palestinian naval forces." The PLO mourns one of its "best militant leading cadres," the statement said, and it will "not leave unpunished" those responsible for the attack.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio questioned Amal leader Nabih Birri's claim that his organization has custody of the captured Israeli pilot, citing information that the Israeli is being held and interrogated by the Syrians. South Lebanese Army (SLA) commander Antoine Lahd likewise dismissed Birri's claim during a news conference reported by Jerusalem radio. Lahd's public appearance followed a recent claim that he had been replaced as SLA commander.

In another development, Beirut radio reported renewed fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area near Tyre, citing an Amal announcement that seven Amal militiamen were killed or wounded in a Palestinian attack early 23 October.

Israel

Security authorities arrested the Fatah squad responsible for a 1983 bombing during which 6 bus passengers were killed and some 50 wounded, Jerusalem radio reported. Information on the squad was obtained during the interrogation of prisoners suspected of carrying out the recent grenade attack in Jerusalem.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes carried out a "surprise attack" on a "massive enemy concentration" causing "immense losses" in men and materiel, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Gulf maritime sources cited by KUNA reported that a Kuwaiti tanker was hit by an Italian-made rocket after a naval vessel detained and searched it off the coast of Dubayy. According to an Iranian military communique cited by IRNA, nine cargo ships and tankers were inspected in the Strait of Hormuz and allowed to continue.

In Paris, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met with his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond, who subsequently disclosed that their talks covered the war and French moves to normalize relations with Iran, AFP noted.

Iran

Break With Ivory Coast — Diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast were severed following that country's announcement of its intention to reopen its embassy in Jerusalem, according to a Foreign Ministry statement cited by Tehran radio. However, according to Rabat radio, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry informed Arab envoys of the Ivorian president's proposal to locate the embassy in Tel Aviv. On the other hand, the Israeli Foreign Ministry discounted reports that the Ivory Coast is reconsidering the Jerusalem site, Jerusalem radio noted. The radio pointed out that none of the five Arab League members represented in Abidjan has broken relations.

Ties With Libya — In a statement to JANA upon his arrival in Tripoli, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is accompanied by the Revolution Guards Corps minister, praised bilateral "fraternal ties and strong relations" and noted the solidarity among Iran, Libya, and Syria. The visit will contribute to the two countries coordinating their positions, Velayati said in remarks cited by IRNA. Meanwhile, the Brazilian paper *Veja* reported that to circumvent a Brazilian ban on arms sales to Iran, Libya has been selling Iran spare parts to repair armored vehicles captured from Iraq.

Libya

Tripoli radio broadcast statements by Basic People's Congresses calling for the execution of Muslim Brotherhood members and denouncing "shaykhs who express corrupt and divergent views."

Saudi Arabia

According to a report in *Jane's Defence Weekly* cited by AFP, Saudi Arabia has invited six West European governments to submit proposals for a contract to supply six to eight large submarines.

Defection of DRA Pilot

An Afghan Air Force pilot defected to Pakistan 23 October, landing his MiG-21 at an air base northwest of Islamabad, according to an *Afghan Islamic Press* announcement cited by AFP.

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PLO Statement on Abu Ghazalah Assassination

JN221701 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Statement by the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command — date and place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their Lord. [Koranic verse]

The PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command announce to the masses of our Palestinian people, to our Arab nation, and to all honest people and strugglers the death of martyr hero Brigadier General Mundhir Jawdat Abu Ghazalah, member of the PNC and of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution Forces and commander of the Palestinian Naval Forces, who was assassinated by the Israeli Mosad and its agents on the morning of Tuesday, 21 October 1986. The criminal Zionist hands placed incendiary bombs in his car in Athens.

As the PLO mourns one of its best militant leading cadres, it holds the Israeli enemy government completely responsible for this new terrorist crime committed by its intelligence organs within the framework of its organized terrorist operations against the masses of our people and our strugglers inside and outside Palestine.

The PLO affirms it will not leave unpunished the criminal hands that persist with their acts of black terrorism.

The PLO urges the friendly Greek authorities to continue their efforts to expose the Zionist gangs of terrorism and crime on their territory, to pursue them, and to take them to court to be punished for their continuous crimes.

The PLO Executive Committee also urges Arab and friendly governments, forces, and parties to reiterate their condemnation and confrontation of the criminal terrorist onslaught by the Israeli Government against our people and strugglers inside and outside the occupied territory.

As the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command mourn one of our hero commanders of the Palestinian revolution, it pledges to our hero martyr and to all our people's and nation's martyrs who fell to Zionist terrorism that the revolution will continue with its struggle and with its confrontation of this Zionist racist terrorism with all means until we achieve our people's objectives of liberating their homeland and establishing an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Long live Palestine free and Arab; glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs; and revolution until victory.

Palestinian Group Claims Killing

JN221236 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1205 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] A Palestinian group calling itself the Palestinian Revenge Organization-The Dayr Yasin Unit [Munazzamat al-Intiqam al-Filastini-Wahdat Dayr Yasin] claimed responsibility for the assassination of Brigadier General Mudhir Abu Ghazalah, commander of the PLO Naval Forces, which was carried out by a car bomb in Athens yesterday. A spokesman for this group said that Abu Ghazalah's assassination is the beginning and that Abu Ghazalah is one of 'Arafat's symbols and played a role in the return of the Yemeni Jews to occupied Palestine.

Al-Wazir Vows Revenge

JN221811 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] On the assassination of Brother Mundhir Abu Ghazalah at the hands of Zionist intelligence in Athens yesterday morning, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and chief of the PLO Military Department, has stated that the crime committed by Israeli intelligence against one of our cadres, martyr hero Mundhir Abu Gazalah, commander of the Palestinian Naval Forces, member of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian revolution, and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, will not go unpunished, that the blood of the martyr will not be wasted, and that his martyrdom will strengthen us in confronting this enemy and its crimes.

Brother Abu Jihad added: This hideous crime is part of the assassination plan prepared by the enemy government against our cadres and strugglers in Athens and Rome, which was aimed against martyrs Ma'mun Muraysh, Isma'il Darwish, and Khalid Nazzal.

He adds: We announce we will reply firmly and strongly to these Zionist crimes and we will not remain silent. All Israeli crimes to terrorize our cadres are doomed to failure because the will of strugglers is stronger than all enemy crimes and assassinations. We pledge to keep the promise. The martyrdom of our comrade Mundhir will make us stronger in our fight until victory.

DFLP Condemns Assassination

JN221528 Doha QNA in Arabic 1421 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 22 Oct (QNA) — The DFLP has strongly condemned the assassination of Palestinian martyr Brigadier General Mundhir Abu Ghazalah in Athens today [as received]. This condemnation came in a statement issued by the DFLP here today in which the Front mourned martyr Abu Ghazalah and described him as one of the most prominent PLO military leaders.

In its statement, the DFLP said the martyrdom of Abu Ghazalah, and before him Colonel Khalid Nazzal, secretary of the DFLP Central Committee, who was also assassinated by Israeli Mosad agents in Athens last (?July), will not prevent the Palestinian Arab people's leaders and strugglers from continuing the march until the Palestinian people achieve their full rights to repatriation and self-determination.

The DFLP also affirmed it will continue the struggle against the Zionist enemy, pointing out that the hands of the heroes of the Palestinian revolution will reach into the occupied homeland and strike at the Zionist hand that assassinated struggler Brig Gen Abu Ghazalah and Col Nazzal, exercising the ugliest forms of organized terrorism.

Nabulus Groups Condemn Reopening of Banks

JN222024 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1809 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Nationalist organizations and institutions in Nabulus yesterday affirmed their commitment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their rejection of all suspect plots in the occupied territories on the pretext of development and service to the citizens — plots that aim to liquidate the Palestinian question and the PLO, the leader of the Palestinian people's struggle. Following is the text of the statement:

O masses of our heroic people! The Zionist occupation authorities recently announced the appointment of three municipal councils in Ramallah, Hebron, and Al-Birah. The announcement was preceded by measures adopted by the occupation authorities who were directly coordinating with some of the surrogate stooges. The measures included the reopening of some economic institutions and the creation of a favorable climate for these stooges in the occupied territory. The measures were accompanied by a series of actions to suppress Palestinian national activities by various factions. Such actions include the return to the iron-fist policy, house arrests, and administrative detentions.

O masses of our people! It has now become clear that the Israeli occupation authorities and well-known Arab capitals are acting in accordance with the principle of distribution of functions — one of the major steps toward applying adminstrative autonomy and depriving our people of their right to self-determination and to an independent national state.

Serving the interests of citizens — a claim being reiterated by agents and occupation authorities — is no longer believed by anyone. Palestinian nationalist bodies and the masses of our people have repeatedly warned of the gravity of such measures, particularly appointments to municipal councils. They have made it clear that, in essence, such a step is a political step to undermine our people's rights and is in line with the plans of Israeli occupation authorities to implement administrative autonomy.

We emphasize the importance of unified Palestinian action through national organizations and the confrontation of the Israeli-imperialist-reactionary conspiratorial plan to eliminate the PLO and to liquidate our people and our just national cause. We remind our people that propaganda about development and banks is merely propaganda to distract us from the struggle. As experience has shown, the funds will reach only the agents and the fallen stooges.

O masses of our people! More confrontation and more struggle. More solidarity and more unity. Our people, with their steadfastness, struggle, and sacrifices, will defeat all plots. Yes to Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people wherever they are. Yes to the confrontation of the iron-fist policy. Yes to the confrontation of moves by agents and stooges. No to the appointment of surrogate muncipal councils. Yes to legal municipal elections.

The statement was signed by the following nationalist groups

The Unity and Progress Student Bloc; the Secondary Students Committee; the Union of Palestinian Teachers in the Occupied Territory; the (?District) Committee of Youth Committees for Social Work; The Labor Youth; the Committee for the Defense of Freedom; The Committee for Women's Action; the Student Unity Bloc; the Labor Unity Bloc; the Women's Committee for Social Work; the Progressive Trade Unionsit Action Front; the Progressive Student Action Front; the Palestinian Women's Committee; and the Voluntary Action Committee.

Kuwaiti Minister Says Higher Quota Justified

AU221737 Paris AFP in English
1726 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 22 (AFP) — Kuwait held out for a larger share of OPEC crude oil output because some of its partners had sought to take advantage of concessions made by the Emirate in the past, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah al-Sabah said Wednesday.

Explaining the adamant stance he adopted at the just-ended OPEC parley, he recalled that Kuwait had accepted to cut its output more than any other member country in order to facilitate agreements on national quotas in 1983 and 1984. "If a country makes a concession, this should not be held against it," he said.

Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah said he had been "extremely upset" to hear that some countries considered that the 1984 quotas should serve as a basis for the allocation of new permanent quotas — a thorny issue that OPEC ministers will come to grips with in December.

Kuwait was in the eye of a political storm that held up the parley's conclusion for four days, as a majority of OPEC countries raised objections to the Kuwaiti claim for a 10-per-cent increase in its 0.9 million barrel a day quota.

In a pre-dawn compromise, the OPEC conference awarded Kuwait a quota of 0.921 million barrels a day in November and 0.999 million in December. But Iran's oil minister, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, said Wednesday morning that this included a transfer of 0.039 million barrels a day from other Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia.

"Nobody lent me a single barrel," Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah retorted at a news conference. "I think Mr. Aqhazadeh and all the others recognized that Kuwait, by any criteria, should be given a much larger share," he added.

Well placed sources at the conference affirmed earlier this week that Kuwait had been incited to adopt a tough stance in the talks because Iran had criticized it for lending support to Iraq in the Gulf War. But Mr. Aqhazadeh told reporters he could not see "any link between what happened here and the war." On the contrary, he said, "I feel we are improving our relations" with both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. He acknowledged that there might be "certain differences over the position of these countries."

"But I don't think these differences will have any impact in the (OPEC) negotiating process," he said.

The Iranian minister found common ground with Shaykh 'Ali Khalifl in urging permanent national OPEC production quotas. Asked what would happen if OPEC ministers fail to agree on this point when they meet here in December, Mr. Aqhazadeh made it clear Iran would not accept another temporary agreement on production restraint if Iraq was excluded.

Ramzi Zalman, the acting Iraqi delegation head, meanwhile suggested that the going will be rough at the December ministerial meeting.

He said there was "no change" in the Iraqi stance on quotas. Iraq — which had a quota of 1.2 million barrels a day under OPEC's 1984 agreement, but which is tacitly allowed to produce up to 2 million barrels [per] day under the present temporary arrangement — wants a quota matching that of Iran, currently at 2.3 million barrels day. Iran, on the other hand, has repeatedly warned it will seek two additional barrels of output for each one allotted to Iraq.

UAE Petroleum Minister Assesses Talks

LD222245 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] OPEC will hold a further meeting on 11 December, following last night's marathon meeting, which is considered the longest in the history of the organization.

In a statement to our correspondent on his arrival today at Rabat's Sale airport, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources, described the OPEC agreement as a compromise by the various member countries which takes into consideration the interests of the producers and consumers on an equal basis. He expressed his hopes that the disagreements and clouds among the OPEC members will be removed in the coming December meeting.

[Begin Al-'Utaybah recording] The agreement reached this morning is a temporary agreement, which deals with the oil situation during the remaining part of the current year. OPEC will meet again on 11 December to deal with the measures which should be adopted regarding next year. This meeting was the longest meeting in the history of the organization, as it took nearly 3 weeks. During this long meeting and its (?strong bargaining), we announced positive results and we hope that they will be reflected in [words indistinct] for the sake of more stability. Stability in the supply of energy, and stability in the prices of oil at reasonable rates, acceptable to the consumer and the producer. [end recording]

Regarding the extent of the contribution of the recent Geneva agreement to the revival of the oil price in the international market, and the role of non-members of OPEC in affecting oil prices, Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah said:

[Begin Al-'Utaybah recording] We have promised ourselves to do everything possible to stabilize the oil market so that in the future it will not be exposed to any jumps, either upward or downward. Through this agreement we hope that the prices will rise to between $17-19, which is a reasonable rate acceptable to us for the remaining part of this year, and for the whole of next year. If we realized a shortage in supply, we will meet and increase the production rates. Therefore we will preserve the stability of the oil market. [end recording]

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Interior Ministers Conclude Fifth Meeting

LD221916 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The GCC interior ministers concluded their fifth meeting before noon today. The interior minister of the Sultanate of Oman and chairman of the meeting, Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib al bu Sa'id, delivered a speech at the session in which he explained that the deliberations during the meeting were characterized by sincere openness and firm desire to achieve common goals and objectives, which helped to adopted suitable decisions on many important issues which serve the council's security process. Badr ibn Harib voiced his thanks to the Kingdom, king, government, people, and Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the outstanding hospitality and noble generosity the participants were accorded.

Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz delivered a speech in which he said that the meeting achieved new results. The prince expressed his hope that the results achieved during the fifth meeting would be a step towards the achieving of the council member countries' security integration. He also expressed his hope that the participants would achieve all that the leaders and peoples of the council member countries aspire to.

PDRY

YSP's Muhsin Receives DFLP Delegation

EA221848 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, has stressed that the Prague unionist accord between the Palestinian groups — the Fatah movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party — has opened up broad horizons for widening democratic dialogue between Palestinian groups. The aim is to restore the unity of the PLO on firmly established national foundations based on the national line of hostility to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary plots in the region. This was said when Comrade Muhsin received in his office this morning a delegation from the DFLP currently visiting our country at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee, led by Brother Salih Rafat, member of the DFLP Political Bureau.

The two sides discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and the nature of the conspiracies of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism through its alliance with Zionism and reaction, to strike at and liquidate the Arab national liberation movements, especially the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people. Various issues concerning the strengthening and development of bilateral relations between the YSP and the DFLP were also discussed. During the meeting, Brother Muhsin renewed the firm and principled stand of Democratic Yemen — the party, the people, and the government — with the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, for restoring their legitimate national rights.

For his part, Brother Salih Rafat stressed the importance of restoring the unity of the PLO in the present circumstances in which we are seeing an intensification of imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies to obliterate the role of the organization and (?overlook) the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. He also expressed deep appreciation of the prominent role being played by Democratic Yemen in supporting the Palestinian revolution and ensuring the success of ongoing dialogues for restoring the unity of the PLO — the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

SAUDI ARABIA

Military Seeks To Acquire Submarine Fleet

AU221637 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 22 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia has approached six Western European governments in a bid to acquire six to eight large submarines, *Jane's Defense Weekly* reported here Wednesday. The magazine said France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands are to submit proposals in mid-December for a contract with an overall value of nearly three billion dollars. The contracts would include training and technical assistance.

Jane's said the Saudi request took the six governments by surprise. The contract could make Saudi Arabia the principal maritime power in the Middle East by the 1990s, according to the magazine.

The British Defense Ministry has reportedly asked Vickers SEL to put forward its 2,400 Upholder, a special submarine designed for operations in the North Sea and the North Atlantic. West Germany, according to *Jane's*, will offer a version of its HDW/IKL 2,000, manufactured by Howaldswerke Deutsche Werft, while the Netherlands will propose its Walrus submarine and Sweden the 471.

Iran is looking to revive contracts for the delivery of submarines from West Germany, signed during the Shah's regime, while Israel also wants to develop its submarine force with U.S. financial aid and West German technology.

UAE

Gunboat Attacks Tanker Off Dubayy Coast

LD221231 Kuwait KUNA in English 1123 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 22 (KUNA) — Gulf maritime sources said today that a Kuwaiti tanker was attacked by a navy gunboat ten miles off the coast of Dubayy. The sources said the 260,000-ton *"Al-Faihaa"* was hit this morning as it was returning to Kuwait after unloading its cargo. The sources said the vessel was intercepted by a gunboat near Ras al-Khaimah. The vessel was searched and two hours later an Italian-made rocket hit the stern boring a hole through the body of the vessel, but no casualties were reported. The vessel proceeded to Dubayy for repairs, the sources said. The sources said that the crew of the gunboat that searched *"Al-Faihaa"* later searched a vessel belonging to the American Chevron company. The sources said the American vessel was not fired on.

Soviet Envoy Leaves After 3-Day Visit

JN222055 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1955 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Oct (WAM) — Soviet envoy Vladimir Godov left the country tonight for Moscow after a 3-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, the envoy delivered a message to President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Gorbachev dealing with the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit recently held in Icleand. He also held talks with Rashid al-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on current developments in the region and international issues, particularly on disarmament and the nuclear arms race. The Soviet envoy has also visited, in addition to the UAE, the YAR, the PDRY, and Kuwait.

YAR

Minister Returns From FRG Visit, Makes Statement

JN221522 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, development minister, head of the central planning organ, and member of the standing committee, returned to Sanaa from Bonn today after leading our country's delegation to the meetings of the joint Yemeni-German committee for bilateral cooperation which were held in Bonn 13-20 October. In a statement to SABA', Dr al-'Attar said it was agreed during this session that the FRG will extend 250 million riyals in aid to our country as a gift from the friendly German Government to support a number of projects in the fields of roads, rural development, and water.

The deputy prime minister, development minister, head of the central planning organ, and member of the standing committee said that he led our country's delegation to the annual IMF and world Bank meetings held in Washington early this month, and that he discussed with world bank officials ways to implement the projects financed by the bank in our country.

Concluding his statement, Dr al-'Attar said he met with a number of UNICEF officials with whom he discussed the implementation of the expanded vaccination program that will begin in our country next year. He also met in New York with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and discussed with him the UN programs and projects being implemented in our country.

Mubarak Explains Behavior Toward Media

JN212150 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 18 Oct 86 pp 4, 5

[Interview with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak by *Akhbar al-Yawm* Editor in Chief Ibrahim Sa'dah entitled: "Untraditional Dialogue With President Muhammad Husni Mubarak" — date and place not given]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak is a man of few words. He does not make many statements and shows little enthusiasm for talking to the press. He talks only when he finds it necessary to talk and does not make a statement unless the moment is right. He does not give an interview unless he feels he has something to say to the Egyptian man in the street and the outside world. When he talks to the press, President Mubarak says only what he wants to say and not what the reporters expect him to say. His words are few carefully chosen, conforming to the proverb: Brevity is the soul of wit.

For this reason, President Mubarak is a problem for the reporter who meets with him seeking fresh news, sensational secrets, and controversial opinions on local, Arab, or international issues of major importance. Usually, this reporter fails to get what he wants: He does not get sensational news, hasty and emotional opinions, or scathing criticism. The reporter's job becomes particularly difficult when he tries to make Mubarak talk about the president as a person. President Mubarak does not welcome such personal questions. He prefers questions dealing with the Egyptian citizen's vital and basic problems about which he would like to speak and for which he wants solutions. He is probably the only person who does not want to hear questions relating to his daily life. This is the difficulty I encountered in my last meeting with the president.

I wanted to talk to him and hear his views in a nontraditional setting which I knew he did not want. He does not believe that the president of the republic is obligated to speak about himself instead of about his decisions and the fateful issues he is dealing with night and day — issues whose root causes must be examined and which should be solved to relieve the Egyptian citizen of some of his hardships. The president knows this citizen is awaiting his efforts in this regard.

I confess to having exerted immense effort to persuade the president to answer dozens of questions which I thought the man in the street wants Mubarak to answer. All of these questions revolve around President Mubarak's personality, but the president wanted the questions to deal with issues of concern to the people. With painstaking effort, I finally succeeded in convincing the president of my viewpoint.

The following nontraditional talk then began with President Husni Mubarak:

I asked the president: Reporters find difficulty in obtaining news and secrets when they ask you questions. Is this because you are careful not to divulge what you are doing or is it because, by nature, you are reserved when you meet the press?

The president said: By nature I do not like to talk much. I do not like to make statements very often. There is time to talk and time to remain silent. Experience has taught me to be careful when I say anything and to be accurate in my words before they are disseminated by the radio, the television, or the press. On many occasions many people misunderstood what I said and thought I meant the opposite of what I really wanted them to understand. This error in conveying my words harms the public interest. This often led to my correcting the mistakes of others and rereading my statements over and over.

This does not mean I refuse to meet journalists. It means I talk to them when I discover that public interest, which I place before any other consideration, requires that I make statements on my official views on current events of interest to the public. I do not think the Egyptian citizen wants me to talk to him daily on radio and television and in the papers. He will not like it and I will not like it. It is interesting that sometimes I read statements attributed to me that I never made. I wonder where you get these statements?

I asked President Mubarak: On your first visit to the Austrian capital after assuming the presidency, a foreign correspondent asked you if you were an 'Abd al-Nasir or an Al-Sadat. You replied with your famous expression that your name is Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Who is Muhammad Husni Mubarak as you like him to be known to the Egyptian citizen?

The president replied: Capabilities and characteristics differ from one person to another. There are not two persons who agree on everything. Moreover, the circumstances that faced the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and the issues he confronted were different from those faced by President Anwar al-Sadat, and the circumstances and issues that were faced by both of these presidents were different from what I am facing now. 'Abd al-Nasir led the 23 July revolution. He assumed its responsibility and faced its challenges. He had to expel British imperialism from our country, encourage the Third World countries to liberate their territories, unify the Arab nation around its national objectives, and so forth. The same thing can be said about the late President Anwar al-Sadat. The first issue which President al-Sadat faced was Egypt's liberation from Israeli occupation. It would not have been possible to achieve this objective without a military battle that ended in victory. That battle required many years of preparation and hard work — armament, training and so forth. Then the battle took place and we achieved great victory in the immortal October battle. After that, Al-Sadat waged the battle for peace in order to complete the liberation of Egyptian territory from the Israeli occupation.

It is definite that what the two presidents had achieved is considered by any standard a vast achievement that called for great effort, and for whose sake they assumed the responsibility of issues that required many serious and fateful decisions.

When I assumed responsibility, I found that my most important and serious challenge is to wage the battle for reconstruction. In my opinion, reconstructing a country is the most difficult responsibility that can be assumed by any ruler. By reconstruction, I mean facing the citizens' problems and finding solutions to them. It is the right of the citizen to demand his most fundamental rights, such as goodhousing, education, a job, communications, transportation, insurance, health care, security, safety, and a democratic life that is not hampered by a ruler or government. The achievement of what I have listed to you here in a few words calls for facing unimaginable challenges, hardships, crises, and ceaseless work day and night. This is the responsibility I am assuming and in which I am determined to succeed, just as I have succeeded in all the tasks and responsibilities I have assumed in all the leadership posts I occupied.

Let us now go back to your question. Every head of state has his own circumstances, issues, and problems and every responsible person has his own method of facing these issues, problems, and challenges. Therefore, my method differs from that of Al-Sadat and 'Abd al-Nasir. I assume that whoever succeeds me will also pursue a different method of government.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak as I want to present him to the Egyptian citizen is a head of state who believes in democracy and assumes responsibility for what we call its excesses. Muhammad Husni Mubarak's main concern is how to raise the living standard of the toiling citizen, who has been deprived of his most fundamental rights for a long time. Muhammad Husni Mubarak understands the problems of the ordinary Egyptian people. His sole concern is to continue to seek the cooperation of those who share the responsibility with him in achieving a dignified life for the citizen in Egypt. Muhammad Husni Mubarak is also a man who has not and will not disavow the democratic gains now enjoyed by the Egyptian citizen and for which they are envied by most world countries around us. I am neither disturbed by nor afraid of the activities of certain people. This is the tax for democracy. In the final analysis, only what is correct will prevail.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: On the occasion of the anniversary of our October 1973 victories, I am interested to know your feelings during the parade incident in which many people, headed by President al-Sadat, fell victim. How did you face that situation, how did you tackle it, and how did you behave afterward?

The president replied: You ask about my feelings at the moment of the incident, well my first feeling was one of disbelief at what had happened. I did not expect it at all. I was not afraid to face death. That was not the first time I had faced the danger of death. On the contrary, I can tell you that this cofrontation with the danger of death had less effect on me than the scores of occasions on which I faced the danger of real death during my service in the armed forces. All that I experienced during the parade incident was a feeling of confusion, amazement, shock, and astonishment at what had happened. Some people may not believe me, but I would like to assure you that this was my true feeling at that moment.

After the shock I went to Al-Ma'adi Hospital to inquire about the late President Anwar al-Sadat. All those around me were apprehensive and frightened for Egypt. I quickly understood the reason for their fear. I understood it better when I attended the cabinet meeting and we knew of President al-Sadat's death. We issued a statement on the president's death. The NDP Political Bureau met.

I want to say here that I was hesitant to accept what the Political Bureau had agreed upon, namely to unanimously nominate me for the presidency. I wanted to apologize and decline accepting the responsibility. I announced my intention to the cabinet which insisted on nominating me and pointed out the dangers which our country could face if I insisted on my view. I then assessed the situation and concluded that there is no escape from accepting the responsibility that was placed upon me.

My primary concern was to safeguard my country's security. There was a consensus to choose me to shoulder such a responsibility. As an Egyptian who is anxious to safeguard his country's security, safety, and responsibility, I accepted the nomination. I agreed to shoulder the responsibility at a most critical stage facing our country. Had it not been for those circumstances and that ordeal I would not have accepted the Political Bureau's nomination. I do not like power or ostentation. All those who had worked with me know that if I am given a task I am anxious to carry it out in the best possible way. They also know that if I take on the responsibility of a position assigned to me, I shoulder such a responsibility and do my best to succeed. I accepted the nomination and the people were consulted about this matter. My nomination was supported by segments of the population. This show of confidence delighted me. I was also worried about the duties, the challenges, and the innumerable and accumulative problems. The people did not express their absolute confidence solely for my benefit. They were also dictating their expectations of me.

Development and reconstruction were among my priorities. The economy was my top priority. Therefore, I called for the convocation of the economic conference, which resulted in the economic plan. We are committed to this plan. We make efforts to implement it with all the effort, reasoning, work, and capabilities at our disposal.

I asked President Mubarak: Mr President, what do you think are the duties of the head of state, and what plan did you set for running the institution of the presidency?

The president answered: I do not understand what you mean by the institution of the presidency. If you mean running the work in the presidency offices, I reviewed the work that went on in these offices. They were crammed with employees. I abolished many of those positions. There were more workers than necessary in these offices. I transferred many employees to other places, where they would be more useful. There were many expenditure provisions. I found it necessary to greatly reduce the many expenditure provisions.Due to expenditure limitations and national conditions, I lowered them to a reasonable level. The presidency budget is known and announced publicly. I do not believe in concealing anything from the people.

I asked President Mubarak: How do you view, Mr President, the relationship between the president and the government?

The president replied: The constitution states that the president shall appoint the prime minister and ministers. The president, as well, supervises all the activities of the government. He is the chiefexecutive. I would like to reassure every citizen that the president and the government have nothing to worry about other than reconstruction in accordance with the interests of the citizens. My first duty is to serve those who elected me. We do our best to achieve what the people expect of us. If conditions impede our progress, I will not hesitate to address the people directly and discuss before them all the obstacles in a frank and clear way. If we fail to fulfill a certain duty, or are forced to add a certain burden on the citizens, then I feel it is necessary to justify our failure to the people, and to adopt certain resolutions. If you go back to all my public speeches since assuming power, you will find that I am extremely eager to reveal all facts to the people. I absolutely refuse to hide a fact or belittle the gravity of a problem we want to solve. Moreover, I am not afraid to correct my incorrect statements immediately. For instance, the papers published today, Wednesday, carried excerpts of a statement I had made to an Arab magazine. According to this statement, I said that I will not nominate a vice president and that I will leave this responsibility for the constitutional institutions. Actually, this is not what I meant. The constitution states that the president shall have the right to choose his deputy and to relieve him of his post. The constitution mandates that the people's assembly shall choose one of the candidates for the presidency. The people will then decide this by a referendum. The constitutional institutions have nothing to do with appointing a vice president. I want to explain this. I also want to correct what I was quoted as saying in this published interview.

I asked President Mubarak: Your excellency, have you definitively given up the idea of appointing a vice president?

President Mubarak replied: I am not thinking about this matter now. If I ever choose someone for this post, he must be highly qualified. I must have full confidence in this person. I also must be certain that the people will have confidence in him and will accept him. This is a grave responsibility. Oone must not act hastily. I will continue to look for the person who will ease myconscience completely.

The constitution does not order me to appoint a vice president. I also cannot imagine appointing a person to this post and later discovering that he is not as efficient as I had expected him to be, and thus be forced to replace him. I am completely opposed to this. One must not hurry in choosing someone for this important post. The people must also accept this person. I do not want to give the impression that I am imposing my successor on the people.

I asked the president: What is the dividing line in the relationship between the president of the republic and the executive branch?

The president replied: The NDP enjoys a majority in the People's Assembly and the deputies of the majority organize their affairs through the NDP parliamentary commission meetings. I attend most of these meetings during which we listen to different viewpoints and finally agree on one opinion. I never pressured anyone. All that I do is explain my viewpoint on the subject in question and the legislative branch makes the final decision.

I asked President Husni Mubarak: What about the dividing line in the relationship between the president of the republic and the judicial branch?

The president replied: I do not permit myself to interfere in judicial affairs. We have opted for the supremacy of the law as an irrevocable way of life. I cannot imagine that some may ask the president to interfere in a case or in favor of an accused person who is innocent, even if the president has evidence proving his innocence. The judiciary is hallowed and the law is supreme. The president's interference in the administering of justice may be well intentioned. However, this is a grave danger. It undermines the supremacy of the law, and harms the independence of the judical branch.

On more than one occasion, I possess information and evidence on certain deviations in this or that post. The information and evidence that are usually submitted to the president supposedly are accurate and serious. However, and in spite of all this, I do not appoint myself as an investigator or judge to pass sentence on those accused of wrongdoing. Had I done so, what guarantees would I have that I have not wronged an innocent person or pardoned an offender? You can imagine the state we will be in if I pass judgment on all those who are convincted by the evidence on them which is submitted to me.

I do not interfere in the administration of justice. The judiciary is the only source of justice. When information and evidence are submitted to me, I ask that they be referred to the public prosecution to investigate and act in accordance with the law.

I asked the president: Your excellency, what is your daily program?

The president answered. My daily program begins at 0530 in the morning. After drinking tea, I begin reading the papers and the unfinished paperwork. This keeps me busy until 0730. After this, I have breakfast with my children. Usually, I begin work at 0830 in the morning by examining the new paperwork which needs action or decisions. I begin receiving people after this. Most times these meetings with people are not announced. For example, I receive a foreign guest who brings me a message from the head of state of his country, or with those I have asked to meet to listen to their viewpoints on a specific matter.

After this, I leave for my office and there I begin my scheduled meetings which usually last until 1330. Most of the time they extend to 1500. After this I leave my office to do exercises, something I have been doing for years. I then return home and begin my telephone contacts with the ministers and ranking officials in the various governorates to find out what activities, projects, and solutions have been undertaken to settle citizen's problems. Often my attention is drawn by an issue, an opinion, or a suggestion in the nespapers. I then contact the responsible official and inquire about the veracity of these reports. I also ask him what he intends to do. My telephone conversations usually last until 2200, when I go to bed.

This is my usual daily program. Continuous work which starts before 0600 and lasts until 2200. My breakfast consists of a small piece of local bread, and I usually have lunch at 1730. Meetings and conversations continue throughout the day. The paperwork submitted to me requiring action or a decision never ends.

Even on Friday, the weekly holiday, I receive telephone calls even early in the morning.

This is the daily life of the president of the republic, constant arduous work. I would not be exaggerating if I say that the president of the republic is the only Egyptian citizen on whom the emergency laws are applied. He lives in a state of semi-incarceration and cannot go outside his place of confinement. Even when he leaves this place of confinement, he will be going to another.

I asked the president: How was your life before you took over as president?

The president replied: Life was treating me better when I was vice president.

I asked: And before the vice presidency?

He replied: I never rested during my service in the army. Throughout this service, from the time I joined the military college and until the last day of service in the Air Force, I did not take more than 3 months of leave. No one can imagine the amount of hard work we did in the army. It was continuous work — emergency situations, wars, training, and so forth.

Work on the air bases required permanent residence there, during emergency situations or at any other time. I went home once every 15 days.

True I now reside in my home, but some people may not believe when I say that I see my children only for about half an hour in the morning or evening depending on circumstances. And sometimes I do not see them for the whole day.

I would like to affirm that the job of the president is very difficult, and not ceremonious as some people think.

I asked the president: Do you still see your old friends these days?

He replied: I still see them. The new thing here is that I have become very reserved during these meetings. So if I hear that any of my friends has been involved in anything, I immediately avoid him. This really annoys me. I am occupying a very sensitive post. So whoever contacts me must understand my sensitive position so I will not have to avoid him.

I asked President Mubarak: Do you accept an invitation from an old friend to attend a family function like you used to do before you became president?

The president replied: Sometimes, and on a very limited basis because, of course, if I accepted all invitations, I would not be able to honor them.

I asked the president: What was the most serious crisis you faced during the past 5 years?

The president replied: I can say that last year was the year of real crises. There were many crises, not just one. There was for instance the *Achille Lauro* crisis and its repercussions and there was also the crisis of the hijacked Egyptian airliner and others.

I asked the president: And what about the crisis of central security?

The president replied: Some people may not believe me when I say that the central security crisis was the easiest. We solved it by issuing a single decision. The central security crisis did not disturb me more than the other crises. The important thing about the central security crisis is that we knew its causes and we are working hard to avoid its recurrence.

I asked President Mubarak: Have you faced a crisis that you could not solve?

He replied: The economic crisis is the most difficult. However, we are doing our best to confront and solve it. It is difficult because it requires a long-term solution. The whole world is facing this problem nowadays. There is an economic crisis in the United States, which is the richest nation in the world. Several major world banks have decalred their bankruptcy. In fact, several states have become bankrupt. We, God be praised, have not reached that level. True, we are facing many difficulties, but we are not paralyzed before them. We are trying hard to tackle them quickly to avoid any further aggravation. We are truly working hard, not just talking about these problems or simply pointing them out to the public.

Let me give you an example. I spent the whole of last summer — that is the leave period — in Cairo. There were endless problems and ceaseless work. I had to visit four states in a short period of time and immediately return to Cairo to tackle economic decisions. I also had to follow up the Tabah talks and the problems and crises that threatened to abort those talks and postpone them indefinitely. Even when I went to Alexandria, it was not to take a summer holiday as ordinary citizens do. I went to work. I held very difficult talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres which ended with the Israeli Government's approval of the international conference. As soon as these talks were over, I did not give myself leave in Alexandria, but left for Cairo.

I asked the president: Mr President, looking back over the last 5 years, do you recall an objective which you wanted to achieve but could not?

The president responded: God be praised, I can say that I have succeeded in achieving the objectives that did not require long-term solutions. Even in the case of those long-term objectives, we cannot say that we have failed. The important thing is that we are not ignoring them. We are trying hard to achieve them year after year. Take for instance the question of raising the citizen's living standard and providing him with all services. This cannot be achieved in 1 week, 1 month, or 1 year. The important thing, as I said, is to continue the work and produce so the citizens will feel that today is better than yesterday and that tomorrow will be better than today. We have a short-term as well as a long-term plan. The former serves the latter is an indivisible part of it.

I asked the president: How do you choose the inner circle of your aides?

The president replied: Let it be clear. I have no inner circle of aides. I deal with everyone who holds an official post in an official manner. Everyone who deals with me knows full well why I chose him and what I expect from him. He knows that I have chosen him because I am confident that he wants to serve and promote his country, and seeks the comfort of every citizen. The main objective of every official, beginning with me personally, is to alleviate the suffering of the citizen by all means and as much as we can.

In my continuous instructions to all those who work with me,I stress the need to disregard routine and bureaucracy in order to serve citizens' interests. In fact, we have made considerable strides in this regard. However, I am still waiting for further progress, because first and foremost we are human beings. I mean that a minister approves a certain issue, then the approval goes to the ministry under secretary, then to the lower position, and so forth. During all these stages, supposing a mistake is committed by one of them, and consequently a futile complication takes place. The only result would be the slowing down of implementation and the waste of time. Every official must put himself in the place of the citizen who seeks his right of interests, then in this case he will not be an obstacle to this right, and he will not create unnecessary justifications or procrastination.

Then I asked the president: What you do not like from those who are in contact with you, Mr President?

The president said: I do not like hypocrisy and lies, and I do not like anyone who attempts to convince me that I am the genuis of the age and that there will never be another one like me. I know myself and my limitations. Therefore, I reject any person who seeks to be close to me through hypocrisy. All those who cooperate with me must be honest, and anyone who lacks honesty has no place with me or with others.

I asked the president: Who are the most prominent advisers around you?

The president answered: I have no advisers who are assigned to such a post. However, I consult with experts in all fields. For example, if we come across an economic problem, then I look for experts in this field, explain the problem to them, listen to their ideas, then I convey these ideas to the specialized minister to study them, to express his opinion or make a decision in this regard. Naturally, I do not like to listen to one opinion. I must listen to all opinions and ideas so as to facilitate making a sound and carefully-studied decision which achieves what we are looking for.

I asked the president: How do you choose persons for higher posts in the state?

The president replied: I like to choose them by myself. Sometimes a name is mentioned before me and his experience and honesty are also praised. In this case, I ask for information about this man. Sometimes I meet with and listen to this man. However, I may not appoint him straight away, but I keep him in mind and appoint him at a later time. When I show interest in someone and start asking about him, I do not indicate my desire to appoint him until I have listened to all opinions about him. Frequently, I ask some people about a certain man and they praise him. However, when I tell them that I intend to appoint him, they surprise me by forgetting all they have said about him and they say that he is no good for this post.

I asked the president: Mr President, you were the Air Force commander, and later you became Egypt's leader. Have your methods changed regarding decisionmaking?

The president replied: When I was an air force commander, I used to inspect air bases everywhere without guards or arrangements, and I used to have specified authorities within the limitations of my field of speciality, and I could issue an order in a second. But after I became president of the republic my daily movement decreased and my responsibilities increased. I have become, as I said before, a prisoner in the Bastille.

I again sought clarifications from the president: I mean is your method different now from the one you used to adopt when you were commander of the Air Force?

President Mubarak answered: The responsibility is different but the method is the same. I have become accustomed to listen to all viewpoints before making a decision on a sensitive issue. In the army, this is called an assessment of a stand. For example, if I decide to use the Air Force, I must listen to the viewpoints of all the commands, each within its field of competence, to secure the success of the operation. I am not an engineer who evaluates the safety of the planes. I am not the person in charge of logistics and supplies who judges the capabilities of these two departments. In my current work, I follow the same method, but, of course, the nature of the decisions has changed. One must listen to the opinion of the experts before making decisions.

I asked the president: How did your long experience in the Air Force benefit you and how does it influence your present work?

The president replied: Work in the Air Force requires quick action. It requires quick, well studied decisions to be made. My service in the Army and the Air Force has taught me the method which I adopt now when making decisions. This method consists of making decisions only after obtaining all the information needed for making the decision. One must also evaluate the results that are expected to be attained from this decision. When you have all the facts before you, the decision you make usually is studied and successful.

I asked the president: We notice that you are always inclined not to hurry in making decisions. Does this not conflict with the quick decisionmaking you were used to during your service in the Air Force?

The president replied: Of course, the pilot in the air cannot afford the luxury of taking more than a second to make a decision. Otherwise, his plane will be shot down and he will lose his life. This is a matter of life and death. However, when you are on the ground, there is no need to make such quick decisions. The question is different with respect to the president of the republic. He must not make decisions hastily. The president must pause before making any decision. The decision he makes does not affect him alone but affects an entire state. He must pause and make decisions carefully so that these decisions may be successful decisions. I prefer not to make any decision than to make scores of decisions which are not thought through and be forced to retract them later when they fail. The citizen is not a guinea pig on whom we carry out the experiments that come to our mind through decisions we make today and which we cancel tomorrow. I still believe that the appropriate decision is made at the appropriate time. I will never abandon this belief. I asked the president: Many voices, on more than one occasion, have been raised asking you for quick changes and quick decisions. What do you have to say to this?

The president replied: Those who call for quick decisions, which will be made without close scrutiny, will be the first to criticize these decisions and call for their cancellation. In addition, they will accuse us of making decisions hastily. Personally, I hope that I can issue decisions every day on condition that they are well-studied, successful, and serve the citizens.

I asked the president: Will you help a friend or a relative who has a problem with the government?

The president quickly replied: Listen, when I work I do not consider friend or relative. You are my friend, I welcome you, sit with you, and joke with you. Nothing more, nothing else. But if you even try to ask for my mediation here and there, be sure that you will gain nothing. You have a problem, follow the legal process for settling it, as any ordinary citizen. This is a principle I apply to all. All those who approach me know that there are no exceptions and that they cannot achieve any personal gain through me.

I asked him: How would you reply to a friend who asks you to extend his years in service after reaching the age of retirement?

President Mubarak responded: Anyone who wants to extend his years of service must first be fit for such an extension and must be indispensable in the post he assumes. I grant extensions only in these two cases and I do not differentiate between a friend or a stranger. I have many friends who have retired without my extending their years of service.

I asked the president: What restrictions are placed on the president?

He replied: Many. Some people think that his post is no more or less than comfort, pomp, and ceremony and no more and no less. You ask me about restrictions. The president cannot do what an ordinary citizen does. His freedom is completely restricted. I believe I have already explained that.

I inquired of the president: Do you read the citizens' letters?

The president replied: I read some of them. It is impossible for me to read all of them, otherwise I would be spending my entire day reading letters. However, the employees in my office read every letter and take action by referring these letters to the competent government officials so they can deal with the fair cases. There are other letters that deal with humanitarian cases and in which the writers request medical treatment or assistance. I usually read this type of letter and very often order that assistane be given immediately without complications or formalities. Sometimes, when I read a humanitarian case in the papers, I contact the competent minister and ask him to find an immediate solution to the case.

I asked the president: Who among the Arab leaders do you trust and who do you distrust?

The president replied: My relations are good with all the Arab rulers. There is also mutual trust between us. The only leader I distrust is the one sitting on our western border.

I asked the president: What do you read in the papers, Mr President?

The president replied: I read them all and I like good articles and studies.

I repeated the question: Who of the Egyptian writers do you read?

He replied: I read any good article irrespective of its writer. There are several writers who are known for ther rational writing, constructive criticism, and concern for public interest. I read the articles of such writers consistently.

I asked: What do you do when you read about a serious problem or an opinion that you dislike?

The president replied: Regarding the serious problem, I call the competent minister and ask him to immediately investigate the matter to learn the truth. If there is an opinion that I dislike and if I find that the writer does not comprehend the dimensions and facts of the issue he has written about, I call him and point out the facts that he has missed. If he is convinced, then well and good, and if he is not convinced, then that is his opinion. We respect the freedom of opinion.

I asked President Mubarak: Some people are angry with the Egyptian press and have called for government intervention to limit the freedom of the press. What is you opinion, Mr President?

The president replied: My opinion is that the Egyptian press should improve itself without anyone's intervention. Actually, I am sad when I read the kind of foul language that is sometimes used by the Egyptian press. I am even sadder when a foreign guest comes to me and expresses his disenchantment with this language.

What grieves me most is when some writers are quick in levelling serious accusations against a citizen without any evidence and before justice has been done. Such false accusations greatly affect the morale of the citizen and his family and relatives.

The Egyptian press must avoid such malpractices. The journalists should put an end to this degrading use of foul language and levelling accusations without evidence. We do not protect deviation. We will not allow a deviate to remain in his position, no matter how important he is. We will also not allow innocent people to be defamed and discredited.

I asked the president: Would you forgive a person who erred?

The president replied: He who works is bound to err. However, there is a difference between a simple error that can be rectified and a serious error that cannot be forgiven.

I said to the president: Let us go back to the press once again. What is your opinion of the Arab press?

The president replied: I have the same criticism against the Arab press. They have made many irresponsible errors, such as incomplete information or baseless opinions.

I asked him: And what is your opinion of the party press?

The president replied: I read this press for a few months and became concerned about the issues they wrote on. However, I later discovered that the things they wrote about were incorrect and that their sole aim was instigation. This instigation then developed into slander and accusations against certain families. It then became clear to me that those papers do not convey the real pusle of the man in the street.

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Foreign Policy

NC221917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has once again condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. He described the settlements as both unlawful and illegitimate and declared that they constitute an obstacle on the road to peace. In an address today during a ceremony to mark the 4th anniversary of the establishment of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce office in Cairo, Dr 'Abd al-Majid reiterated Egypt's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and for the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also affirmed Egypt's commitment to the peace process, adding that Egypt must play its role in the region so that peace, stability, and development may be achieved.

In his address, Dr 'Abd al-Majid described Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories as inhumane and against international law. He said that it is to be expected that there will be reaction to such practices.

He went on to say that Egypt reaffirms its condemnation of terrorism, pointing out that the causes of terrorism must be uprooted. He said: We must all work to find a solution to the problems that generate terrorism. In this connection, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister referred to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's stance on terrorism and the statement he made on this issue in Cairo on 7 November 1985.

In his speech, Dr 'Abd al-Majid discussed Egypt's foreign policy. He said that this is based on the pursuit of three objectives: peace, stability, and development. He noted that Egypt's course is the right one if these three objectives, which are interlinked, are to be achieved. Continuing, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is working to establish a just and comprehensive peace. He pointed out that peace is an integral part of stability, and that development is a vital matter for Egypt. He affirmed that the achievement of stability in Egypt will reflect on the rest of the region. He said Egypt aspires to contribute to the attainment of stability in the area as a whole. The foreign minister emphasized that Egypt will continue its efforts to give momentum to the peace march, despite the difficulties facing it.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that certain positive events have occurred in the Middle East recently, giving rise to hopes concerning the peace moves. These include the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Peres, the agreement over the arbitral compromis on Tabah, and the Alexandria meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Peres. On the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt backs this agreement and considers it as a step in the right direction. He noted that it provides a basis for a formula to be worked out that would guarantee the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He stated that the Jordanians and Palestinians have not revoked this agreement, and stressed that Egypt is making efforts to resolve any problems between the two sides in this regard.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid went on to say that the meeting between President Mubarak and Peres in Alexandria and the latter's approval of the international conference are also positive factors emerging recently. He said: We expect the new Israeli Government will continue the peace policy declared in Alexandria. This is what I told Yitzhaq Shamir during our meeting in New York. He told me that his government's policy will not change. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: I also discussed the settlements with Shamir as being something illegal and illegitimate that constitutes an obstacle on the road to peace. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that in his meetings with the foreign ministers of the two superpowers and 35 other countries, he sensed international understanding for the peace conference. He explained that the conference does not mean no negotiations; the conference must come first because it represents an umbrella for negotiations.

After he ended his address, Dr 'Abd al-Majid answered questions put forth by American businessmen attending the ceremony. On relations between Egypt and the United States, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that they were extremely good. He remarked: We have cooperation and our relations are based on friendship, mutual understanding, and respect. He said that Egypt wants the United States to play a more effective and positive role and to give impetus to the peace process in the Middle East. He added: We also want more economic cooperation and more effective participation by American investors in Egypt. Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt is going ahead with its economic reform plan and with its negotiations with the IMF, adding that Egypt accepts no conditions. He said Egypt makes decisions based on its interest only.

Asked about the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We are not forcing the PLO to recognize anything. We respect its opinion and understand its viewpoint. But this recognition must be linked to the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, support for their cause, and acknowledgement of their right as a people and of their cause as one of a people and not one of refugees or one involving a humanitarian issue.

Reacting to another question about relations between Egypt and the PLO, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt considers the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, stating: The PLO members are our brothers, and Egypt shoulders its responsibility toward them. He reiterated that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and noted that it is a member of the Arab League, enjoys observer status at the United Nations, and has offices in most countries of the world. We are trying to help them to realize their right to self-determination.

To a question about the Iraq-Iran war and Egypt's position, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: This war is a tragedy that affects everyone. We hope that this war will soon end. We support and back Iraq because it has accepted all initiatives thus far made. He asserted that Egypt's concern is to establish security and stability in the Gulf. This has been reiterated by President Husni Mubarak. Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied that Egyptians are fighting in this war, saying that Egypt is working hard to put an end to the war, not to escalate it.

As for Egyptian-Sudanese relations, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said in reply to questions: We respect Sudan's independence and sovereignty, as well as the wishes of its people. We always cooperate with any Sudanese Government and honor the wishes of the Sudanese people. He cited the historical relations that bind Egypt and Sudan. Asked about former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt has a tradition of receiving political refugees and has never handed over any of them.

Responding to one last question about the recent summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed the importance of the meeting, describing it as useful and a good step for the future. He expressed the hope that further talks will produce results favorable to all mankind.

The ceremony was attended by a number of Egyptian officials, including Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade. It was also attended by a large number of American businessmen.

Paper Interviews Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid

JN222136 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 21 Oct 86 p 11

[Interview with 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, by Ahmad al-Hana'i in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Ahmad al-Hana'i] How would you assess the special brotherly relations between the Sultanate and Egypt?

['Abd al-Majid] Egyptian-Omani relations are brotherly and close and are a model for other Arab countries to emulate. Cooperation between Egypt and Oman is excellent and is growing in all fields. This has been helped by the existence of the political will on the part of the leaders of both countries to work on developing relations in the interests of the people and the Arab nation at large. Furthermore, both countries hold identical views on Arab issues and coordinate and consult with each other all the time.

President Husni Mubarak and his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus are in constant touch with each other, exchanging visits continually. This is something to be expected, given the close relationship between the two leaders based on friednship and mutual repsect. President Mubarak is willing to meet with the sultan whenever the opportunity arises. His majesty the sultan is welcome to come to Egypt, his second home country, any time he likes.

[Al-Hana'i] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, the Tabah issue is very much on the minds of Egyptians. What do you predict the outcome of the arbitral compromise will be?

['Abd al-Majid] God willing, the arbitration will be in Egypt's favor, returning this precious area to the homeland. We have all along insisted there should be no infringement of Egypt's international borders.

[Al-Hana'i] But if Israel were to reject the arbitration, how would Egypt react? What are Egypt's guarantees arbitration will be in its favor?

['Abd al-Majid] Israel has agreed to arbitration. Its outcome will be binding on the two parties. Neither can evade the arbitration decision as there are conventional international rules in this regard. That is the difference between arbitration, on which we insisted, and compromise which is not binding. I think it unlikely Israel would resort to evasion, as it knows the pitfalls and dangers inherent in such an action. As for guarantees the arbitration decision will favor Egypt, we have solicited the expertise of first-rate specialists in law, geography and history, using maps and old and new documents — some of them Israeli — supporting Egypt's case that Tabah is Egyptian territory.

Israel admitted as much when it pulled out of Tabah in 1975. Besides, throughout the negotiations we went out of our way to make the arbitration document clear and definite, leaving no room for ambiguity or equivocation.

[Al-Hana'i] President Mubarak has stressed that to activate moves toward a solution to the Palestinian problem, King Husyan's involvement is essential, in cooperation with the Palestinians. How can this happen, given the Amman agreement is now frozen?

['Abd al-Majid] Egypt has constantly urged resumption of dialogue and coordination between the PLO and Jordan and that they should not waste their time on differences which can be reconciled through dialogue. Egypt, in the meantime, continues to do its utmost, intensifying contacts with Jordanians and Palestinians toward that end. We view the 11 February 1985 accord between Jordan and the PLO as an important accomplishment and key element which may push the peace process toward a solution of the Palestine cause, insuring self-determination for the Palestinians. The accord represents a sure guarantee for a strong Arab position in peace negotiations.

Despite the reported suspension of the agreement, it is heartening that the Jordanians and Palestinians have said they stand by it. Another encouraging sign is the fact they have not burned their bridges, holding out the hope the agreement may still be resurrected in their mutual interests. [Passage omitted]

Djibouti Foreign Minister Begins Visit

NC221110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Cairo today on a 2-day visit to Egypt at the invitaiton of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. This is the first such visit since diplomatic relations between Egypt and Djibouti were restored in September.

In an arrival statement, the Djibouti minister said that he is carrying a message from President Hassan Gouled Apidon to President Husni Mubarak. He added that this visit will enable Djibouti to build the technical foundations for its cooperation with Egypt in the wake of the restoration of relations between the two countries. He noted that all Arab and African issues of mutual interest will be reviewed during the visit. Official talks between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Moumin Bahdon Farah will begin later today.

Mubarak Receives Visiting Minister

NC221118 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his accompanying delegation at noon today. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Djibouti Minister on Talks

NC221333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1208 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Hassan Gouled Apidon, the president of Djibouti. Moumin Bahdon Farah, the Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who arrived in Cairo earlier today, presented the message during his meeting with President Mubarak. After the 1-hour meeting, Bahdon Farah affirmed that relations between the two countries had never been broken and that the Egyptian and Djibouti peoples are one.

He said: Unofficial bilateral relations have continued. We have now officially demonstrated their presence. The Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation appealed to other Arab countries to follow Djibouti's example and take the same step. He added that his discussions with President Mubarak had dealt with bilateral relations and the situation in Africa, Particularly the Horn of Africa.

Responding to a question on President Mubarak's expected visit to Djibouti, the Djibouti foreign minister said that President Gouled Apidon has extended an invitation to President Mubarak to visit and he has accepted it. The date of this visit will be fixed for any time his excellency deems appropriate, he added. Moumin Bahdon Farah noted that all issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation and trade exchange will be discussed during a meeting between the Egyptian and Djibouti delegations this afternoon. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to meet with the Djibouti foreign minister. His visit is a favorable beginning to relations between the two countries, he added. These relations will become closer and stronger. They are a reflection of Egypt's pioneer role and its importance in the region. During the discussions which will be held between the two delegations at the Foreign Ministry today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the issues under consideration will be transformed into practical fact in all political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Agreements Signed

NC222152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a round of talks with Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah tonight. They reviewed international, Arab, and African issues of common concern, with particular emphasis on the Palestinian issue, Middle East developments, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in South Africa. The talks reflected the two countries' desire to cultivate a certain measure of consultation and coordination concerning these major issues. Bilateral relations were also examined during the talks. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's appreciation of Djibouti's resumption of diplomatic ties with Egypt. Both countries agreed that this step underscores their strong interest in promoting Arab solidarity.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Moumin Bahdon Farah signed three agreements. The first provides for the establishment of a joint ministerial committee which will be chaired by the foreign ministers of the two countries. This committee will meet on a regular basis and follow up on political coordination between Egypt and Djibouti. The second agreement is for cultural, artistic, and scietific cooperation. The third provides for cooperation in civil aviation. It seeks to improve air transportation between the two countries.

Mubarak, Others Meet Japanese Delegation

JN222129 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
21 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Safwat Abu Talib and Muhammad Isma'il dispatch]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has affirmed Egypt is eager to continue efforts to proceed with the peace march in the future, despite the fact that regional reactions were not in harmony with the results of the Alexandria meeting with Shim'on Peres. During his meeting yesterday with members of a Japanese friendship delegation, the president reviewed developments in the Middle East, the Alexandria meeting with Peres, and [illegible]t's efforts to give momentum to peace efforts.

The Japanese delegation, led by (Shaishampa Miura), conveyed a message to President Mubarak from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Poshiya Kato, Japan's ambassador in Cairo, stated that relations between the two countries are excellent and this is affirmed by the presence of the Japanese delegation attending friendship week in Cairo.

The members of the Japanese-Egyptian Friendship Society expressed appreciation for Egypt's policy under President Mubarak, praising bilateral relations and expressing their admiration for the great achievements they noticed during the visit. This came during Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's meeting with the Japanese friendship delegation, which comprises 30 Japanese businessmen. The Japanese ambassador in Cairo also attended the meeting.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid discussed the firm relations and cooperation between the two countries in all fields. He also explained Egypt's policy on achieving peace, stability, and development in economic and social fields. Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's appreciation for the aid offered by Japan in all fields. He urged the Japanese businessmen to increase their investments in Egypt. The Japanese ambassador thanked Egypt for supporting Japan's membership in the Security Council.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali praised the excellent relations between Egypt and Japan — relations which have seen positive development in recent years as a result of the momentum produced by President Mubarak's visit to Japan in 1983. He said: We still see the results of the visit not only in the field of political relations, but also in all fields of technical, transportation, and technological cooperation. This came during Ghali's meeting with the delegation yesterday.

Dr Ghali explained to the Japanese delegation Egypt's efforts to establish a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. He also reviewed the features of the economic and social development plan in Egypt as well as Egypt's desire to strengthen multifaceted international cooperation.

The Japanese delegation affirmed the depth of friendship between the two peoples and states as well as the desire to reinforce Egyptian-Japanese cooperation in all areas. The Japanese ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Official

NC221342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Taha al-Farnawani, head of the Palestinian Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, met with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, the PLO representative in Cairo, today. Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim said that they had reviewed recent developments concerning the Palestinian issue, as well as conditions in the occupied territories. They also discussed the Palestinian efforts currently being made to hold a national dialogue between five Palestinian groups.

Air Force Attacks Iranian Troop Concentration

JN221718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1635 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,412 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God, who supports believers and humiliates aggressors. O birds of prey, follow us to the front. Our brave Armed Forces will remain the impregnable fortress of the homeland. They will be great swords beheading the rapacious aggressors. Our powerful Air Force will remain the pride of Iraq and its hammer will be directed against the heads of the enemies at all times and everywhere.

At 1525 today, a massive enemy concentration was spotted. It was estimated that they were two divisions of the charlatan Khomeyni Guards, complete with command centers, military tents, and numerous barracks, in addition to a great quantity of war equipment, enemy vehicles, and ammunition dumps. Squadrons of our planes immediately began a series of devastating strikes against this concentration, using many planes in the process. God has wished that this enemy concentration be placed between the hammer and the anvil,to transform the enemy troops into rotting corpses.

Many explosions were seen and columns of smoke and flames rose over a large area, affirming the severe enemy losses in this surprise attack. The enemy suffered immense losses in troops, equipment, weaponry, and supplies, indicating that they received a violent, crippling blow today.

Having implemented this heroic operation with courage and accuracy, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and triumphant, carrying the good news of victory to the great people and our outstanding leader, may God preserve him.

God bless our Air Force — command, pilots, officers, and men — for its great deeds and for dealing crippling blows to the enemy who insists on war. The Khomeyniite knaves will continue to lick their wounds, facing one setback after another. Final victory will be for immortal Iraq, which is full of strength and determination. The homeland will remain protected by its own sons under the banners of freedom, prosperity, dignity, and stability and under the leadership of our great leader who is supported by God, President Saddam Husayn. God is great. We praise him for his support.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1986

Recent Operations Described

JN221738 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,413 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces have continued their heroic combat operations in all sectors of the front. Our operations for last night and today were as follows:

1. Our powerful Air Force pilots flew 41 combat missions against enemy formations along the front, inflicting new losses on the forces of the Khomeyniite knaves in men and equipment. Our pilots returned to base, safe and triumphant, God be praised.

2. An enemy group of 30 soldiers tried to advance on our forward positions in the northern sector of the front. The soldiers of the I Army Corps confronted them with their weapons, supported by our artillery. The enemy attempt was defeated and most of the Khomeyniite rascals were killed. Our forces also captured a number of their weapons. The few who remained alive fled, pursued by our artillery fire.

3. Our soldiers in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah killed three enemy soldiers, damaged one vehicle, and destroyed two observation posts, killing a number of their occupants.

4. Two enemy soldiers were killed and four infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed in the V Army Corps norther sector. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

5. One vehicle was burned and one infantry position was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery. The shelling caused damage to civilian property and establishments.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1986

Saddam Husayn Receives YAR Minister, Message

JN221411 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received YAR Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat. The minister conveyed to the president a verbal message from his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerning fraternal ties between the two countries and reiterating the support of the Yemeni people and government for Iraq in its defensive battle against the barbaric Iranian aggression. The meeting was attended by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and minister of the interior; the president's secretary; and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad.

'Arafat Ends Sudan Visit, Arrives in Iraq

JN221750 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Baghdad from Khartoum yesterday after a 3-day visit to Sudan, during which he held talks with senior Sudanese officials. Before leaving Khartoum Airport, brother Abu 'Ammar met with the president of the Republic, State Council members Idris al-Banna and Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, and Health Minister Dr Husayn Abu Salih. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu Raja'i, PLO representative in Sudan.

After the meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: We were pleased with these important and deep talks which dealt with all bilateral, Arab, and international issues. He added: On this occasion, I thank my brothers in the Sudanese leadership for their strong and genuine support for the Palestinian issue. He said: During the several rounds of talks, we discussed many issues, including Palestinian national unity and the efforts being exerted by my brothers in Sudan to this effect, particularly their recent hosting of the Palestinian engineers fourth conference, which included six Palestinian factions, as well as the efforts being exerted by Sudan, the capital of the three noes, to achieve Arab unity and solidarity. We also discussed efforts exerted by all of us to find a way to end this destructive war, the Gulf war, so as to mobilize all capabilities to liberate Jerusalem.

Israeli Pilot Reportedly Held in 'Anjar

NC221303 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In the midst of Israel's preoccupation with the fate of its prisoner pilot, Minister Nabih Birri's announcement that he is being held by the Amal Movement has raised several questions about the motives for this declaration. This is particularly true in light of information which indicates that the Israeli pilot is being detained in the 'Anjar region [of Al-Biqa'] where he is facing exhaustive interrogation by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, in the presence of Syrian Air Force officers.

According to some reports, it is possible that the Israeli prisoner was transferred to Syria at 1100 today.

Ivory Coast Embassy Receives Threat

NC221818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] According to a diplomatic source, the Ivory Coast Embassy in West Beirut has received a threat from an unidentified person who said the embassy would be blown up.

It is worth noting that in its last session, the Arab League Council decided to sever diplomatic ties with the Ivory Coast after it resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

A security source in turn said that Colonel Munir Ma'luli, officer in charge of embassy security, had received the news of the threat from a Foreign Ministry official. Ma'luli demanded protection for the building which is located in Saqiyat al-Janzir. He also ordered an officer to inspect the building to decide how many men are needed to protect it.

British Nationals Asked to Take Precautions or Leave

NC222119 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The British Embassy in Beirut has asked British nationals residing in Lebanon to take maximum precautionary measures or leave the country. It is feared that as a result of the current trial in London of Nizar al-Hindawi, accused of attempting to blow up an El Al plane at Heathrow Airport, British nationals in Lebanon might be the targets of terrorist attacks.

'Abdallah Brothers Blame Mossad for Explosions

NC221452 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] In a statement issued today, the 'Abdallah brothers asserted that they will take legal action against the French Government for accusing them of planting explosives in France. [passage omitted]

In their statement, they called on the French investigating magistrate to check the information received by the French police. They said that inquiries will prove that the agents of Israel's Mossad were responsible for the explosions.

The 'Abdallah brothers claimed that the pro-Mossad Phalangist forces had misled the French security organs by supplying them with false information on the Paris explosions.

The Al-Qubayyat Youth Union has also issued a statement, declaring that the Israeli Mossad and its partitionist and sectarian agents in the Phalangist forces are behind the accusations.

The union's statement called on the Maronites to be alert to the danger posed by the [Phalangist] forces' falsifications and to stand up to them. It went on to say that this policy is bound to backfire on the Maronites.

The statement appeals to Patriarch Sfayr to exert pressure on the forces' elements who claim to speak on behalf of the Christians.

Maronite Patriarch Calls for 'Merger' With Syria

NC221829 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1730 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] On the eve of his departure for Rome, Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr told newsmen that any solution based on the historical or numerical supremacy of one community will not endure but will only prolong the crisis. The patriarch added that he is ready to visit Syria and hold talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on the outstanding problems facing a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. The patriarch also called for a merger [wahdah indimajiyah] with Syria, particularly in the areas of economy and trade.

Christian Leaders Meet in Bkirki, Comment

NC222026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] An expanded Christian meeting chaired by His Beatitude Patriarch Nasrallah Sfayr was held at the patriarchate in Bkirki at 1745 today. The meeting was attended by former President Camille Sham'un; Minister Joseph al-Hashim; Deputy George Sa'adah, leader of the Phalangist Party; George 'Umayrah, deputy leader of the Phalangist Party; Deputies Auguste Bakhus and Jubran Tawq, representatives of the independent Maronite deputies group; Lebanese Forces leader Samir Ja'ja' and his deputy, Karim Paqraduni; National Liberal Party leader Engineer Dany Sham'un; and Jubran Tuwayni. The conferees reviewed all aspects of current developments.

George Sa'adah and his deputy, 'Umayrah, emerged from the patriarchate at 1900, with Sa'adah describing the atmosphere in Bkirki as always satisfactory.

After the meeting ended at 1915, former President Camille Sham'un stated: The session was extremely positive. Discussions dealt with all of Lebanon's problems.

For his part, Minister Al-Hashim said: Naturally, we had to consult His Beatitude on recent developments affecting the solution to the Lebanese crisis. This has assumed such proportions that international intervention is required. The Vatican is at the forefront of these international circles concerned with Lebanese affairs.

Responding to a question, Minister al-Hashim said: The meeting was good and it achieved positive results. We emphasized the unity of the Christian position and ranks. The Minister replied to another question by asserting that Patriarch Sfayr is fully authorized to speak on behalf of all Christians.

Samir Ja‘Ja‘ stated that as a result of the meeting, Patriarch Sfayr will take with him a Christian peace plan. The conferees wish him a successful and pleasant trip.

Replying to a question, Ja‘Ja‘ said: It is natural for the Lebanese Forces to authorize Patriarch Sfayr to speak on their behalf in the Vatican and with French officials. To another question, Ja‘ja‘ remarked: The meeting went fine.

Israeli Flights, Tank Movements Reported

NC222013 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] According to reports from Al-Nabatiyah, Israeli helicopters carried out repeated flights over Zibqin township and its environs this evening. Israeli tanks have also been reported asmoving toward this area. At the same time, clashes were taking place and the Al-Nabatiyah barracks were shelled.

Reports indicate that Israeli troops have foiled an attempt by gunmen to infiltrate into the security zone.

Israeli Landing Foiled

NC222024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In the South, Israeli occupation troops were forced to withdraw from the Zibqin area with the help of flares. This followed ferocious fighting that broke out between Israeli troops and national resistance men, after the latter thwarted an Israeli attempt to mount a landing operation. Meanwhile, a concentration of Israeli vehicles has been observed advancing from Al-Naqurah toward Jisr al-Hamra‘.

9 Casualties in Palestinian Attack on Amal

NC230847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a group of Palestinian gunmen used inflatable dinghies to land in Al-Shawakir, near Tyre, this morning. The group surrounded an Amal position and fighting erupted, leaving five people dead and four wounded among Amal's ranks, while three Amal members managed to escape. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Israeli warplanes flew over Sidon and the Palestinian camps in the south at 0300 today. The overnight clashes in the Al-Rashidiyah camp left a number of people dead or wounded.

Lahd Denies Birri Controls Faction Holding Pilot

TA221530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text]General Antoine Lahd, commander of the South Lebanese Army [SLA], believes Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri has no control over the Amal faction that is holding the Israeli Air Force navigator. Gen Lahd told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the Al-Khiyam prison, whose inmates were mentioned as candidates for a prisoner exchange, is a regular prison in which 250 people are being held after being convicted of acting against the security and inhabitants of the security strip. The inmates are not tried in the normal sense of the word; their fate is decided by military committees headed by himself which rule according to the law of the Lebanese Army. The final decision over the fate of a prisoner is in his, Lahd's, hands. Lahd also said that due to the recent attacks on the SLA posts, his soldiers are improving the posts to better withstand more attacks. Gen Lahd believes that if in future the Shi'ite organization Hizballah becomes stronger, it is possible that the SLA will require more help from the IDF.

More on Lahd's Remarks

TA221911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The commander of the South Lebanese Army, Antoine Lahd, says he does not believe the Amal militia leader Nabih Birri has any control over the fate of the Israeli airman whose plane went down near Sidon last week. Birri announced this week that he was in Amal hands. General Lahd was speaking today through an interpreter to reporters, among them our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami, who asked him what his response was to Birri's call for the release of all Lebanese prisoners in the Al-Khiyam detention center and elsewhere in exchange for the pilot.

[Begin interpreter recording] The general's personal opinion is that Nabih Birri does not control, in fact, this faction of Amal who seems to have the Israeli pilot in its hands. Proof of it is that he is not making any concrete or precise offer or request. When Nabih Birri will request officially something of that sort this will be studied and discussed, and it will be seen whether there could be a response to it or not.

All what is being said about the prison in Al-Khiyam is part of a propaganda campaign which is orchestrated throughout the world for political reasons. The present (?tender) of prisoners in Al-Khiyam is between 200 and 250. The people who get in Al-Khiyam get there after the investigation has proved that they are guilty of taking part in some terrorist action which has resulted in damage for the area, for the people, for their goods. And there are no children in Al-Khiyam. There are sometimes women. There is a special pavilion for women, like you may find in any other regular prison, because it has been the case often that women came with explosives to the area, and some of them even intended to blow up themselves in suicide operations.

As for the ill treatment which are supposed to be something normal and daily practice in Al-Khiyam: the prisoners in Al-Khiyam are visited regularly by doctors. Whenever their health requests it, they are transferred to the hospital in Marj 'Uyun for treatment. More than that, people are freed from the Al-Khiyam prison every month, and it suffices, looking at them, to find out that they are in a good condition of health. [end recording]

Shamir Cables Hawke on Renouncing UN Resolution

TA230618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night sent a cable to the Australian prime minister congratulating the Australians for being the first to renounce the UN resolution that equated Zionism with racism. In his message, Mr Shamir wrote that the Australian Parliament's motion is a noble moral move.

The Australian Parliament has unanimously condemned the UN resolution that equated Zionism with racism and has called upon that international body to revoke it. The resolution was passed in the United Nations approximately 11 years ago. The Israeli UN representative at the time was Hayim Herzog, the current president. Mr Herzog is scheduled to make an official visit to Australia soon.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who initiated the motion, delivered a speech highly enthusiastic about Zionism and noted its achievements in developing Israel.

Foreign Ministry Reacts to Ivory Coast Statement

TA221845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem says it is not taking seriously reports from Abidjan that the Ivory Coast will reconsider the location of its embassy in Jerusalem. Voice of Israel political affairs editor Gid'on Remez says the language of Abidjan's statement leaves some doubt as to the intentions of the Ivory Coast, which is facing intense Arab pressure:

[Begin Remez recording] Neither the Ivorian ambassador in Jerusalem nor Israelis in Abidjan were given any prior notice of a change in the embassy's location, and Foreign Minister Simeon Ake's statement today was rather ambiguous. On the one hand, he strongly deplored Sunday's Arab League resolution to break relations with any country setting up an embassy in Jerusalem. On the other hand, Ake said that the ruling body of his party would reconsider the issue, taking into account the 1980 Security Council call to pull representations out of Jerusalem. And, he also repeated what we heard from Ambassador Jean-Pierre Boni when he presented his accreditation to President Herzog: Reactivating the Jerusalem embassy was a pragmatic decision, with no implications as to Ivorian policy on the status of the city.

While Iran declared today it was breaking relations with the Ivory Coast, none of the five Arab League members represented there has done so yet. Algeria did recall her ambassador a few months in protest at Abidjan's closeness, not to Israel but to Morocco. The latter has been pressing Ivorian President

Houphouet-Boigny to remove his embassy out of Jerusalem, and it is hard to tell whether talk of reconsideration is a prelude or a substitute for such a step. But Israelis familiar with Houphouet-Boigny doubt that the president's fierce pride will allow him to back down from his decision, and the Foreign Ministry reaction, dismissing the possibility on those grounds, seems designed to remind him of that. [end recording]

No Change in Status Quo in Austria To Be Announced

TA230623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Yosi Beilin, the Foreign Ministry's political director general, will confer with the Austrian ambassador next week to discuss the question of Israel's diplomatic representation in Vienna. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that in the wake of the Austrian foreign minister's remarks expressing dismay over Israel's lowering the level of its diplomatic representation in that country, the Austrian ambassador here requested a meeting with the Foreign Ministry, but it was decided to arrange a meeting with him and the political director general. Beilin will explain that right now Israel has no intention of changing the status quo.

Apartment Used by Dung Gate Terrorists Sealed Up

TA230713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Last night the security forces sealed up an apartment in the village of Al-'Azariyah near Jerusalem that had been used by the terrorist squad that perpetrated the Dung Gate attack. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the squad members had rented the apartment, which served them as a hiding place after the attack. Weapons were also found in the apartment.

'Terrorist Squad' Blamed for Bus Attack Detained

TA221712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Jerusalem police and the security branches have solved the attack that occurred in Jerusalem approximately 3 years ago on a No 18 bus and detained the terrorists who planted the bomb on the bus. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz has learned that the members of the squad are Fatah members from Bethelehem, Ramallah, and East Jerusalem. The police investigation into the affair is continuing.

Six people were killed in the attack on the No 18 bus and approximately 50 others were wounded. The police statement published this evening also said that information on this squad come out in the process of interrogating the members of the squad suspected of carrying out the Western Wall attack.

'Inbari Foresees Husayn-Shamir Alignment

TA220936 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Oct 86 p 10

[Commentary by Arab affairs specialist Pinhas 'Inbari: "Amman Was Waiting for Premier Shamir"]

[Text] The future of the territories and ways to solve the Palestinian problem continue to remain the core of dispute between the political thinking of the Likud and the Labour Party. Is Yitzhaq Shamir's leadership as head of the national unity government going to bring this basic source of dispute to the point of explosion? Will Shim'on Peres, from his new position as foreign minister, do that? Usually this conflict is understood solely in terms of Israeli domestic politics. But in fact the shape of these differences is determined as well by intra-Arab politics.

At the end of his term as prime minister, Shim'on Peres portrayed an erroneous picture of the political situation in the Arab world. He gave the impression that Egypt and Jordon were in full harmony concerning the peace process and once a peace conference convenes, both countries would start direct peace negotiations with the Jewish state.

This way of portraying the Arab political situation is far from being accurate or up-to-date. If Jordan and Egypt are in such a degree of harmony, why didn't King Husayn join the Alexandria summit? Moreover, why can't we see the convening of the international conference in the near future?

Egypt and Jordan are, in fact, not only far from following the same steps, but Jordan is even offering the Arab world an entirely opposite example of how to deal with Israel.

For Egypt it is not enough that Arab states will enter the peace process. Of no less importance is the way the Arab world conducts its relations with the former enemy. It is not surprising that Egypt wants the Arab world to follow its example exactly of achieving peace with Israel: the comprehensive way.

"Comprehensive" means complete Israeli withdrawal in return for full Arab recognition of the Jewish State. That is the only way Egypt can restore its dignity in the Arab world and prove the correctness of the Camp David policy, but more than that: Comprehensive process in the Middle East will put Egypt once again in a leadership position from which Cairo could gain not only in political terms, but economically as well — restoring, for example, Egypt's large Saudi subsidy.

Strange as it may seem, Jordanian policy is an obstacle to Egypt's return to the leadership of the Arab world, because Jordan is proposing an altogether different way to resolve difficulties with Israel.

What Jordan is really offering Israel now is what Israel has asked of Jordan for a long time — practical arrangements in the territories in which both neighbour states would share responsibilities, especially on coping together with the PLO threat.

Jordan is not really pushing for an immediate Israeli withdrawal, but rather a modus vivendi for managing the Palestinian problem in the West Bank. Both countries want to hinder the PLO's activities in Arab cities such as Nabulus and Hebron.

This Jordanian policy is a real danger to Egyptian efforts, because it means that Jordan is no longer aiming for a complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories; on the contrary, Amman is interested in an Israeli alliance against PLO influence, and as a logical conclusion, Jordan is not inclined to enter formal negotiations with the Jewish State and is quite happy with the behind the scenes arrangements. As long as Jordan is satisfied with the present situation, its enthusiasm for joining in an international conference is much reduced. Its continued declarations of support for such a conference are, under the circumstances, merely lip- service.

In this matter Jordanian policy coincides with internal Israeli policy trends. Labour party leader Shim'on Peres is very much in error if he interpreted Jordanian policy as directed towards him. The real direction is towards the Likud. We can find other signals for this assumption in Jordanian policy in the West Bank, namely in its new attitude towards the Jewish settlements.

One of the main sources of difficulties in the past between the Jordanian government and the Jerusalem District Electric Company was the Arab company's readiness to supply electricity to Jewish settlements in the territories. In those days Jordan rejected Israeli proposals of joint rule over the West Bank, and stuck to its demand for full withdrawal. Now the Jordanian position has changed, and when the issue of supplying electricity to Jewish settlers in Hebron was raised in the secret contacts concerning nominating Arab mayors to the municipalities, Jordan did not object!

What is dearer to the Likud than the Jewish settlements? The real deal Jordan is offering Israel is directed towards the new prime minister in Jerusalem, Yitzhaq Shamir, not the former one, Shim'on Peres. Jordan will not help Peres, as foreign minister, in his efforts to convene the international conference, and will give some kind of legitimacy to the Israeli presence in the territories, including settlements, and by doing so may doom Egypt to remain in solitude in the Arab world and bring to the Labour Party the opposition.

Why would Jordan do it? Surely not out of free choice. After all, King Husayn much prefers Peres to Shamir. But Jordan must take into account its objective limitations between the Arab world and Israel. Jordan's nightmare is to be trapped between hostile governments in Jerusalem and Damascus, and exactly that could have happened if King Husayn had joined the Peres-Mubarak (-King Hassan) axis of comprehensive peace, against the wishes of the opposite axis: the Likud-Syria axis.

The turning point in Jordanian policy came once Amman understood that Peres was not going to fight for his position as prime minister of Israel and was going to deliver it to Shamir, doing so to abort the peace process in the middle and leave King Husayn at the mercy of his staunchest enemies -- Syria and the Likud.

King Husayn succeeded in his efforts to turn the Syrians from enemies into friends. In return for his policy in the West Bank, he will try to do the same with Shamir. To align the almost parallel axes in the Middle East, Husayn may try to fit the Likud into the Amman-Damascus axis.

AL-QUDS on Shultz' Message on Settlements

TA221950 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
20 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Shultz' Message"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has sent a message to the Israeli Government in which he called for no change in the Israeli policy regarding settlement in the occupied areas. It is no secret to any one that this message came on the occasion of the implementation of the rotation agreement and Yitzhaq Shamir's assumption of the premiership in the place of Shim'on Peres, America's favored man.

The message indicates that the U.S. Administration is trying to warn the Israeli Government, headed by Shamir, not to intensify settlement in the occupied areas. Apparently this warning was meant to express U.S. fears of the overt policy expected to be adopted by Shamir. In addition to the Israeli national unity government agreement, Peres and Shamir agreed on setting up six new settlements, two of which were set up during Peres' term, and it is expected that the remaining four will be constructed during Shamir's rule.

During Peres' term the policy of expanding existing settlements continued to an extent that some of them were expanded to a degree beyond the construction of new settlements. Undoubtedly the settlement expansion policy will be intensified during Shamir's term. With regard to Shultz' message, however, its content is epitomized by hinting to the world that the United States will exert certain pressures on Yitzhaq Shamir's government.

The essence and nature of these pressures will concentrate on the need to continue the talk about peace and on Israel's desire to achieve peace, without bothering to define the basis and foundations of this peace, or even its concerned parties. Apparently the U.S. strategy regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict over the next 2 years will be devoted to the talk about peace in a general and vague manner and within the framework of statements that accompany the visit of every U.S. personality and delegation to the region.

We must point out that even in the sphere of the problem of Israeli settlement in the occupied areas, U.S. positions since the beginning of Reagan's first term have been ambiguous, vague, and unclear, and despite the continuous statements reiterating that settlement constitutes an obstacle on the road to peace, President Reagan has on many occasions referred to the right of the Israelis to live in the occupied areas.

We can thus observe that the U.S. policy of confusion regarding the Middle East encompasses now all the problems and issues related to the conflict, and that Shultz' message is no more than an indication of a U.S. wish to continue dealing with Shim'on Peres.

AL-FAJR Questions Aim Behind New Jordanian Measure

TA221455 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
18 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Why This Confusion?"]

[Text] More than a question mark stands at the end of a report regarding the intention of the Jordanian authorities to "cancel" the regulations imposed in 1983 on residence of West Bank inhabitants in Jordan. In that year the Jordanian authorities justified the imposition of those regulations by their desire not to encourage the emigration of residents of the occupied territories.

We would like to say that we welcome this measure if the aim behind it is merely to facilitate things for the residents in the occupied territories and Jordan to settle their various affairs and nothing more than this.

However, while declaring our endorsement for this measure should the above-mentioned aim be the intention, we absolutely do not accept that with the passage of time this development might bring about adverse results that contradict the cause of steadfastness in the occupied territories.

Moreover, there is a persistent question in this connection: Why has this new Jordanian measure appeared simultaneously with what is called "the Jordanian 5-year development plan" published by the Jordanian authorities several weeks ago? Also, why do the Jordanian authorities claim that their aim behind this new measure is to "improve the quality of life" in the occupied territories while at the same time announcing that the purpose of the aforementioned "development plan" is to support the steadfastness of the residents in the occupied territories?

It is amazing how the policy connected to the residents of the occupied territories is upset with such speed and in such a contradictory manner, epitomized in the adoption of such a measure as that of 1983 and its abandonment at this point.

Lauds Arab Refusal To Aid Plan

TA222032 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
21 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Jordan — and No Aid Until Further Notice"]

[Text] In an interview with Kuwaiti television the day before yesterday, and in the course of his visit to Kuwait and his meetings with officials there, Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i affirmed that the "Amman Agreement is still valid and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

While welcoming this official Jordanian confirmation, we would like in return to emphasize to Mr al-Rifa'i that this propaganda statement in Kuwait is in total contradiction to the measures of the Jordanian Government against the PLO and against the Palestinian people in general, whether in fraternal Jordan itself or in our occupied land.

The Kuwaiti officials were clearly aware of this contradiction in the Jordanian stance, leading them to explain their position to the Jordanian prime minister that they will not contribute to the Jordanian development plan except through agreement with the PLO.

Al-Rifa'i believed that with such a "consumer" statement he would be able to obtain Kuwait's aid for Jordan's 5-year development plan. However, his calculation was not accurate, particularly when it is based on a position opposed to the PLO. Should Al-Rifa'i turn to other Arab countries for the same purpose he will find the same answer in these countries, for there will be no aid for the intended development except through coordination with the PLO.

However, will Jordan's Government draw the conclusion from this Arab position to realize that restoration of coordination between it and the PLO is the only way to obtain aid and to indulge in joint political action that will benefit the Palestinian cause and the entire Arab causes?

This might be possible and might not be, but the important thing in the current stage at least is that Jordan's Government will not obtain any Arab aid for its projects, plans, and programs as long as the decision to suspend coordination with the PLO continues to be valid.

On Snags Facing Reopening of Arab Bank

TA221625 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
19 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "The Reopening of Arab Banks; Between Acceptance and Rejection"]

[Text] We have reiterated, and continue to reiterate, that the reopening of Arab banks in the occupied territories, after being closed for more than 19 years, represents a positive step on the path of supporting the residents' steadfastness and encouraging economic projects that protect their presence and consolidates their existence, which naturally contributes to decreasing the growing unemployment.

Practical attempts have been made since 1968 to reopen the Arab banks, but they failed because of the then Jordanian Government's insistence on not allowing this and to keep the banking ties of the occupied territories' residents directly linked to the economic activity in Jordan. For example, despite the fact that the Arab Bank and the Ottoman Bank, which represented all the Arab banks in the occupied West Bank, had initialed in 1968 an agreement to reopen the banks, this agreement collided with the explicit Jordanian decision rejecting such a plan.

However, the Jordanian decision did not remain in that state, particularly under the umbrella of the new Jordanian "development" plan for the occupied territories. Contrary to its former positions, Jordan began acting to reopen the Arab banks in order to serve its new political interests in the region.

At the same time, however, we view the banks and the national economic institutions as part of our national steadfastness in general, despite the fact that the Jordanian Government has a "special interest" in them. We have endeavored for this steadfastness, and have also endeavored to define our national position clearly and beyond doubt.

However, we were amazed that the Jordanian "negotiator" who signed the agreement to reopen the Cairo-Amman Bank with Israel a few weeks ago, was not aware of these realities until the entire problem collided with the established political fact in the occupied land. For its part Israel now refuses that the Palestinian residents in Jerusalem deal with this bank, on the basis that it considers "Jerusalem as Israel's unified capital"! The Cairo-Amman Bank, on its part, cannot accept this Israeli "condition" on the basis that this agreement will mean Jordan's acceptance of Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem, meaning accepting that Jerusalem is Israel's capital.

This predicament could have been avoided by the Jordanian negotiator had he studied the file of Arab banks in the occupied land, and had he realized that the entire political decision is linked to the economic decision. If an error is committed in one, this will be reflected on the other.

At any rate, it is the correct "development" that will serve our steadfastness, without forsaking our legitimate rights and without major errors. Will the Jordanian Government indeed realize this?

LIBYA

Memorandum Protests U.S.-Israeli Naval Maneuvers

LD222121 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The People's Bureau of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has sent a memorandum to the brother secretary general of the Arab League on the presence of the U.S. fleet and the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier *John Kennedy* off the coast of occupied Palestine to carry out provocative military maneuvers in the Arab region with the participation of the Zionist enemy; and also on the seriousness of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity against the security and independence of the Arab nation, civilization and presence.

The memorandum says: In implementation of the aggressive Zionist-U.S. plan against the Arab nation, the U.S. fleet is now present off the coast of occupied Palestine. The commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet arrived in Haifa, accompanied by the nuclear aircraft carrier *John Kennedy*, which is escorted by a group of warships, to carry out joint provocative military maneuvers in the Arab region. This concentrated military presence of the U.S. fleet comes within the context of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity in the region, and it constitutes a [word indistinct] backing for the Zionist enemy and the establishment of fixed and ready bases to protect it and aid its military operations to enable it to expand at the expense of the Arab territories and the annihilation of the Arab nation, civilization, culture and existence.

It adds: You must grasp the seriousness of the objectives of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity, and the danger and conspiracy against the security and independence of the Arab nation, civilization and existence. Since the planting of the Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab nation, the United States has supported the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation in all military confrontations. It undertook to supply it with all the means of destruction, as well as funds, and enabled it to reach the highest levels of military technology; this has enabled it to posess nuclear weapons and warheads, which now spread horror and destruction in the region and the Mediterranean.

The memorandum confirms that this strategic alliance is in itself a frank stand by the U.S. vis-a-vis the Arab nation, because it stands by the Zionist enemy in any forthcoming confrontation. The Great Jamahiriyah warned against the seriousness of the U.S. plans and aggressive intentions against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab causes, urged the Arab countries to end the U.S. recklessness in the region, and explained that to confront this danger in the region, the Arab nation and its peoples together are requested now more than any other time to take all the individual and collective measures capable of maintaining its dignity and of defending its honor and existence. They are requested and to take a definite attitude against the United States, which undertakes to provide the Zionist enemy with all the means of destruction and funds, by boycotting it politically and economically and by not dealing with it in its capacity as the prime enemy of the Arab nation.

The memorandum concludes: At a time when we express our appreciation of your efforts toward your Arab nation, we hope that you will inform the Joint Arab Defense Council of these facts to take deterrent measures in accordance with the Arab League Charter, and and we hope you will call on all the member-states to embark on uniting their plans and efforts to take protective and defensive measures, which are dictated by the situation, and to take private and collective defensive means to resist any armed aggression and the resultant dangers, including taking deterrent measures to boycott the United States politically, economically, and in all fields.

Iran's Velayati, Rafiqdust Arrive in Tripoli

LD222057 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Oct (JANA — Iranian Foreign Minister Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati, accompanied by Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, arrived this evening in Tripoli with a delegation. In a statement to JANA on his arrival, Brother Velayati praised the depth of the fraternal relations and strong ties between the two fraternal peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and the Islamic Republic of Iran. He confirmed the importance of the continuation of these relations, a matter that serves the common interests and objectives of the two fraternal countries and undermines the imperialist and Zionist plans and those of their reactionary stooges in the Arab region and the Islamic World. He declared anew that the Great Jamahiriyah, Iran, and Syria are all in the same trench, side by side fighting against the intrigues and the fierce attacks to abort them — intrigues that imperialism and Zionism are striving to impose on the freedom and options of these anti-imperialist countries hostile to racial discrimination in all its forms.

He said Iran severed its diplomatic relations today with the Ivory Coast, which had recognized the Zionist enemy and established diplomatic relations with it. "We shall close down entirely our embassy in the Ivory Coast, and we have asked the Ivory Coast to close its embassy in Tehran."

Brother Velayati mourned the death of President Samora Machel and described him as a militant African who was able to undermine the interests of imperialism and Zionism in the southern part of Africa. He added that the loss of this militant will not make us abandon the struggle and the revolution against imperialism and its stooges, and we stand by Mozambique and the peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

Velayati Explains Reasons for Visit

LD230630 Tehran IRNA in English 0547 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Oct. 23, IRNA — The Iranian minister of foreign affairs, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, said upon arrival here Wednesday afternoon that Iran and Libya enjoyed highly strong relations.

Velayati who was accompanied by Minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust and a number of Foreign Ministry officials, told reporters that exchange of visits between officials of the two countries helped further consolidate mutual relations.

More on the reasons for his visit, he said that northern Africa, the Mediterranean region and the Middle East were the heartland of Islam and, therefore, it was vital that Iran and Libya as two Muslim countries exchange views and coordinate their stance.

Both countries, he stressed, held similar views towards the Palestinian issue and believed in a vigorous struggle against the Zionist regime and are against any compromise with the regime occupying the holy Qods. [Jerusalem]

Those countries which support armed struggle against the Zionists should be in touch with each other. Meanwhile, he added, Iran and Libya hold common views towards the Iraq-imposed war. Therefore, the Libyan officials should be informed of the latest developments in the war, and at the same time Iranian officials become aware of issues related to Libya.

Foreign Minister Velayati in an interview with the Libyan radio and television Wednesday announced that the Islamic Republic of Iran has totally severed its diplomatic ties with Ivory Coast in protest against Ivory Coast's decision to transfer its embassy in occupied Palestine to Jerusalem.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Regrets on Machel Death

LD221128 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Oct 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Oct (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, has sent a cable of condolences to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front on the occasion of the death of the great African struggler President Samora Machel. Following is its text:

I have learned with profound regret and extreme anger of the abominable crime perpetrated by the loathsome apartheid regime, which usurped the south of our great continent, with the result that our friend the great struggler Samora Machel, president of the sister Republic of Mozambique and his accompanying delegation, has fallen victim.

While we express our condolences in my name and on behalf of the Libyan Arab people over the deceased, we vigorously and firmly condemn this criminal barabaric action and stress anew our complete solidarity with your country, people, and party. We declare our solidarity with all our capabilities to confront aggression, provocation, and challenge, through which the white racists have proved to be pirates and barbarians with no morals. They did not hesitate to bomb the Libyans while they were asleep in their homes and shoot down the plane of the late President Samora Machel while returning from a working journey to Zambia.

The racist enemy in the south of our continent has proved by his bestial crime his violation of all international laws and norms and his total political, moral, and civilizational bankruptcy. He has revealed his ugly face and exposed himself as a wild creature that lives on bloodshed, the destruction of life, the slaughter of freedom and the violation of all Earth and Heaven laws.

The world will remember this stubborn, militant African as a revolutionary who sacrificed his entire life for the cause of freedom and human dignity — not only in Mozambique, but in the whole African Continent.

And as we stood by him and by you and the Mozambican people during the war of liberation and independence, we affirm to you the continuation of our backing and support and our solidarity so that your country can bypass this ordeal and continue the prominent role it plays within "the confrontation countries, and we are among them. We will assist our African brothers in the south of the continent who are registering everyday epics of heroism and sacrifice and whose final victory we have no doubt, is drawing very near. And if there is any lesson for us to draw from this abominable crime, it is that there is no alternative to the unity of the continent and to acquiring the means of power to face up to the imminent danger on Africa and the entire area, and to defeating the enemies of life, freedom and humanity", the demons of evil, usurption, and aggression represented by American imperialism and the alien racism in both the south of the continent and in occupied Palestine.

Please convey our warm condolences to the family of the deceased, his companions, and the brotherly Mozambican people.

The revolutionary struggle continues.

Your brother,

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Basic Peoples Congresses Protest 'Enemies'

Al-Zuwayyah Masses Demonstrate

LD222255 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Ziwaiyah, 22 Oct (JANA) — The masses of the Basic People's Congress in Surman branch of the al-Zuwayyah municipality went out this morning in a demonstration of anger and defiance against the enemies of the Libyan Arab people, the enemies of freedom and progress at home and abroad who have sold themselves to the Satan and have become compliant tools in the hands of the American intelligence, and in condemnation of the ugly crime committed by the racist government of Pretoria in cooperation with American imperialism and its allies in assassinating the African militant Samora Machel and his companions.

The masses called for the physical liquidation of the enemies of God, who are conspiring against people's authority at home and abroad, as a lesson to those who have not learnt a lesson and who have not embraced what is happening in the Libyan Arab land and the great values which were sown by the Great al-Fatih Revolution [words indistinct].

The masses issued a statement in which they confirmed their eternal adherence to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, its leader and the eternal humanitarian ideas of the Third World theory which stems from the glorious Koran which is the constitution of the free and happy Jamahiri society. They also confirmed their firm confrontation with all the hostile conspiracies and the [word indistinct] intrigues which are aimed at the destruction of the militant revolutionary values of this great people at the instigation of the leader of international terrorism, the administration of Israel's rabid dog at home and abroad. The masses confirmed in their statement the need for just punishment [words indistinct] and the revolutionary annihilation of the group of the enemies of God in public squares, so that the [word indistinct] know that the Libyan Arab people will not concede an inch of their principles and great revolutionary objectives and will not show forgiveness toward those who harm their homeland and their noble Islamic religion and the militant revolutionary thought which stems from the holy Koran.

The statement also denounced the crime committed by the wicked hands of the racist regime in South Africa, the assassination of one of the leaders of African liberation, President Samora Machel, who will remain alive among the free revolutionaries who struggle for freedom everywhere.

Muslim Brotherhood Condemned

NC230900 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in the town of Ajdabiya staged an angry and defiant demonstration against the agents of U.S. intelligence last night. These agents consist of corrupt bands who are enemies of the Libyan Arab people, who belong to the enemies of God clique, and who have sold their consciences to Satan.

The masses of the Basic People's Congress in Ajdabiya issued a statement, which said in part:

1. There is no leader of the masses but Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of victory and defiance, who has restored its true glory to Islam. There is no revolution but the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, which laid down the principles and values of popular authority. This revolution cannot be stolen from us or undermined. It has both deep roots and great faith. It will remain forever strong, thanks to its masses, who transform and conquer backwardness.

2. The masses of the Absic People's Congresses will not permit the atheists, deviationists, and saboteurs who comprise the enemies of God clique — the clique of corruption, the Muslim Brotherhood — to live among them. These are dead and cowardly party groups serving as imperialism's fifth column, which participated with imperialism in the aggression against the land of great Al-Fatih, the glorious and defiant. Imperialism bombarded peaceful towns in the Great Jamahiriyah mercilessly, killing the elderly, women, and children.

The masses call for the execution of the members of these bands, so that they will serve as a lesson to those who try to undermine the tremendous achievements through which we are seeking to achieve paradise on earth, under the aegis of the Great Jamahiriyah, which preaches justice and equality.

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in Ajdabiyah have demolished the house of one of the members of the enemies of God clique.

'Liquidation' of 'Stray Clique' Endorsed

NC230937 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in Al-Andalus [in Tripoli] have sent a cable to the brother leader at the end of their emergency session, which was held last night. The statement reads: To the leader of victory and confrontation, the leader of the age of the masses, the revolutionary believer Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Greetings of Al-Fatih.

The Basic People's Congresses in Al-Andalus convened an emergency meeting to pass judgment on this stray clique, those who have bartered guidance for error. [Koranic verse] These assemblies decided to liquidate the enemies of the revolution and people's power, to demolish their homes, and wipe out every trace of their existence. We also affirm to you, o victorious leader, that the masses of the Basic People's Congress in the Great Jamahriyah are with you in your efforts to secure Arab unity, which is both a fate and a destiny.

In addition, the masses of the Basic People's Congresses stress the need to mine and fortify the coast to make it a graveyard for any invading aggressor who might set foot upon it. We recall your declaration that we and the fish await them.

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses in Al-Andalus emphasize that the Great Jamahiriyah is the international center for the fight against imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, and fascism. We will support the forces of liberation in Africa and the world at large. The revolution is our fate. Arab unity is destined to be attained through the prompting of the revolutionary committees, which are the instruments of popular revolution, revolutionary administration, and people's power.

Finally, we state that there is no alternative to people's power or to socialism. The march goes forward, and the revolutionary struggle will continue until all oppressed lands and peoples are free.

The masses of the basic people's congress in Al-Andalus have also decided:

a) To confirm the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses that were adopted at their eighth ordinary session, especially paragraphs e and f.

b) To confirm the resolutions of the people's congresses adopted by the General People's Congress at its 10th ordinary session, particularly paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4.

c) To affirm with full confidence that this clique cannot distract the masses from their goals of unity and cultural progress. We will continue our fight against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. Glory to the masses of the basic congresses, the makers of history's first Jamahiriyah.

d) There is no mercy for this wicked clique and for those who cooperate with it. They must be liquidated in squares and plazas so as to be an example to others.

e) To demolish the homes of stray dogs in our area. There can be no shelter or place for them in the land of the Jamahiriyah.

f) To identify all those who collaborated with the defunct regime and the stray dogs, and to make them social outcasts.

g) To watch, expose, and call to account the shaykhs who express corrupt and divergent views not in accordance with the law of society.

h) To revolutionize Islamic pulpits in the sense that preachers should believe in the law of society and the third universal theory.

i) To discover and monitor stray dogs clinging to the Jamahiriyah and to call to account those executive, administrative, security, and military departments which have been shown to hide the wicked groups, the stray dogs, and their collaborators.

j) The process of liquidation will be identical to that used by the stray clique against the revolutionary committees and people's power.

'Terrorist Plans' Denounced

LD221650 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Masses of basic people's congresses and masses of student congresses in Al-Sharara al-Ula-Sabha have sent a telegram to the brother leader of the revolution in which they strongly denounce the terrorist plans that the enemies of God clique has tried to carry out against the Arab Libyan people, in collaboration with American intelligence and Arab reaction. In their telegram, the masses underline their constant readiness to annihilate and put an end to the existence of this clique, and all those who plot against the authority of the people, inside and outside, anywhere and at any time. The masses declare that they will constitute a watchful eye to protect the revolutionary achievements and gains realized for the Arab Libyan people by the Great al-Fatih Revolution in various aspects of life.

The masses of the basic people's congresses and masses of student congresses in Al-Shara al-Ula-Sabha have released a communique following a demonstration of anger and defiance against the enemies of the Arab Libyan people, inside and out, in which they point out that they will not accept these atheists and renegates living amongst them, who have used the Islamic religion as a cover to carry out their hideous crimes against the sons of the Arab Libyan people, and against its gigantic achievements in civilization which have been realized thanks to the Great al-Fatih Revolution. They will also accept nothing short of the severing of the heads of these agents and their physical liquidation, inside and outside.

In their communique, the masses also demand the immediate implementation of the death sentence against the clique of God's enemies and all those who conspire against the authority of the people, inside and outside, for the crimes they have perpetrated against the Arab Libyan people, crimes for which one shudders and which those who believe in God find repellent.

In their communique, the masses emphasize that there is no revolution after the Great al-Fatih Revolution, no leader but Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, no authority but the authority of the people, and no retreat from our revolutionary options, no halting of assistance ot the liberation movements, and the liberation of usurped Arab Palestine.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives USSR's Polyakov

LD221702 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, this afternoon at the Royal Court received Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East and North Africa Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry and envoy of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to the king. Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali; His Majesty's adviser, Ahmed Reda Guedira; and Soviet Ambassador in Rabat Malik Fazylov were present at the meeting.

Earlier today, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali received Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East and North Africa Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, in the presence of the Soviet ambassador in Rabat.

On arrival in our country yesterday, Polyakov said that he is going to brief Moroccan officials on the results of the Reykjavik summit between the U.S. President and the CPSU General Secretary.

The Soviet officials paid a visit to the tomb of King Mohamed V this morning and signed the golden book.

Prime Minister Receives Polyakov

LD222302 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki received today Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East and North Africa Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador to Rabat.

The two sides reviewed various facets of Moroccan-Soviet cooperation and exchanged views on various current international issues, especially the Reykjavik summit, held between

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Location of Ivory Coast's Israeli Embassy Changed

LD221457 Rebat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation issued the following statement:

On the order of His Majesty King Hasan II, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali today, 22 October, received the Arab countries' ambassadors accredited to Rabat to inform them of the following: Since His Majesty sent House of Deputies Speaker Ahmed Osman to Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny regarding Abidjan's decision to establish its embassy's headquarters in Jerusalem, the two countries' leaders have been in constant contact regarding this subject.

In this context and through a telephone call on Tuesday, 21 October, President Felix Houphouet Boigny informed His Majesty King Hasan II of Ivory Coast's wish to reassess its position. Thus, President Houphouet-Boigny pointed out that in this regard he intended to put forward a proposal on the establishing of his country's embassy in Tel Aviv to the National Council of the Ivorian Democratic Party to be discussed at its meeting due to be held on 26 October.

President Houphouet-Boigny asked His Majesty King Hasan II to inform Arab countries of this decision because the Ivory Coast, always concerned about international legitimacy, wishes to remain committed to UN Security Council Resolution 478 endorsed on 20 August 1980.

Foreign Minister Holds News Conference

LD230230 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali this morning at the Ministry offices held a meeting with representatives of the national media. During this meeting the minister talked about three main topics: national unity and the United Nations; Morocco's relations with the EEC countries; and the results of the Arab League Council of Foreign Ministers meeting.

The minister reaffirmed our country's unyielding position on the Kingdom's national unity. Within this position, Morocco has followed the path of diplomatic dialogue at the international level in order to facilitate well-intentioned initiatives regarding this matter, among which is the UN secretary general's recent initiative. Abdellatif Filali recalled the wise peace initiative of His Majesty King Hasan II on the organization of a referendum in our Saharan regions.

Regarding the Arab League ministerial council's meeting, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation noted Arab officials' unanimity on the need to bring the Arab world out of its current condition, to move forward in establishing joint Arab action, and then to call for the convening of an Arab summit at the earliest possible opportunity. The minister announced that contacts with Arab leaders to set the date and place of the summit will start next week.

On relations with the EEC countries, Abdellatif Filali stressed the special feature that distinguishes Morocco from other Mediterranean countries in its ties with the EEC. In view of geographical proximity, the size of trade cooperation and exchanges between the two sides and the enormous maritime wealth that Morocco is endowed with in comparison with the region's countries, does characterize the Kingdom. Concerning the last point, the minister pointed out that the fisheries agreement between Morocco and Spain which will expire next 31 July will not be renewed in view of the fact that the next agreement would be with the EEC of which Spain is a member.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi on South, Ethiopia's Support for Garang

JN221212 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 22 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said an agreement on solving the southern question could be reached if the rebel movement restores its freedom.

Addressing a rally celebrating the 22th anniversary of Oct. 1964 popular uprising Al-Mahdi said a solution for the southern question could be reached but he said the rebels movement led by Col. John Garang is not free to agree on such a solution. He said the introduction of the Islamic legislations in 1983 had not been the reason for the rebellion, adding that the movement emergence in 1982 had been caused by errors of outsed President Numayri and by the presence of two axis in the region.

The prime minister said Libya, Aden and Ethiopia which were at that time opposing the alliance of Egypt and Sudan had backed the movement but only Ethiopia continues its support. "Ethiopia retains its relationship with Garang even after restoration of democracy because it hopes to establish a Marxist government in either the whole of Sduan or in the south."

He said his government is currently assessing documents, it obtained, which proves Ethiopia support for the rebels movement. the movement will remain a hostage to that role "establishment of a Marxist regime" unless Ethiopia changes position or the rebels leave the country.

Chevron Oil Company Services To Be Suspended

JN221158 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 22 (SUNA) — The Ministry of Energy and Mining has started decisive steps, aimed at suspending the services of Chevron Oil Company which is prospecting oil in the country, the daily *Al-Sudani* issued here today reported.

Chevron has failed to complete its mission a matter which compelled the concerned authorities to contact the Iranian Ministry of Energy in order to continue prospecting oil in the country, the daily added. The daily quoted an authoratative source at the Ministry of Energy and Mining as reaffirming an Iranian delegation is due here today to negotiate with the officials an agreement of prospecting oil in the Sudan.

Army Chief Receives Message From Libyan Army

JN221516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Oct (SUSNA) — Major General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, acting commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received a message from Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, today. Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum, conveyed the message to Maj Gen al-Fadil.

In a statement after the meeting, Al-Fazzani said the message deals with the developing and strong relations between the Armed Forces in the two fraternal countries. He added he reviewed with Maj Gen al-Fadil relations in all fields between the Armed Forces in both countries to achieve cohesion between the two fraternal peoples and to strengthen their potential in the face of dangers.

Al-Fazzani said the acting commander in chief has asked him to convey his greetings to the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces as well as his appreciation and that of the Sudanese Armed Forces for the good relations between Libya and the Sudanese people. Al-Fazzani added: These relations affirm cohesion between the two fraternal peoples and their one destiny.

Finance Minister Holds News Conference 22 Oct

JN221943 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 22 (SUNA) — The economic reform program set up by the government has been accepted in principle by the International Monetary Found (IMF) and World Bank, the minister of finance said here today.

Dr. Bashir 'Umar who was speaking at a press conference held here today said the (IMF) and World Bank had accepted to discuss the program despite some reserves on some of its chapters pointing out that a joint mission from the two financial institutions will arrive here current Oct 29 to evaluate the reform program.

The reserves were made on the issues of subsiding of strategic commodities, Sudanese pound exchange rate and products prices. He said, adding that, however, the (IMF) did not yet present any condition over the said economic reform program.

On his talks with the U.S. Administration the minister said they have resulted in the release of a sum of 71 million dollars and the agreement on the return here of American subjects who left Khartoum in the wake of a U.S. diplomat's injury during the former transitional period.

As for his visit to Belgium the minister said it aimed at attending the meetings of the European Economic Community E.E.C with representatives of the Caribbean and Pacific countries held for discussing Lome third convention.

The EEC has agreed to dispatch a mission to Khartoum next month to discuss Sudan's program set up within the framework of Lome Third Convention, he added.

On his visit to Sweden the minister said he went there to take part in the meetings of the round table conference between the north and south which was held to discuss the flow of capitals from the north countries to help implement economic programs in the south countries.

The African group has agreed to work out a program to be implemented during 1986-90 concentrating on drought and desertification combating projects rural development, basic infrastructure and agricultural sectors, the minister pinpointed.

As for his visit to Italy, the minister said he had attended a conference organized by the Italian Foreign Ministry to discuss European trade relations with the Arab world.

He added that he examined with Italian official the possibility of accelerating the release of a 20 million dollar loan the Italian Government has already agreed to earmark to finance the purchase of agricultural inputs during the former interim period.

He also said that he discussed with the Italian officials Sudan's proposals for devoting the 15 million dollar loan, extended by Italy during the same period. To purchase sacks, chemicals and medicines for current agricultural season. [sentence as received]

Italy agreed in principle to earmark a soft loan of 22.5 million dollar to help Sudan repay its debts to an Italian firm operating in the field of road building in the Sudan.

The loan is repayable in 20 years with a grace period of 10 years and a profit rate of one percent, he pinpointed.

The minister further added that the African Development Bank had agreed to present 43 million dollars to Sudan to finance the fourth energy project and anotehr 15.7 million dollar loan to the Industrial Bank.

Al-Amin Says Yemeni Formula 'Hammered Out'

JN221239 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 20 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Khartoum — *Al-Ittihad* — Dr Ibrahim al-Amin, the Sudanese prime minister's envoy to the two parts of Yemen, has told *Al-Ittihad* that a practical formula has been hammered out. This formula provides guarantees and creates the optimum atmosphere for the return home of the residents of the southern part who fled for the north in the wake of the bloody January events by accepting the legitmacy of the ruling regime in Aden and reaching guarantees for obtaining jobs. He said this formula was reached during his talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and indicated that he delivered a message to them in this regard from Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The Sudanese envoy pointed out that he also held talks with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, chairman of the YSP Central

Committee, and former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He added that the agreement hammered out during his talks is regarded as the cornerstone for any solution. He noted that the heads of the two parts of Yemen emphasized the gravity of the situation and stressed the comprehension of the dimensions of the issue and the need to solve it through peaceful channels in such a way that preserves the interests of the sons of Yemen and of the Arab nation.

In his statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Al-Amin said there are efforts by international sides to cause a bloody flareup among the sons of southern Yemen and to get the northern part embroiled in a confrontation with the existing regime in the south.

On the other hand, YAR Ambassador in Khartoum Muhammad Sa'd al-Qabati praised the Sudanese initiative and said it is based on solving the problems among the brothers in the southern part. The Yemeni ambassador stressed that relations are firm between the two parts of Yemen.

SPLA Fires at Plane Over Juba Airport 18 Oct

LD222338 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Reports from Juba say that SPLA anti-aircraft missiles deployed around Juba fired at a cargo plane of unknown origin carrying military supplies to Juba on 18th of this month narrowly missing it. The plane was shot at over Juba airport.

The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has said that all those concerned should bear in mind that SPLA warning against (?entering) War Zone Number 1 and the order to (?SPLA unit) commanders to shoot down any unauthorized aircraft were still in effect.

The spokesman further reiterated that the movement would not be responsible for any loss of life and material if SPLA warnings continue to be ignored, adding that any flights to the south would be entirely at the risk of those undertaking it.

SPLA Forces Capture Police Post, Equipment

EA230239 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces have attacked and captured (Kakwadok Post) along the (Guriel) road. (Kakwadok) fell to the SPLA units of Zindiyyah, Cobra and (Kariom) task force under overall command of Major (Bon Ayil Jok) on 18th of this month, following a surprise attack that dislodged the enemy policemen and wildlife wardens who had been manning the post. The fleeing enemy left behind the following items, all in good working conditions: a Caterpillar bulldozer; an American-made radio communications set of the type 77; [words indistinct] one 303 rifle bearing the number 38069; in addition to a vast quantity of AKM and 303 rifle ammunition. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Defense Minister Receives Algerian Delegations

LD222338 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly and Algerian Ambassador to Tunisia Messaoud Ait Chalal today discussed relations between the two countries, as well as also military cooperation and prospects for strengthening it.

Slaheddine Baly also received Colonel Abdelmajid Cherif, commander of the Algerian naval forces, and the delegation accompanying him on his official visit to Tunisia. Cooperation between the two national armies was the focus of discussion between the minister and the Algerian guest. Their talks also dealt with ways to intensify and strengthen cooperation between the Tunisian and Algerian naval forces. [passage omitted]

Tripoli Cites Mabrouk on Bilateral Relations

LD221659 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk has reiterated Tunisia's welcome for a resumption of normal relations with the Great Jamahiriyah and for efforts to expand cooperation in support of the objectives of the Arab people in the two fraternal countries.

Mabrouk, who was speaking to a JANA correspondent in Paris, stressed the history of ties linking the Arab Libyan and Tunisian peoples. He said: We in Tunisia have a great deal of optimism over the future of bilateral relations between our two countries. He added: All the signs prompt us toward this optimism. He stressed that a number of issues that had been suspended between the two countries in the past have been resolved.

Brother Hedi Mabrouk underlined Tunisia's commitment to the pan-Arab trend. He said Tunisia's identity is Arab, and there is no truth whatsoever in rumors that it is moving away from the Arab nation. He added that the pan-Arab trend remains the cornerstone of Tunisia's foreign policy and that the question of Palestine is its essential issue.

Mabrouk told the agency's correspondent that he will visit Mauritania soon in the framework of a tour of the Arab Maghreb countries. He said: We believe in the need for Tunisia to develop its relations with all states of the region for the good of the Arab nation.

Yesterday evening, Mabrouk attended a meeting with Arab newsmen at the Arab League headquarters in Paris on the occasion of the end of his mission as his country's ambassador to France. The meeting in Paris was attended by a number of Arab ambassadors and by the director of the Arab League Bureau in Paris.

CAMEROON

Guinean Minister Delivers Conte Message to Biya

AB171020 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Ousmane Sylla, the Guinean minister of natural resources and energy, has just visited our country. During his visit, the Guinean minister was received at Unity Palace by President Paul Biya, to whom he delivered a message from Guinean President General Lansana Conte. Prior to his departure, Dr Ousmane Sylla spoke of the prospects of cooperation between Cameroon and Guinea and the situation now prevailing in Guinea. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Sylla] In the political field, our objective is to develop gradually the institutions that we are now creating. We have organized elections at district and regional levels and have been pursuing a free-enterprise policy.

At the continental level, we believe regional and continental cooperation is necessary. We are a member of many organizations: the Senegal River Development Organization, the Gambia River Development Organization, the Niger River Development Organization, and the OAU. We also think that fraternal relations between the various African countries should serve as the foundation for an international policy [words indistinct].

[Reporter] So, with the relations existing between Guinea and Cameroon, can we expect new development prospects between them?

[Sylla] Yes, President Biya told me he sincerely hoped the bonds of cooperation between our two countries would be strengthened. In the personal message that I had the honor to give to him, President Lansana Conte also stressed the importance of the bonds of cooperation between the two countries. (?We admire) the Cameroonian example and are even pursuing the same policy as Cameroon. We believe that with more frequent contacts between the two governments and closer economic cooperation, we can learn more from the Cameroonian example as (?Cameroon also can learn from us). [end recording]

CAR

Bokassa Returns, Taken to Military Headquarters

AU231029 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Paris, Oct 23 (AFP) — The former Central African Emperor Bokassa returned to the country's capital, Bangui, Thursday, with his wife and five of his children, the spokesman for French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said here.

He was taken to Camp Roux, headquarters of the military government of General Andre Kolingba, and "appears to be under military surveillance", spokesman Denis Baudouin added. There was "slight agitation" in certain parts of Bangui at the return of the former emperor from France, but no trouble, he said.

Mr. Baudouin said the French authorities had not known in advance of the ex-emperor's intentions, adding, "If we had known, we would not have let him go."

Before leaving late Wednesday Mr. Bokassa had sent letters to Mr. Chirac, President Francois Mitterrand, the press and his lawyer, announcing his intention to return to Bangui. He had then flown via Brussels, Rome and Ndjamena to Bangui, Mr. Baudouin said.

The letters said the ex-emperor "wanted freedom" and was "putting himself at the disposal of his country."

Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who is under sentence of death in his country, had been living in exile in a chateau outside Paris since November 1983, after being expelled from Ivory Coast, where he had been sent following his overthrow in a French-supported coup in 1979. [passage omitted]

Mr. Bokassa, who was condemned to death in his absence in a show trial by the Dacko government, had frequently stated his desire to go back to Bangui and live quietly. In his chateau at Hardricourt, 40 kilometres (925 miles) west of Paris, he regularly complained that he was on the verge of starvation because he had only his pension as a former French army officer to live on. He recently alleged he was being held prisoner by the French police, and appealed to Paris to send him back home. [passage omitted]

No one answered the telephone at Hardricourt Thursday and several other members of Bokassa's family could not be contacted. All the letters he wrote before leaving were dated October 11. Mr. Baudouin said that Mr. Bokassa had crossed into Belgium by road, and boarded an Air Afrique plane in Brussels for Bangui.

Sources in the Central African capital contacted by telephone said his arrival there had "taken everyone by surprise."

CHAD

Habre Suggests Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD222203 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Chad — President Hissein Habre today suggested a meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to discuss peace in Chad, pointing out, nevertheless, that the Libyans imposed themselves on his country. Here are President Hissein Habre's words now, speaking to Daniel Leconte of the Antenne-2 television channel:

[Begin Habre recording in French] I launch an appeal to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for him finally to decide to make peace with us. The Libyans have set about pursuing, destroying, and massacring all the people who have fled in every direction — to the interior, into the mountains — to try to find refuge and to escape their fate. [end recording]

[Announcer] This offer by President Hissein Habre, although a spectacular one, is not totally new. Already in the past he has suggested direct negotiations with the Libyan head of state, hasn't he, Edouard Dore:

[Dore] The Chadian head of state's statement does not add anything that is not already known to the two essential points: Negotiations with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and a more genuine engagement by the French Army in Chad. For several months in fact, President Hissein Habre has been saying that the proof has now been given that GUNT [Transitional Government of National Union] has ceased to exist and that the only real interlocutor for Ndjamena is Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Similarly, it is known that the Chadian head of state would like to see the 1,300 or so French troops stationed south of the 16th parallel shift from their essentially defensive attitude to a more active attitude, not to say a more offensive attitude. In fact, the interest in President Hissein Habre's words consists more in the context in which they were spoken: While GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei is in a difficult position vis-a-vis his former Libyan allies, he has declared himself ready to negotiate without conditions. Meanwhile, the other leader of the GUNT, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, has begun a diplomatic tour of Africa to try to relaunch a dialogue with Ndamena. By reaffirming his will to hold direct discussions with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the Chadian head of state is therefore pulling the rug from under their feet. He is letting it be clearly understood that although Ndjamena's doors still remain open to the Chadian opposition, it is with Tripoli and Tripoli alone that the serious things can be sorted out. This message is therefore as clear as it can possibly be, coming as it does less than a month before the Franco-African summit in Lome, where the Chadian president is expected to meet, in particular, a number of his African counterparts.

[Announcer] You mentioned the diplomatic tour by Acheikh Ibn Oumar there, Edouard Dore — well, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the CDR [Revolutionary Democratic Council], today confirmed in Brazzavile what he told RFI last week: He is ready to negotiate with President Hissein Habre without preconditions. Acheikh Ibn Oumar added that no military solution is possible.

CDR'S Acheikh Ibn Oumar Ready to Meet Habre

AB221637 Paris AFP in French 1401 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Oct (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR, Chadian opposition), today in Brazzwville expressed his readiness to meet Chadian President Hissein Habre without any precondition, adding that "no military solution was possible" in Chad.

The CDR leader has suspended all cooperation ties with Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed opposition to Mr Habre). Acheikh Ibn Oumar's followers recently clashed with those of Mr Goukouni at Fada in northeast Chad.

During an interview with AFP, Mr Ibn Oumar also said: "The GUNT no longer exists as an organized government, but its member factions continue to exist." "The GUNT's president was appointed by a consensus. But there is no more consensus on the person of Goukouni Oueddei. As of now, we do not know why just before meeting with Hissein Habre last March at Loubomo (Congo), he refused to do so while his minister of external relations, Facho Balaam, was already at Loubomo," Mr Ibn Oumar further said.

Concerning the possibility of finding a "third person" (apart from Mr Habre and Mr Goukouni) to solve the Chadian crisis, Mr Acheikh expressed the view that that was a "false problem." "The most important thin is to find a structural solution to the Chadian problem," he added.

Mr Acheikh, who was received on Monday by Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso, who is also the current OAU chairman, also said he had asked his host to "resume the peace process in Chad."

The CDR leader stated that he favored the mediation mission entrusted to President Sassou Nguesso by the OAU. "We cannot refuse his mediation, because this would mean refusing every political solution, and, in that case, there could only be recourse to arms. But we feel that there is no possibility of a military solution in Chad," he declared. So this consultation can be held, "the components of the GUNT must come together," Mr Acheikh continued, adding that already several such consultations were held, especially the one held recently in Cotonou. "Others will soon follow. The process must take shape."

The CDR secretary general finally expressed his conviction that in the case of an agreement among Chadians, the Libyans and French troops will be obliged to withdraw from Chadian territory, apart from the Auzou Strip (extreme northern Chad) occupied by Libyans and that both the CDR and Ndjamena claim to be part of Chadian territory.

BENIN

Party Meets on Machel's Death, Decrees 3-day Mourning

AB221518 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Communique" issued at the end of the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly [ANR], and the National Executive Council [CEN] in Cotonou on 20 October following the death of Mozambican President Moise Machel; read by Houdou Ali, minister of information and communication — recorded]

[Text] The PRPB Central Committee, the ANR standing committee, and the CEN on Monday, 20 October 1986, held an extraordinary and joint meeting chaired by our great comrade-in-arms, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state, and CEN chairman.

At the beginning of the meeting, the PRPB Central Committee, the ANR standing committee, and the CEN observed 1 minute's silence in the glorious memory of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the intrepid freedom fighter and worthy son of Africa. To express the deep feeling of compassion and sympathy and the active solidarity of our people, their vanguard party, the PRPB, the ANR, and the CEN, to the heroic brotherly and friendly Mozambican people, the Frelimo and the Labor party; the joint meeting decided: first, a 3-day national mourning will be observed as of Wednesday, 22 October 1986 beginning at midnight. During the national mourning days, flags will fly at half mast throughout our nation. Secondly, a party and state delegation will attend the funeral of the illustrious deceased leader. Thirdly, a solemn homage will be paid to the glorious memory of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the chairman of the FRELIMO, the Labor Party, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The PRPB Central Committee, the ANR standing committee, and the CEN call on all the militants of the Beninese people's and democratic revolution to deeply sympathize with great loss that the brotherly and friendly Mozambican people have just painfully suffered.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

BURKINA

Sankara Protests to Mitterrand Over Savimbi Visit

AB191220 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] As you know, the (?notorious) terrorist of the South African regime, Jona Savimbi, is to pay a visit to Strasbourg, France, at the invitation of some French deputies. Burkina, which is indignant at this forthcoming visit, today sent a message of protest to French President Francois Mitterrand. [Issaka Kourouma) has the details:

[Begin (Issaka Kourouma) recording] In the message sent to President Mitterrand, the president of Burkina wrote: We hope this enemy of the African cause, who is working relentlessly to destabilize and hamper the development of the Angolan people, will in no way benefit from the hospitality of the French people, who throughout the history of humanity have demonstrated their unflinching commitment to the great and noble principles of dignity and respect for human rights. The message expresses the hope that the French authorities, who recently required entry visas for the citizens of certain countries to combat terrorism, which we strongly condemn, would set an example for others to follow by shutting their borders to the terrorist Savimbi, a puppet of the (?racists) of South Africa, who have set the entire southern Africa region on fire and have kept the valiant South African and Namibian peoples under an oppression that has been condemned by the entire world.

The message emphasized that it is these same racists that are working everyday to destabilize the Frontline States. We hope, the message concluded, that France will have nothing to do with such a man. Any association, no matter how brief, would merely tarnish the feelings of friendship that the people of Burkina and their leaders have for them. [end recording]

GHANA

'Operation War Lords' Begins 22 October

AB221848 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Operation War Lords, the final phase of Teamwork 86, began this afternoon with the movement of the advance party of troops between Accra and Takoradi. A statement by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate in Accra said movement of troops and vehicles will continue till Saturday night when part of the main force moves to Takoradi by road. The remainder of the main force is expected to move by sea from Tema to Takoradi on Sunday. According to the statement, there will also be the movement of foreign military vehicles and personnel from Burkina Faso.

It explained that this is a normal military exercise and that there is no cause for alarm.

British Visa Regulation Comes into Effect at Midnight

AB222159 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reminds Ghanaians intending to travel to Britain that the visa regime announced by Britain comes into effect at midnight tonight. A statement from the ministry said all entry certificates issued before the 22nd of this month, that is today, will remain valid for their original period of validity. Ghana is among five countries affected by the British Government visa regime.

GUINEA

Communique Mourns Death of Mozambique's Machel

AB212055 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Communique from the Presidency of the Republic on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel — date and place not given]

[Text] The CMRN regrets to inform the Guinean people of the tragic death in a plane crash on 19 October 1986 of His Excellency Samora Moise Machel, chairman of Frelimo Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. To demostrate the compassion and solidarity of the Guinean people in the face of this cruel loss the brotherly people of Mozambique have suffered, the CMRN has decided that the day of 22 October 1986 will be a day of national mourning. To this effect, flags will be flown at half mast, and all forms of entertainment will be suspended throughout the country.

Signed: Brigadier General Lansana Conte, CMRN chairman, president of the republic, and head of state

IVORY COAST

WAKH: Jerusalem Embassy Not To Be Opened

JN221420 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1353 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, 22 Oct (WAKH) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali informed Arab ambassadors accredited to Morocco this morning that the Ivory Coast has revoked its decision to open an embassy in Jerusalem. He said King Hassan II of Morocco received a telephone call from the Ivorian president informing him of the revocation of his decision to open an embassy in Jerusalem. This decision is expected to be approved by the Ivorian ruling party during its meeting on 26 October.

LIBERIA

Debt Rescheduling Agreement Signed With FRG

AB172151 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Liberia and West Germany today signed an agreement rescheduling more than $7 million debt Liberia owes that country. Repayment of the debt, which was due between December 1984 and June 1985, will now fall between June 30th, 1990 and December 31st, 1994. Finance Minister Robert Tubman signed for the Liberian Government, while the German ambassador to Liberia, (Christian Nackonz) signed for his government.

(Ambassador Nackonz) said the debt rescheduling agreement was in line with the December 1984 agreement reached between the Government of Liberia and the Paris Club on consolidating of Liberia's liabilities with several Western nations including West Germany. He said the agreement was only an administrative settlement of an earlier repayment period of the over $7 million loans and does not affect the actual arrears of Liberia to West Germany, which he said were overdue.

Minister Tubman thanked the West German Government for rescheduling Liberia's debts and informed (Ambassador Nackonz) that the government has made concerted efforts in the last few months to settle its international debts.

NIGERIA

Labor Congress Leadership 'Rift' Resolved

AB191054 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The rift within the leadership of the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has been resolved. This is to ensure that Nigeria's image at the international conference remains honorable and respected at all times. The minister of employment, labor and productivity, Brigadier Ike Nwachuku, disclosed this to newsmen while commenting on the outcome of his meeting with representatives of the congress, led by its president, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, in Lagos. Brig Nwachuku spoke of the need for the Nigerian Labor Congress and the various unions to work together to ensure the existence of one labor central organization as provided for by the country's law.

SIERRA LEONE

President Momoh Loses Popularity; Economy Worsens

AB221804 Paris AFP in French
1416 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 22 Oct (AFP) — Nearly 1 year after acceding to the presidency of Sierra Leone, former General Joseph Momoh is still confronted with a difficult economic situation, while several signs already show a certain fall in his popularity and criticism of his government continues to multiply.

When he assumed power in November 1985, amidst a generalized euphoria among the Sierra Leoneans, who all favored the change, President Momoh announced his intention to revive an ailing economy and to put an end to moral degeneration and the indiscipline that characterized the situation he inherited from his predecessor Siaka Stevens.

But, it is stated by sources close to the sole ruling party, the All People's Congress, signs of division have now appeared within the cabinet, and the president may soon announce a major cabinet reshuffle and changes in the administration.

Combatting corruption is the order of the day, and the government has fixed 28 November as the deadline by which all such practices should cease imperatively. He has already announced that he intends to take more severe measures "to put an end to certain anomalies."

In spite of these warnings, smuggling continues and gold and diamonds — which constitute the country's major foreign exchange earners — continue to be smuggled out into neighboring countries — Guinea and Liberia — and from there to Europe. [passage omitted]

Financial assistance from the IMF will be received at the end of the year, but the government has signed a loan agreement of $33.7 million with London's Standard Chartered Bank, which will be used to pay part of the debt owed to the IMF. Faced with this situation, the party Central Committee has drawn up a plan of action providing for a reorganization of bodies that see to the effective collection of revenue, such as the Customs Service and the Income Tax Department. Already these measures are being criticized by several Sierra Leoneans.

TOGO

Financing Agreements Signed With FRG

AB181716 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Two financing agreements amounting to a total of 7,320,150,000 CFA francs were signed this morning at the Foreign Ministry between the FRG and Togo. Minister Atsou Koffi Amegahn signed for Togo, while FRG Charge d'Affaires Jurgen Steltzer signed for his country. The first agreement is for 4,880,100 CFA francs [figure as heard; PANA in French at 1024 GMT on 18 Oct carries a similar report in which it states the figure as 4,880,100,000 CFA francs] and will be used to finance a (?pilot) project, a program for the construction of feeder roads and bridges in the Central Region, the rehabilitation of water supply installations at Sokode and the Atakpame (?water treatment) plant, the rehabilitation of the hydro-electric power station at Kpime [passage indistinct]. The second agreement is for 2,440,050,000 CFA francs to be used to finance rural development and transport projects. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Savimbi Addresses European Parliament Conservatives

AU221414 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Strasbourg, Oct 22 (AFP) — Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA guerrillas fighting Angola's leftist government, Wednesday made a controversial address to conservative members of the European Parliament, calling for negotiations to end the civil war that "is destroying our country and our young people."

Mr. Savimbi, speaking in the building here housing the elected assembly of the 12-nation European Economic Community, appealed for international pressure to be put on the Luanda government to launch talks "without conditions."

"Europe has a tremendous responsibility in southern Africa and in Angola," he said. "We have been fighting the liberation struggle for 26 years and are ready to negotiate a cease-fire now without conditions to stop the civil war which is destroying our country and our young people. I think we have created the conditions to force our fellow-countrymen to negotiate."

Mr. Savimbi, whose National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) claims to control more than one-third of Angola, was invited to Strasbourg in a private capacity by 103 conservative members of the European Parliament.

His visit, the first stop on a European tour that will also take him to Paris, Bonn and London, has been bitterly criticized by representatives of Third World countries and leftist groups.

Ambassadors of developing countries linked to the Community by trade accords have asked the Parliament's French president, Pierre Pflimlin, not to meet with Mr. Savimbi. Jacques Delors, president of the Community's Executive Commission, has already indicated that he will not receive the Angolan rebel leader.

Mr. Savimbi, addressing the parliamentarians in French and Portuguese, also said that the strategic Benguela rail line running from Zambia and Zaire to the Angolan port of Lobito repeatedly sabotaged by his fighters would remain closed "as long as there is no peace in Angola."

The line is regarded as a key link for the exports of landlocked "Frontline" States confronting South Africa in the region and was used in particular prior to the fighting in Angola by Zaire to ship its copper to the sea.

The UNITA leader, whose forces receive arms from South Africa and the United States, said 40,000 Cuban "mercenaries" were now backing up Angolan Government troops. There were also 5,000 East German specialists and Soviet instructors, whose ranks "have risen in recent years from 1,500 to 2,500."

"You know that we are not lacking in determination and our equipment is better than before," he said. "We shall continue to fight if necessary as we find it difficult to accept Soviet domination of our country — through Cuban soldiers."

In an interview conducted earlier on his arrival in this city on the West German border, Mr. Savimbi expressed regret at the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in a plane crash in South Africa, praising him as "a combatant from the very beginning who understood our position."

"After his death, which leaves a vacuum, the balance in southern Africa is even more precarious," he told *Agence France-Presse*. "It is vital to find a negotiated solution for Angola and to dismantle apartheid."

Praises U.S. Aid to UNITA

AU221844 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Strasbourg, France, Oct 22 (AFP) — Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA guerrillas fighting Angola's leftist government, Wednesday praised U.S. aid to his movement, saying weapons provided earlier this year by Washington had enabled it to shoot down 29 government aircraft.

Mr. Savimbi's comments at a news conference followed a controversial address to conservative members of the European Parliament, in which he called for negotiations to end Angola's protracted civil war.

It was the clearest indication yet by the Angolan rebel leader that his forces had received shoulder-held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles as part of a 15 million dollar covert aid package from the United States. [passage omitted]

Mr. Savimbi, who claims his forces hold more than one-third of Angola, applauded the administration of President Ronald Reagan for providing his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) with advanced weaponry after his visit last February to Washington.

"The President of the United States supports UNITA and the weapons we have received from the American Government helped us greatly to mark military victories and shoot down 29 enemy aircraft," he told reporters.

The UNITA leader was more coy on his relations with South Africa, which he has previously admitted provided supplies for his rebels.

He said the rebel group's survival "does not depend on aid from South Africa. That aid is not linked to us supporting the Pretoria regime, which oppresses blacks."

The UNITA leader said he had been in contact "on a personal basis" with members of Angola's ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and indicated he would welcome any mediation bid, particularly from French President Francois Mitterrand. [passage omitted]

Europarliament Calls UNITA 'Terrorist Organization'

AU230946 Paris AFP in English 0324 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Strasbourg, France, Oct 23 (AFP) — Two hours after Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi had talks Wednesday with rightwing MPs at the European Parliament building here, a plenary session of the assembly narrowly passed a resolution branding his UNITA movement "a terrorist organization".

The vote was 152 to 150, out of a house of 518 Euro-MPs. The motion condemned the United States for supporting UNITA.

It also asked the 12-nation European Economic Community "to entertain no relations with this terrorist organization which supports the South African regime by continuing to destabilize Angola and southern Africa generally".

Commentary Warns West Europe on UNITA Assistance

MB191417 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[ANGOP commentary: "Cooperate With Principles"]

[Text][Words indistinct](?recently stated by) the Angolan head of state, UNITA has always been and is still a terrorist organization that would not have [words indistinct] without the protection of the racist South Africans. This publicly known fact was acknowledged by its own ringleader when he admitted to journalists that when a man is drowning he does not choose the arm he is clinging to. This arm is clearly identified — racist South Africa. Documents now in the hands of the main Western news media unequivocally prove that UNITA is an organization that was conceived to commit barbaric crimes. The trail of blood UNITA leaves among the defenseless people of Angola is far greater than the path that the one recently left by [words indistinct] among the French.

A UN commission of inquiry that traveled to Angola in October 1985 stated that it was absolutely impossible to separate the crimes committed by the anti-Angolan gangs and the racist South African forces. Botha bears the same mark. It is this terrorist organizaiton, however, which is responsible for [words indistinct]crimes, that several Western European politicians seek to (?rehabilitate) and clear of any responsibility. It is not possible to hide the racist motives behind such an initiative. It is publicly known that Western Europe unanimously condemned the few attacks that hit the French capital, but it now remains silent when attempts are made to promote a notorious terrorist gang. Western Europe's double standards are so evident that while the EEC shows an interest in developing relations with Angola, the European Parliament invites an anti-Angolan terrorist to visit its headquarters. The Community's silence is puzzling and likely to damage bilateral relations.

Cooperation must also be based on political goals. Angola cannot afford to enter into cooperation accords with quarters that partially or totally use the facilities and gains of that cooperation to assist the enemies of its people. The People's Republic of Angola is interested in cooperation with all countries of the world willing to accept just that. Cooperation with the EEC has not displeased the Angolan authorities, but it cannot be carried out without principles and at any cost. To allow campaigns and even conspiracies to be waged against the People's Republic of Angola from the rostrum of the European Parliament cannot but harm the possibility of developing the existing relations with the EEC. Complacency toward the enemies of the Angolan people will inevitably have consequences.

Those who (?have been carefully following the reports) on Angola's external and commercial relations will certainly note that there are European capitalist countries, namely France, Britain, and the FRG with which Angola maintains trade links that are favorable to all sides. The People's Republic of Angola, a free and sovereign country with a government established by the will of the people, is interested in further developing these trade links, but it will not do so by compromising its principles.

UNITA Rejects Amnesty International Report

MB201456 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 20 Oct (KUP) — UNITA has emphatically rejected accusations in an Amnesty International report that (?refers) to human rights violations in 1985. UNITA accuses Amnesty of acting as a mouthpiece of disinformation on behalf of Soviet-Cuban expansionism in Angola, according to a communique issued and signed by UNITA chairman Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Furthermore, UNITA challenges Amnesty to send a delegation to inspect the liberated areas, the communique adds, so that Amnesty might talk to people they claim are dead or oppressed and thus not appear so ridiculous.

Amnesty International's position, according to UNITA, clearly favors the MPLA, considering the fact that the MPLA executed 103 UNITA members in Luena, Bie, Huambo, Dondo, Ndalatando, and Malange in 1985. The executions were public and were announced by the MPLA. The renowned London-based organization seems to be the only group unaware of these executions.

The UNITA Central Committe communique stressed that it has called international attention to facts such as the refusal of Amnesty International to visit UNITA areas in August 1986; UNITA's good treatment of 650 MPLA soldiers and officers, who can be visited by anyone desiring to do so; and the MPLA campaign to force conscription of 12- and 13-year-olds.

MPLA Issues Statement on Machel Death

MB221347 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Statement" on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau issued in Luanda on 21 October]

[Text] Two days have passed since the announcement of the death of Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 19 October as a result of an aircraft crash in South Africa's Natal Province [as heard]. The aircraft was returning from Lusaka, where Marshal Samora Machel had attended a meeting with Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the host country.

Regarding the tragic death of the Mozambican president, the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau last night issued the following statement:

Angolan people, comrades, and compatriots: The Polical Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola have learned with profound sorrow and grief of the death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as a result of an aircraft crash while he was returning from Lusaka, Zambia, to Mozambique on 19 October this year.

This is an irrecoverable loss for the Mozambican people, struggling Africa, and all mankind. Comrade Samora Moises Machel was a fearless revolutionary, a leader and statesman of vision who projected his image as a great leader of our time beyond Mozambique's national boundaries. The death of Comrade Samora Moises is a severe blow for the sister people of Mozambique, who regarded him as the father of the nation and the founder of the Republic.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel managed to embody the most legitimate aspirations of the Mozambican people from Rovuma River to Maputo River. Under his sure and clear leadership, the Mozambican people achieved their national independence. Comrade Samora Machel knew how to guide the Mozambican people in all decisive moments of the struggle against colonialism, thus systematically deepening and organizing the revolution along a correct line of orientation. He was also able to achieve the neutralization of reactionaries and independence on 25 June 1975.

For his qualities as revolutionary leader, his tenacity in the face of racist South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, and his limitless faith in the final victory, Comrade Samora Moises Machel won the admiration, affection, and respect of all our people, from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province.

Comrades and compatriots: We are linked with the Mozambican people by solid fraternal and solidarity ties forged during the common struggle against Portuguese colonialism as well as by the struggle for preservation of national independence and the people's gains achieved under great hardship. The Angolan people feel deep sorrow at the premature death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Our sadness is made even greater by the fact that he should die at a time when he and the other Frontline States leaders sought ways to counter the increase of imperialist actions aimed at the bloody suffocation of revolutionary processes in southern Africa in the framework of the general imperialist strategy of domination. However, we are sure that Comrade Samora Machel's firmness and determination as well as his teachings — which were based on the will of the people — will enlighten new generations of Mozambican revolutionaries in the struggle for the construction of a new society.

Angolan people, comrades: In the face of the tragic death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee hereby conveys heartfelt condolences and militant solidarity to the Mozambican people, party, and Government, as well as the bereaved family.

Long live the eternal Angolan-Mozambican friendship. Eternal glory to Samora Moises Machel.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 21 October 1986

[Signed] Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Dos Santos Regrets Loss of Machel Leadership

MB221357 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In a message sent to the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos writes that, with the death of President Samora Machel, the Angolan people have lost a sincere friend and Africa, one of the greatest leaders of our time. President Machel was an indefatigable combatant for peace, liberty, and social justice who dedicated all his life to the real independence of the peoples. Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos says that thanks to his merits as a consistent revolutionary and a leader of vision Comrade Samora Machel successfully led his people's heroic struggle for national independence and the construction of a just society free of the exploitation of man by man.

In the opinion of the Angolan head of state and the world at large the premature passing of Comrade Samora Machel is an irretrievable loss for Africa. In his message to the Frelimo Party Central Committee, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos notes that the passing of President Samora Machel occurs at a crucial time in the history of the southern African people, when imperialism, through destabilization and aggression, seeks to impede the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding, and cooperation among the countries in the region.

BOTSWANA

Students Hold Peaceful March, Blame RSA for Crash

MB221216 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Students of the University of Botswana today held a peaceful march [words indistinct] a letter to the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, on the death of President Machel.

The students marched through the streets of Gaborone carrying placards which accused South Africa of the death of President Machel and expressed support for the people of Mozambique, some of which read: Samora Machel rest in peace. We are on your side and your blood will nourish the tree that will bear the fruit of freedom.

In their statement, the University of Botswana students rejected what they called the flimsy and nonsensical explanation given by the Pretoria regime on the plane crash in which President Machel was killed. [5-second break in transmission] the background of the activities of the counterrevolutionary Mozambique National Resistance bandits who operate from South Africa and Malawi [words indistinct] threats by South Africa's minister of defense, Mr Magnus Malan [2-second break in transmission] they believe that the plane crash (?was) an act of international terrorism designed to eliminate the entire leadership of Frelimo. The students recalled in the statement that the victory of Frelimo in the Mozambican revolution was a setback to South Africa.

LESOTHO

900 Students March in Protest of Machel Death

MB221723 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Lesotho students have staged a march to protest the death of President Samora Machel. More than 900 students from the University of Lesotho marched to Maseru, but police using teargas prevented the marchers from reaching their destination. The students carried placards saying South Africa was to blame for the death of the Mozambican leader. President Machel died in a plane crash in South African territory on Sunday night.

MALAWI

Banda Sends Condolences to Mozambique, Graca Machel

MB221405 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] His excellency the life president announced (?with sadness) the death of the Mozambican president, Marshal Samora Machel, who died in a plane accident last Sunday. The life president noted that the death of President Machel had robbed Africa of one of its figures and called for a 1-minute silence in honor of the late Marshal Samora Machel.

His excellency the life president yesterday sent a message of condolences to the people of Mozambique in which he expressed great shock for the sudden, violent, and tragic death of President Machel. He described the late President Machel as a dear brother and colleague and said his death was a personal loss to the life president and the people of Malawi as a whole and that the vacuum left would be hard to fill. The message added that Marshal Samora Machel symbolized the national unity of Mozambique and that (?with) his death Mozambique had lost [words indistinct] and the international community a statesman of spectacular stature. The life president also conveyed personal condolences, as well as those of the Malawi Government, party, and people of Malawi to Madame Graca Machel and the bereaved families of all those who lost their lives. He said the people of Malawi joined the people of Mozambique in prayers [words indistinct]

In Lilongwe, the office of the president's cabinet issued a statement saying all flags will fly at half-mast until the burial ceremony of President Machel.

MOZAMBIQUE

Ministers Receive Zambian, Angolan Officials

MB221654 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In Maputo this afternoon, Marcelino dos Santos, Joaquim Chissano, and Mario Machungo, all members of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, received the Zambian foreign minister who came to present his country's condolences and familiarize himself with the situation after the death of President Samora Machel. The Zambian foreign minister's visit is also aimed at arranging the transportation of the body of the Zambian ambassador to Mozambique who also died during Sunday's tragic incident.

Also this afternoon, the three members of the Frelimo Party supreme leadership received Angolan Minister of Interior Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, who also presented condolences following the death of President Machel. The audiences were at the headquarters of the Frelimo Party Central Committee in Maputo.

Joaquim Chissano and Mario Machungo also received this afternoon Eduardo Faleiro, Indian minister of foreign affairs, [title as heard], who came to Mozambique to present condolences and familiarize himself with the situation following President Samora Machel's death. During the meeting, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano reaffirmed Mozambique's continued readiness to cooperate with India and pursue the existing programs.

Chissano Briefs Foreign Diplomatic Corps

MB221954 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] In Maputo this evening, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano held a meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique. The meeting was to brief the diplomatic corps on the tragic air accident that last Sunday resulted in the death of President Samora Machel and senior officials, as well as party and state cadres. Through the diplomats present at the meeting, the foreign minister appealed to the international community for assistance to Mozambique in strengthening its defense capacity. Chissano made it clear that we were not asking for assistance to attack anybody but to defend our country. The Mozambican foreign minister also briefed the diplomats on the funeral ceremony of the deceased Mozambican head of state Samora Machel.

People's Assembly Orders Elections Suspension

MB221755 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1718 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Resolution" on suspension of Mozambican general elections by the People's Assembly Standing Commission and the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, issued in Maputo on 22 October]

[Text] The People's Assembly Standing Commission approved Resolution No 6/86 which we now read:

From Rovuma River to Maputo River, the Mozambican people are in a state of pain and profound sorrow following the tragic death of the spreme leader of the Mozambican revolution. During the same tragic incident, other senior officials and party and state cadres lost their lives causing deep grief throughout the country. The nation is mourning, and all Mozambicans pay homage to the victims of such a sad incident.

The People's Assembly Standing Commission, taking into account the state of consternation facing our people, has determined the following within the terms of Article 34 of the electoral law:

Article one, the calendar fixed for the second general elections is suspended temporarily without prejudice to the validity of all electoral acts carried out until the coming into force of the present resolution.

Article two, the People's Assembly Standing Commission will fix soon after the funeral ceremonies the new dates for the conclusion of the ongoing electoral process.

Article three, the present resolution comes immediately into force .

Approved by the People's Assembly Standing Commission

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee

Communique Establishes Inquiry Commission

MB221915 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1830 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique in Maputo on 22 October]

[Text] With a view to carrying out a rigorous inquiry into the causes which led to the crash of the plane which carried His Excellency Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic, and senior officials, as well as party and state cadres, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers have established a National Commission of Inquiry. The National Commission of Inquiry comprises the following individuals:

Lieutenant General Armando Emilio Guebuza, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party.

Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of cooperation.

Colonel Sergio Vieira, a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of security.

Major General Antonio Hama Thai, a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and Air Force commander.

Colonel Lagos Lidimo, a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and a senior officer of the Mozambique Armed Forces.

Engineer Rui Gomes Lousa, deputy minister of transport and communications.

Hipolito Patricio, deputy minister of interior.

Major (Joao Hunguana), pilot and chief of General Staff of the Air Force.

Engineer Antonio Neves, a technician of Mozambique Airlines.

Anibal Samuel, director of Maputo International Airport.

Agapito Colasso, director of the National Aeronautics School.

(Paulo Machanga), jurist attached to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

(Patricio Latimbe), pilot with Mozambique Airlines.

Lieutenant (Carlos Zacarias Pessane), aeronautical engineer.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 22 October 1986.

First Findings Given to Commission

MB230606 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Health announced yesterday that the first findings of forensic examinations carried out on the victims of last Sunday's tragic accident have already been handed over to the National Inquiry Commission. [passage omitted]

Maputo Reports African Accusations Against RSA

MB221934 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Several African leaders, including the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, have said South Africa was directly responsible for President Machel's tragic death. President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda also referred to the suspicious circumstances of the plane crash. He said the African people should know the kicks of a dying horse and brace themselves for dealing more blows to the enemy in vengeance for heroes like Samora Machel, who he said had been murdered by criminals seeking to perpetuate an unjust order on the continent.

Source Says Pilot Error Likely in Machel Crash

LD230050 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
0001 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Reporting from Maputo, the *Noticias de Portugal* news agency correspondent Augusto de Carvalho quotes a source at the Mozambican Civil Aeronautics Authority to the effect that a navigational error was the very likely cause of the crash that killed President Samora Machel. [passage omitted]

A team of Soviet aviation experts have arrived in Maputo to take part in the examination of the aircraft's black boxes, currently still being held by the South African authorities.

The source quoted in the *Noticias de Portugal* report, who asked not to be identified, said that the presidential plane, a Soviet TU-134, contacted Maputo air traffic control for the last time at precisely 2120. According to the source, the pilot then said that he was at 3,000 feet and would be landing in 5 minutes. It was at that moment that Maputo air traffic control lost touch with the plane, which is thought to have crashed immediately afterward.

Judging by the site of the crash, the plane must have been between 60 to 70 km from Maputo, flying at under 300 km per hour. Therefore there was no way the TU-134 could have reached Maputo airport in 5 minutes, the source stressed, pointing out that these facts would seem to point to navigation error as the cause of the crash. [passage omitted]

Speaking to the Mozambican news agency AIM, a U.S. Air Force specialist who asked not to be named said that a plane can be made to stray off course by electronic means. The U.S. officer, who said he was very familiar with the TU-134, added that the South African military have the necessary technology for interfering with a plane's navigational system and creating a false alternative course. [passage omitted]

Machel Lying-in-State Postponed for 24 Hours

MB230625 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] For organizational reasons, the lying-in-state of President Samora Machel, which was due to begin today, has been postponed for 24 hours. A previous communique stated that the coffin with the remains of President Samora Machel would be on view to the public from today. However, this ceremony has now been postponed for 24 hours.

Maputo Carries Samora Machel Biography

MB211555 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Biography of President Samora Moises Machel]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel was born to a peasant family in Xilembene village near the fertile lands of Limpopo valley, Gaza Province, on 29 September 1933. His grandparents and great-grandparents took active part in the patriotic wars of resistance against colonial conquest. His paternal grandfather was one of the commanders of the great Maguiguane's troops. His maternal grandparents were deported first to Angola and then to Sao Tome and Principe where they died. Thus, since his early days Samora Machel was brought up in accordance with the patriotic traditions of his family.

The colonial-capitalist exploitation helped him to rapidly become aware of the oppression to which he was subjected. During his youth Samora Moises Machel experienced the forced cotton production in which the monopolist companies compelled the Africans to plant vast areas of cotton which was subsequently purchased by the companies at extremely low prices. Countless people starved to death as a result of this general exploitation. Many peasants were, therefore, forced to abandon their land and had to accept being sold to the gold mines of South Africa's Rand. Samora Machel's eldest brother and many of his close relatives died in the mines. Some of them returned home as permanent invalids.

In the early 1950's the colonial-fascist government expelled the Limpopo peasants from their land in order to settle there landless Portuguese peasants. The land farmed by Samora Machel's father was confiscated by the colonialists and his house flattened to the ground.

In order to obtain an education Samora Machel could only go to Catholic schools. In addition to having to pay high fees, at school the students had to plow the mission's rich lands. Yet, for their meals they only got flour and toasted peanut cooked in salt water. The teachers were only interested in teaching catechism. The students' progress was solely the result of their own efforts. It was, therefore, due to his own efforts that Samora Moises Machel completed primary education. Secondary education was not allowed for Africans. The missionaries proposed to the rebel — as they called Samora Moises Machel — that he go to the seminary where he could continue his secondary education. Samora Machel refused and decided to go to work. He completed a nursing course and afterward he paid for his own secondary education in night school.

In late 1950's marked the rapid growth of patriotic awareness on the African Continent. Samora Moises Machel and his companions carefully watched the Vietnamese liberation struggle against French colonialism, the liberation struggle in Algeria, and the first independences in Africa. The conflict in the Congo and the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation in Angola in 1961 constituted a powerful catalyst to the Mozambican patriotic movement, filling Samora Moises Machel and his companions with enthusiasm.

(?Under the) leadership of Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, Frelimo was formed on 25 June 1962, and Samora Moises Machel immediately joined the movement. Samora Moises Machel was among the first groups trained in Algeria in 1963. Samora Moises Machel actively participated in th launching of the armed struggle on 25 September 1964 by working out plans, selecting combatants, and organizing their infiltration. He was then assigned the task of training our forces. In 1965 he led the launch of the armed struggle in Niassa's eastern sector. Afterward he organized the great center for political and military training at Nashingwea where cadres of the Mozambican revolution were politically and military trained, thus becoming active agents of social transformation.

After the assassination of Filipe Magaia in 1966, the Frelimo Central Committee appointed Samora Moises Machel secretary of the Department of Defense, thus becoming a member of the Central Committee. Under his leadership, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, FPLM, were then organized, and an intense process of political and ideological education of the forces was launched to heighten their technical and combat skills.

Led by Samora Moises Machel, FPLM forces intensified the armed struggle for liberation and began a process of transformation in the areas defined by him. Samora Moises Machel gave concrete guidance to this process by supporting a systematic replacement of feudal structures in power with people's comittees which organized and guided the lives of the masses.

He began the campaign of the cooperatives with the objective of expanding the bases of collective production and collective trade. The appearance of liberated areas thus indicated a change in the nature of the struggle. The liberated area thus became an area with a mobile political and economic life and social and (?trade) relations which broke away from the system of exploitation of man by man. Thus, this implied the development of the class struggle.

The period between 1967 and 1970 saw the development of the armed struggle for national liberation [words indistinct] the class struggle. The reactionary forces, the new exploiters, launched continuous attacks against the protectors of the people's interests, especially the FPLM forces, which were, politically, our people's most aware and organized sector.

It was in this struggle that Samora Moises Machel showed himself to be the unwavering defender of the people's cause and a soldier of the socialist revolution. Thus he took command of the revolutionary forces. The FPLM forces, under the leadership of Samora Moises Machel, played an active role in the second congress of the Frelimo Party, thus permitting the triumph of the revolutionary cells. The reactionaries and the new exploiters then lost the hope of legally defeating the revolutionary forces. The reactionary forces became openly allied to colonialism and murdered thousands of revolutionary leaders such as Sansao Muthemba, Paulo Kankomba, and Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane.

Faced with this grave crisis [words indistinct], Samora Moises Machel managed to simultaneously guarantee the isolation of all anti-popular thinking and the reaffirmation of all patriotic forces. It was against this background that the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, which convened in April 1969, condemned reactionary thinking and created the President's Council in order to preserve unity. Comrade Samora Moises Machel was appointed to the President's Council.

In May 1970, after doing away with reactionaries, the fourth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee elected Comrade Samora Moises Machel chairman of the Frelimo Party, thus consummating the triumph of popular thinking and the people's interests. Under his leadership, the national liberation struggle became a democratic and popular revolution. The FPLM forces, led by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, stepped up the people's liberation struggle and dealt powerful blows to the colonialist and imperialist aggressors. This led to the final collapse of the Portuguese regime and its war machine in 1974.

The seventh session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee in June 1975 swore Comrade Samora Moises Machel in as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Under his leadership, Mozambique's total and complete independence was proclaimed and the worker-peasant alliance state was created on 25 June 1975. The land was nationalized. Education, health, and justice were stabilized. Rented buildings were nationalized. Revolutionary gains in the liberated areas were extended to all parts of the country and expanded.

The Third Congress of the Frelimo Party was held 3-4 February 1977. Under the leadership of Samora Moises, the vanguard party of the Mozambican working class and peasantry was created. Samora Machel was elected the chairman of the new party.

Besides proving himself a soldier, military commander, and leader of the patriotic and class struggle, Comrade Samora Moises Machel proved himself a notable Marxist theorist. His works depicting the historic experiences of the struggle of the Mozambique working class are remembered. These experiences were elevated to the category of Mozambican revolution theories. These theories integrate the scientific teory of Marxism-Leninism — the sole theory of the working class — and enrich it.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel also proved himself as an internationalist combatant, an indefatigable worker toward strengthening relations between the Mozambican revolution and the socialist countries, which are the natural allies of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and between the Frelimo Party and the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel acted with perseverance toward consolidating and developing African unity in the interests of Africa's anti-imperialist struggle [words indistinct] of African resolution.

At the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party in April 1983, Comrade Samora Moises Machel was reelected chairman of the Frelimo Party.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel took active part in the creation of the Frontline States and in all decisions which advanced the liberation struggle in southern Africa. He played a fundamental role in the process of Zimbabwe's liberation struggle and carried out intensive work on military and diplomatic fronts, thus making the People's Republic of Mozambique the secure rearguard of the Zimbabwean sister people.

After Zimbabwe's liberation, together with the other Frontline States, President Samora Moises Machel undertook a consistent role of support for the Namibian liberation struggle and the eradication of apartheid in South Africa. Comrade Samora Moises Machel was co-founder of SADCC, an important front in the struggle against the system of economic dependency to which colonialism has historically subjected the southern African countries.

Through his deeds Comrade Samora Moises Machel brought great prestige to the Mozambican people and state, thus making them respected throughout the world.

Protocol on Professional Training Signed With GDR

MB181859 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] A cooperation protocol in the field of professional training valid for the next few years was signed in Maputo today between the Mozambique and GDR Governments. The protocol provides for professional training in the fields of civil construction, metallurgy, and administration and management among others. The documents were signed by Aguiar Mazula, secretary of state for labor, and Bodo Weidemann, GDR secretary for vocational training.

Aguiar Mazula said that the protocol has strengthened the fraternal links between the two countries, which date back to the period of armed struggle for national liberation. He added that the protocol is designed to attain a good level of development in the country. Bodo Weidemann described the accord signed between the two countries as important, particularly because the GDR can take part in Mozambique's development. We have attained a new stage of our cooperation, said Weidemann, who ends his 5-day visit to Mozambique today.

NAMIBIA

School Desegregation Driving Wedge in Politics

MB221419 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1223 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek Oct 22 SAPA — Tension is mounting in SWA/Namibia between the central government and the territory's second-tier administration for whites over the proposed desegregation of schools from next year. Exactly how sensitive the schools issue is among a section of the white community was highlighted by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker. He reported today that white farmers at Leonardville in southern SWA/Namibia were threatening to "barricade" white schools using men with firearms next year to keep out children of other race groups.

At a public meeting at Outjo last night, the deputy leader of the SWA National Party [SWANP], Mr Jannie de Wet, said there would not be one iota of change to white schools in the new year. "What applied this year for admission requirements to our schools will also apply next year," he said. The SWANP, which controls the administration for whites, was prepared to fight the opening of its schools to all races "in court, in the appeal court," and even take up the issue with the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mr de Wet's remarks were seen as in open defiance of a resolution by the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government in the National Assembly earlier this month that race and colour would no longer be requirements for the admission of pupils to schools from next year. Schools that would be mainly affected by the measure were those reserved by the administration for whites for white children, the minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said. He added the government foresaw no problems that would lead to a lowering of education standards and strict admission requirements, based on sound educational principles, would be applied.

The education issue also brings into question the future of the Windhoek Teachers Training College [WTTC] which is controlled by the administration for whites, and reserved exclusively for the use of white students. The deputy minister of national education, Mr Piet Junius, earlier said the transitional government would want to transfer teachers' training courses from the central campus of the non-racial Academy for Tertiary Education in Windhoek to the WTTC. It was felt that expensive duplication of education was occurring in SWA/Namibia with a population of just over a million, based on purely racial grounds, he said.

Opponents of the SWANP point out that the WTTC has been severely underutilised since the building complex opened several years ago. The college presently has 126 students enrolled but according to official estimates, the WTTC could comfortably accommodate more than 600 students.

In a related development, a court application by the SWANP is due to be heard next week to disband the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council (CC), and to institute a new council. If successful, the SWANP's application would mean that the CC would have to begin work from scratch. The CC, in its brief existence, has already had a turbulent history. Its work was delayed last year after a court application to set aside the appointment of its chairman, Mr Piet van der Byl, a former official of the Department of Justice who was given the status of a judge of the supreme court in the face of severe opposition. The matter was settled out of court by the parties of the SWA-/Namibian Transitional Government and a retired Transvaal judge, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, was appointed on January 12 this year to head the council.

This assignment was to formulate a constitution for SWA/Namibia within two years with the assistance of delegates from the member parties of their territory's transitional government.

In his Outjo speech last night, Mr de Wet said the council should be cancelled and reconstituted under the chairmanship of the South African-appointed administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Partners in the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government are highly critical of such a proposal. "It will only give credence to SWAPO's claims that we are controlled by Pretoria and that we are not functioning independently, if we have to draft a constitution under the supervision of a South African official," a spokesman for the SWA National Union in the transitional government said. First attempts to draw up a unified constitution for SWA/Namibia began in the mid-seventies with the Turnhalle constitutional conference. Latest developments indicate that a constitution to unify the territory's divided peoples is receding further into the future.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soviet Diplomat 'Satisfied' With Account of Crash

MB221213 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa is ignoring rumors and allegations that the country was responsible for the aircraft crash on Sunday night in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed. Mr Botha told newsmen at the Union Buildings in Pretoria this morning that a board had been appointed to inquire into the causes of the accident and that the truth would come out. He said generally such rumors had not appeared in any reputable newspaper in Europe or elsewhere and it also had not emanated from responsible quarters.

Mr Botha said the Soviet diplomat Mr Karpenko was present this morning during his meeting with the wife of the pilot. Mrs Ndvosselova had also expressed no suspicion about South Africa's alleged part in the crash. Mr Karpenko had listened to Mr Botha describe the scene of the accident to Mrs Ndvosselova. He had said he was satisfied and will report to his government on the matter. Mr Botha announced that a team would be arriving in South Africa from the Soviet Union today to investigate the circumstances of the accident. The Russians would be taking part in the inquiry in terms of the International Civil Aviation Convention which specified that the country where the aircraft had been manufactured could also take part in the investigation. Other parties which would be taking part in the preliminary inquiry would be the Department of Transport Affairs and the Mozambican Government.

UDF Suspects Government Complicity in Crash

MB201827 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1541 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 20 SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] expressed its "deep shock at the tragic and untimely death of President Samora Machel and other senior Mozambican officials at the weekend."

"The death has come at a time when the heroic people of Mozambique need their leadership and wisdom more than ever before," the UDF said in a statement released in Johannesburg today. "State President Mr P.W. Botha will have to do better than pretend that he is shocked and aggrieved at this terrible misfortune that has befallen one of the staunchest opponents of apartheid. If anything, what South Africa hs been saying about and doing in Mozambique through its Renamo surrogates gives us reasonable grounds to suspect South African involvement in this plane crash. We know that Mozambicans are a people with tremendous courage and resilience. We are confident that a thousand more Machels will emerge to take up from where our fallen comrades have left off. Their struggle is our struggle."

Spokesman Dismisses Accusations of Crash Complicity

MB221738 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1729 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 22, SAPA — The truth about the cause of the air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed on Sunday would be established by the international investigation to be conducted soon, a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today in reaction to accusations South Africa was to blame for the accident.

The president of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the African National Congress, and others have said they hold South Africa responsible.

Mr Botha's spokesman said the minister had refused to even reply to inquiries on the accusations. Mr Botha "does not deem it fit to reply to such fabricated and unfounded allegations. The board of inquiry, being handled under international aviation rules with Soviet and Mozambican participation, will make its findings and the truth will come out," he said.

It is understood the Russian aviation experts who will take part in the investigation are en route already and should arrive at the crash site, from Maputo, by tomorrow.

No Date Set for Commission's Inquiry Into Crash

MB230501 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
2346 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, Oct 22, SAPA — The Margo commission of inquiry into the air disaster in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died, will begin its work as soon as the preliminary investigation into the disaster has been completed.

Mr Justice C.S. Margo, who has just completed his investigation into the South African tax system, has said it was still uncertain when the commission's work will begin.

"It is still too early to say when the preliminary investigation will be completed," he said. As soon as it has been completed the commission's inquiry will begin.

The location where the commission will work from will be determined according to circumstance. "We are prepared to travel and sit in any place to hear evidence of import to the inquiry.

"It will be a public inquiry unless circumstances require evidence be heard in camera. I am however not sure under which circumstances evidence would require in camera hearings," he said.

COSATU Expresses Shock at Machel Death

MB201815 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] today expressed shock at the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel.

"We are stunned and shocked by the sudden death of Pres Samora Machel, one of the greatest African leaders of our time. His death is a heavy blow to all those locked in the fight against apartheid and exploitation in southern Africa. He will be remembered for his consistent and courageous stand against apartheid, even at the risk of continued attack from the Pretoria government." His leadership would also be missed in the Nonaligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity and world politics in general, COSATU said.

"In his own country he will be mourned by his country people for the role he played in the struggle against colonialist domination and exploitation. He sought to lead his country on the difficult road to socialism — a society that seeks economic justice and puts the interests of workers before profits."

"Unfortunately, Frelimo's efforts at economic and social reconstruction were sabotaged at every turn by the Pretoria-led forces of chaos and oppression in the sub-continent," COSATU continued. "COSATU salutes the courageous working people of Mozambique who continue to resist Pretoria domination. They have made untold sacrifices in the struggle for liberation in SA, and no doubt will continue to pay a high price until South Africa itself is free. We are confident that Mozambique will overcome this huge loss and continue to play an important role among the Frontline States."

Dutch Reformed Synod Denounces Apartheid

MB221111 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA — The NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] general synod today agreed that apartheid was an unscriptural error which had to be denounced.

The church was convinced, the synod said, that the application of apartheid as a political and social system which unustly discriminated against groups, could not be accepted on Christian ethical grounds because, "it is in conflict with the principles of neighbourly love and justice."

This meant that it inevitably affected the human dignity of everyone involved.

The synod also decided that the suffering of people, for which it had great appreciation, could not be attributed to apartheid alone but to a variety of factors of social and political reality within which people of various communities rejected one another.

"Inasmuch as the church and its members have a share in this, it confesses it with great humility and remorse," the synod decided.

The synod finally decided that the church declared itself willing in the spirit of Christ to cooperate in the search for solutions for the South African society in order that each community may attain the highest possible joy of life.

In formulating its rejection of aparthied, the synod had postponed a decision in order to give the commission revising its race policy an opportunity to marry its majority recommendation with minority findings and amendments from the floor.

The final adoption of the new race policy draft "church and society" was completed without the clauses on apartheid.

A four point package was presented to the synod this morning after it had voted to remain a member of the reform ecumenical synod, one of its long-standing and consistent critics for the NGK's stand on apartheid.

In the new formulation, wich the synod accepted after the chair made a ruling that only those opposing it should speak, major elements of the original clauses were retained but the word "apartheid" was included for the first time in a recommendation of the commission.

As one opponent of the decision pointed out the word "apartheid" had appeared only once in the entire "church and society" subject and that was in a minority recommendation of the new moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, in connection with this particular decision.

He lamented along with other speakers that it was now to become part of the church's official race relations policy document.

The chairman of the commission and former moderator, the Rev Kobus Potgieter, admitted that the commission had tried to avoid the word, "and all its unfortuante accents."

"But has the time not arrived that we admit to ourselves, and tell our people and the world clearly that this is our viewpoint."

Mr Andries Gous, who spoke in support of the revised proposals before the chair's ruling, said that he was in a practice where he dealt psychiatrically with people every day.

They were sick and unhappy because they had for so long struggled against and denied that they were sick, but once the admission came it brought total freedom and joy and made them new.

There was a great divide between the NG Kerk and its "daughters" as there so often was between parent and children.

These divides came about mostly because those in responsible positions who made mistakes were not prepared to admit it to their juniors.

"Neither of us are right but together we make a winning combination," he said.

The initiative had to be taken by the NG Kerk who was in a position of responsibility, and it would find that there would be great acceptance, restfulness and love descending on the country and its people.

"We must say we are sorry and show that we have denounced it (apartheid) and that we now also expect from them a new attitude and appreciation."

The synod them decided that after the contemplation within the church of the principal and scriptural foundation of the policy of apartheid had continued for many years in its magazines, conferences, commissions and synods, it had arrived at the conviction that forced separation and the division of peoples could not be taken as a prescription from the bible.

"The attempt to justify biblically such a prescription, must be admitted as an error and denounced."

'One Church' Concept Rejected

MB210803 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The general synod of the NG [Nederduitse Gereformeerde — Dutch Reformed] Church has decided that racism is a sin which may not be committed by any person or church. The synod found during its debate on the draft document on race relations, entitled Church and Society, that racism was a moral misconception robbing people of their dignity, rights, and duties. It led to repression and exploitation and should be rejected and fought in any form.

The synod decided to work towards justice for all groups in social, educational, economical, political, and other fields. In addition, government policy and other action should be tested gainst the demands of justice and fairness before God.

The synod also decided to reject the concept of one family of NG churches. It was decided that fundamentally the NG Church was one, but that in practice it existed separately and that the church should be called upon to demonstrate unity more clearly by penetrating talks between member churches in the light of the scriptures and practicla circumstances. Professor A.B. du Toit of the University of Pretoria said in a aminority stand on the policy on race relations that there shouldbe church unity in practice. However, it was argued that by accepting the stand the church would be bound to follow a certain model and that it would become paternalistic, bringing its independence into question.

Third U.S. Company To Pull Out of Country

MB221106 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Another American company is pulling out of the country. This time it is Honeywell Incorporated, a middle-range computer company. A report in a Minneapolis newspaper says the decision was made yesterday at a board meeting in Scotland. Negotiations for the sale are in their final stages but a definite agreement has not yet been reached. The newspaper says the decision has been confirmed by a company board member. Honeywell's South African subsidiary employs about 159 people, a third of whom are black. It is the third American-based company to announce it is withdrawing in as many days. First to go was General Motors, followed yesterday by IBM computers.

West German Firms Not To Withdraw From Country

MB230752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Federal Union of West German industries says members of the union with interests in South Africa are not considering following the example of American companies, and withdrawing from South Africa. Four American companies have announced that they had to sell their shares in South African subsidiaries. They are General Motors, IBM, Honeywell, and Warner Communications. About 300 West German companies, including Siemens, Volkswagen, and BMW, have interests in South Africa. The spokesman said, however, that the economic recession in South Africa was affecting West Germany's trade relations with the country. Both West German exports to South Africa and investments in the country had decreased. He said the industrial union was opposed to punitive economic measures against South Africa because the country could not solve its problems without a healthy economy.

Radio Comments on Withdrawal of Foreign Companies

MB230526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Foreign investments, and new infusions of foreign investments, bring with them new employment opportunities, managerial expertise, and the latest technology from abroad. It would be in the interests of the South African economy to have more, not less, injection of foreign capital. The announcements by Coca Cola, General Motors, and IBM on their South African operations are, therefore, a matter for regret.

That having been said, there are other perspectives that should be taken note of.

In the first place, the three corporations have not initiated a total withdrawal from South Africa. Their products will continue to be marketed and sold in this country.

Secondly, the transfer of the local operations of these giant corporations to South African ownership will have beneficial effects.

What has become clear from their disengagement announcements is that the resilience of the South African economy and the commitment of local businessmen is such that the shocks of such actions can be absorbed. Various options are available, ranging from the outright sale of subsidiaries to South African interests to the transfer of shareholdings to employees and franchise or licensing agreements. In this regard, it is particularly important to note that mechanisms can be devised that will ensure the continued employment of workers — and even their more active participation in the well-being of their corporations through shareholding and profit-sharing.

As these and similar actions in the future are taken, foreign-imposed dictates on South African business, such as the Sullivan Code, will become increasingly irrelevant, leaving South Africans to get on with the job of improving human relationships according to their own consciences, and sparing South Africans the political pontificating of some foreign corporations' chiefs.

This, in turn, implies a diminution of United States influence in South Africa, and the extent of the diminution of this influence will be related to the degree to which other American corporations follow the lead of their compatriots. There is a direct correlation between the political influence one country has on another and their trading and other relationships.

For many years, there have been threats of disinvestment, and much uncertainty — and anxiety — has been created as a result. More than 60 American companies have taken disinvestment action last year and this year, without undue disruption to the economy. Now that three of the biggest corporations in the United States have turned threat into action, and mechanisms have been devised to cushion the impact of their action, the uncertainty and the anxiety appear to have been exaggerated.

The potential for harm to be done to the South African economy remains and will have to be considered and guarded against at all times. But the experience of the Coca Cola, General Motors, and IBM cases shows that the feared agony can be overcome. And an added bonus could well be reduced foreign political interference in the future of South Africa.

Colored Ambassador to Netherlands Appointed

MB221354 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 22 SAPA — South Africa's first coloured ambassador, Dr Frank Quint, has been appointed to represent the Republic in the Netherlands. The appointment of Dr Quint, 65, presently a member of the President's Council, was announced in Pretoria today by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Dr Quint, the second non-white to be appointed an ambassador, will replace Mr D.Y. Louw, who has been transferred elsewhere. He was born in Worcester on April 10, 1921 and he and his wife, Sophia, have five children. Dr Quint, who started his career in education as assistant teacher in 1942, was the first coloured person to be appointed as a rector when he took over that position at the Hewat Training College in Athlone in Cape Town in 1965. He later became the first coloured person to become chief inspector for (coloured) education in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal, and later for the Cape. In 1981 he was appointed to the President's Council.

Dr Quint is also a lay preacher in the Methodist church and is a member of the SA broadcasting board, as well as of the executive council of the University of the Western Cape.

Dr Quint, who represents the Labour Party in the President's Council, commented: "I am very excited about the appointment and always welcome a new challenge. I am pleased that I am the first of my people to be appointed to this position but I will ensure that I do not remain the only one." Dr Quint, who expects to move to The Hague by the beginning of next year, said he would ensure that more coloureds were appointed ambassadors.

NRP To Consider Resolution To Dissolve

MB201231 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 20 SAPA — The New Republic Party [NRP] might dissolve and become part of the broad-based, anti-government alliance, Mr Derrick Watterson, NRP Natal leader, said after the NRP Natal congress in Pietermaritzburg at the weekend.

The congress passed a resolution calling on the NRP and other parties dedicated to political reform to initiate a similar forum to the Indaba to work towards a multi-party, multiracial alliance to offer a "credible alternative to present government paralysis."

Mr Watterson said, provided the resolution was ratified at the NRP federal congress on November 8 and 9, the NRP would immediately make contact with various groups which believed in "true democracy" and the free enterprise system. He said discussions would be held to establish common ground among the groups and this might lead to a new party being formed.

Mr Watterson was re-elected as Natal leader and in his acceptance speech said he had accepted nomination for the post only because the congress had elected him with the clear understanding that he would be actively working for a new political alignment across party and colour lines.

"I believe this party has only one function for the future, and that is to work actively towards the total rationalisation of politics in South Africa, even if it means the end of the NRP as a separate political entity." Mr Watterson said the National Party [NP] alone would never effect necessary changes, because the majority of non-whites did not trust the NP. He said the Progressive Federal Party was not trusted, particularly by whites. "Therefore, I believe that as in the case of the Indaba, we could serve as the catalyst for a similar forum, to negotiate either a new political alliance or a constitutional framework that would be generally acceptable for first tier government.

Union Organization Announces Decision To Dissolve

MB201227 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA — The Trade Union Councils of South Africa [TUCSA] today announced its intention to dissolve.

A statement by TUCSA said a special meeting of the TUCSA National Executive Committee in Johannesburg this morning decided steps should be taken to wind up the affairs of the council.

"Since any decision to dissolve TUCSA has to be made by a conference of the council, it was therefore decided that TUCSA would hold a special conference on December 2.

"The only item on the agenda for this conference will be a motion adopted at today's meeting of the National Executive Committee to dissolve the council," the statement said.

Survey Shows Black Unemployment Up 'Slightly'

MB171158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 17 SAPA — Twenty-five per cent of black adults living in the urban areas were unemployed and seeking permanent work in July, according to a labour survey. Releasing its findings today the Market Research Africa said this meant 800,000 of the estimated 3.2 million adults in the metropolitan areas were without work.

The survey sampled 1,000 metropolitan blacks and urban whites, excluding those living in Cape Town. It also exluded mineworkers and live-in domestics.

It said this level of unemployment was slightly greater than it was in July 1985, when it stood at 24.8 per cent.

The survey found that unemployment was higher among females than males. Twenty-seven per cent of the females were unemployed, as compared to 24 per cent among the male sex.

"The incidence of unemployment (was)... particularly high amongst 16-24 olds," it said. They made up 34 per cent of the unemployment figure.

In the 25-34 age group, 30 per cent were seeking full-time employment, as compared to 19 per cent among those between 35 and 49 years. And 10 per cent of those people over 50 years are unemployed.

The survey also found that in households where monthly incomes were below R200, 46 per cent of adults were without work. This compared to 12 per cent in households with monthly incomes exceeding R900.

A similar survey was carried out in March and another is to be conducted in November.

Radio Freedom Carries Interview With Oliver Tambo

EA180450 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Panel discussion with ANC President Oliver Tambo and unidentified correspondents from Radio Freedom, *Dawn*, and *Voice of Woman*; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, tonight in our program we present to you the first part of a panel discussion our president [Oliver Tambo] held with [name indistinct] of the Department of Information and Publicity. Represented were members from Radio Freedom, the voice of the ANC; *Dawn*, which is the journal of Umkhonto We Sizwe; the *Voice of Woman* which is the journal for the Women's Section; and (?*Smiling*), the fortnightly journal of the ANC. [no further clarification of affiliations possible]

The first question they put to our president was about the recent call [word indistinct] made by the ANC, wherein we called on the people to move from ungovernability to people's power. The question that many people have been raising is: How can such a development be possible since the regime has also resorted to such repressive measures like the state of emergency? President Tambo maintains that it is possible.

[Tambo] It is possible. Firstly, you ask how far possible. That is difficult to determine in precise terms, but we are revolutionary and our business is to make revolution. We are fighting an enemy who is fighting back. We have created a state of ungovernability despite the enemy's resistance and brutality. We are moving from that ungovernability in the direction of people's power.

The state of emergency is itself a source of strength for us in a way because it has been brought about by the advances of our struggle, by the power of our movement, exactly by our movement from ungovernability in the direction of people's power. The state of emergency came because the enemy could not govern except by calling in the Army, by (?sending) [word indistinct] and using (?threats basically), naked and brutal. Our people are used to struggling under what has amounted to a state of emergency.

All along to change [word indistinct] (?regime) we have struggled even over 2 years along through a continuous state of emergency forcing the enemy to take more and more brutal measures [words indistinct] unsuccessfully, and he has now imposed a full-time unprecedented state of emergency. Well, our people, we as a movement, must fight through this state of emergency and in spite of [changes thought]. The question that arises for the enemy is what happens when the present state of emergency fails to halt the advance of the masses? What happens? That is the question that is worrying the regime.

And this is the question that is a practical [word indistinct]. We are by nature a people to fight on. The state of emergency cannot halt a people who understand where they are heading for, who even understand that the state of emergency doesn't really (?work). So, I believe that it is a matter of time before the forces of liberation in our country rip through the state of emergency and accelerate their advance towards the people's power. We are going to have a great test of our strength to [words indistinct] in which problems we have anticipated. We never imagined that the enemy would yield easily. We knew he would fight back and [words indistinct] the state of emergency. But our victory is assured precisely because nothing is going to stop us. We have reached a point of no return and the only thing that awaits us ahead is people's power.

[Reporter] But, Comrade President, [words indistinct] (?say) that the state of emergency has managed to curb violence in the streets and even to break the back of Umkhonto We Sizwe in the arrests of its cadres as well as caches of arms.

[Tambo] The back of Umkhonto We Sizwe has not been broken. They have been arresting us all the time. Ever since we started our armed struggle they have been arresting us. Over the years they have been finding caches of arms. The struggle has grown in spite of that. They have always claimed to have broken the back of the ANC. The (?attitude) [words indistinct] and that applies to Umkhonto We Sizwe. As far as curbing the unrest is concerned, this is an ongoing process. We hear it only from them as to what is happening in the country. They do not tell the truth. They like to pretend that the state of emergency is working, but facts continually disprove. What happened in Soweto the other day, what is happening in other parts of the country — they tried to suppress the information. They pretended during the funerals that everything was quiet. They did not [words indistinct] the first state of emergency was lifted and it became clear that after all it had had no effect whatsoever. The second state of emergency was imposed. Are they prepared to admit that this is also failing? They are not. They will claim that it is succeeding, it is curbing the unrest in the streets. They have arrested (?our cadres), but they have always arrested (?them). There are always people in our struggle to continue the fight. So, in spite of their claims, the struggle is on, the people cannot be suppressed, their fighting mood exists and persists and I say they will be proved wrong, they will be proved to have been misleading the world as they are misleading the world as regards what is happening under the state of emergency.

[Reporter] The question directly related to the comrade president is how far are we spreading the war that is engulfing the black areas into the white areas, that is to every part of South Africa?

[Tambo] One of the principal reasons of the (?escalation) of the second current stage of the [word indistinct] was exactly that the struggle was engulfing the whole country. It was spreading beyond the towns which is what I said last [word indistinct] that the struggle has to go beyond the towns to the rest of the country, including the white areas, to bring in the countryside to [word indistinct] struggle and the struggle was (?all over). This explains why this state of emergency is here, has not been confined to some townships but has been countrywide because all over the country the struggle (?has) [word indistinct] and engulfed [words indistinct]. With regard to the white areas specifically, there have been actions in white areas. This is the extension of the struggle beyond the borders of the townships. Now, the state of emergency was intended to contain it, but as I have said, they are trying to suppress, to repress what is irrepressible and break through (?the) [word indistinct].

[Reporter] Comrade President, why is the ANC calling for people to (?attack) the white areas? Do you want to go and kill children in (?South African) schools?

[Tambo] There are children in the townships, too. We are not thinking about children at all. A war is a war. [words indistinct] children. One would hope unintentionally [words indistinct] didn't kill children. We do not do that. We are not (?killing) children. But the struggle must spread throughout the country.

We are not thinking of black areas and white areas. It is the struggle that must spread across the whole country, whether in parts of the country where there are black people or white people. We know who the enemy is. The enemy is not white as a white man, or a white child, and yet, white men, white women and children will die as black men, black women, and black children die in the struggle. The point is that we do not want to fight a war in the townships only. The enemy is all over and we must attack the enemy (?all over). This is what [words indistinct] that we are attacking the enemy all over. In the process [words indistinct] civilians have been killed as a result of that. But how many thousands of civilians have we shot to death who were blacks? (?None that I know of). (?But) it is absolutely correct that we must avoid (?confining) the struggle to the townships. We must cross the borders of the townships into the rest of the countryside.

[Reporter] Comrade President, does the recent decision of our (?three) comrades signify that the regime is still strong and that the [word indistinct] sanction does not affect it and that it can and will continue to do as it wishes?

[Tambo] No, it does not mean that the regime is still strong. The regime has been weakened by our struggle. It has become desperate and desperation is not a sign of strength. The declaration of the state of emergency is a sign of growing weakness. Why now, why was there no state of emergency in 1979, in 1970, in 1967? Things have gotten bad. It is understandable. But it is quite essential that we continue fighting until (?it ends). Therefore we must expect executions, more and more executions. [words indistinct] desperation by the regime. The question of sanctions does not relate to what the regime does [words indistinct].

Sanctions are intended to weaken the regime in relation to the totality of the struggle and even a [words indistinct] as a result of sanctions, it will continue to perpetrate its crimes until it has been (?overthrown). Execution of our people is a crime, but it is a crime of the apartheid regime. It is (?only that) it is acting as it pleases [words indistinct] the law. It is acting (?as directed). It is defending itself from a position of growing weakness. We are on top of the situation even if we do not realize it. But we have moved. We have become a power in the country. We have become a force in the country. We have become a very, very serious threat to the regime. [words indistinct] not to sit on our laurels. We hail our comrades who have sacrificed, but we must expect more sacrifices. [passage indistinct]

Tambo Interview Concluded

EA191736 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Final part of panel discussion with ANC President Oliver Tambo and unidentified correspondents from Radio Freedom, *Dawn*, and *Voice of Woman*; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, tonight we present to you the final part of the panel discussion our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo held with correspondents of different sections of the Department of Information and Publicity. So far President Tambo has discussed the issue of the state of emergency and the regime's restrictive measures against the political activities of the democratic movement of our people. He has also addressed the question of the victory over the pseudo-independence, which Botha and his puppets in the KwaNdebele Bantustan were intending to impose on us later this year. Tonight, the ANC president will also address the question of the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe. Have we significantly fulfilled all the plans we set ourselves for this year on the people's army? But first the issue of the national [word indistinct] council, which the enemy is preparing. What is the attitude of the ANC to this body?

[Tambo] We reject it completely. In 1935 there was established what was called the native representative council to advise the government about laws, whether those laws affected constitutional law. Well, that's 50 years (?ago). We're not going back to 1935. This is what (?we) [word indistinct] to do. We will not sit in a separate black advisory body. This is not what thousands of our people have sacrificed their lives for these past few years. It is simply out of the question.

[Reporter] Our comrade president: Many people like Gatsha Buthelezi say they would be ready to go into it if Nelson Mandela would be released and participated.

[Tambo] But Nelson Mandela is not going to participate. Nelson Mandela will not participate.

[Reporter] Why?

[Tambo] For the reasons that I have said. Nelson Mandela is a leader of the people.

[Reporter] But if he is supposed to advise the government to have a constitution that will abandon apartheid?

[Tambo] No. What does it (?mean exactly)? [passage indistinct] What does it mean? Why are we going to be reduced into a whole load of advisers? Who asked Botha to create it? Where does it come from? Has it been passed by Parliament? What parliament? Are we part of that Parliament? Botha does not need advice. He knows what we want. And for how many decades shall we be advisers? And what is the use of our advice when he says there will always be white domination in our country? [word indistinct] a solution. Solution is struggle and we reject all these maneuvers.

[Reporter] But comrade president, earlier you spoke of the necessity of engaging the enemy more and more. Can you say that we have advanced significantly in this year of Umkhonto We Sizwe? That our call earlier this year that every patriot should become a combatant and each combatant a patriot has been realized or to some measure?

[Tambo] To some measure we have advanced. I would want to be careful about significantly. But it is the year of Umkhonto We Sizwe. It has seen some impressive action and it has been admitted by the enemy that the number of actions has increased considerably. But we would never say that we are satisfied with the level that has been reached, with the level of intensity that has been reached. Our comrades have performed with great courage in difficult conditions, sometimes impossible conditions. But they have achieved [words indistinct] and it would be fair to say that the struggle has advanced but we must always aim at greater and greater advances. We must always be on the offensive whatever the difficulties are. Each patriot has to a large extent been a combatant and each combatant a patriot, but again not (?to) [words indistinct]. We still need to apply ourselves vigorously to ensure that this becomes a reality. There are many patriots in the country today and many combatants. We need more and they must show themselves in action, be part of the offensive against the enemy.

[Reporter] Comrade president: In this year of Umkhonto We Sizwe we have also seen the escalation of sabotage actions against economic infrastructures. What is the significance of this and what can be done to strengthen and expand this offensive?

[Tambo] This, in fact, is our role in the sanctions offensive against the enemy. It is often supposed that the weakening of the economy will depend exclusively on the imposition of sanctions. We have experienced that we ourselves have the capacity of weakening the economy and it is a mistake for companies to insist that they will stay in our country [words indistinct]. There is an economic war in the form of sanctions. The international community is gathering strength to impose sanctions aimed at the economy of the country and our own actions according to which — in striking big economic targets as part of the sanctions war against (?the regime). But we have other things to do apart from attacking economic targets. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Comrade president: You expressed dissatisfaction about the going on of the armed struggle. As commander in chief of the people's army, could you say what [word indistinct] must be done to ensure that the people's war spreads throughout the country and if you could specifically address yourself to the defense and combat units that have been formed.

[Tambo] This must be asked. The defense and combat units need to be armed, trained and they are defense units and it is not sufficient to be on the defensive. They are combat units and must have the capacity to attack, to arm themselves, to be armed. That is one of the major tasks. These are the units which have the capacity of moving out beyond townships. So, that is one aspect. The other aspect is that the combat units, defense units must link up [words indistinct] with trained and MK [not further identified] units. MK must be among these combat units, training (?and) leading. Thirdly, MK must take the offensive beyond the townships [words indistinct]. Unless the MK units have moved into the country, that is [words indistinct] the regime to handle a situation where MK is all over the country trying to [word indistinct] it is expected, attacking something which the enemy did not (?expect) would be attacked. Unless (?we have this) and not allow ourselves to be confined in an area and to be surrounded there and pinned down there when [words indistinct] that — and this attack on economic targets is of course part of the offensive out of the townships and [words indistinct] we need to take a look at the big attacks [words indistinct] But as we are against a state organization, the underground organization must be strong. To facilitate all this, the masses of the people must [word indistinct] and protect the organization of defense and combat units is a very important advance, something that [words indistinct] before. This is evidence of the growing strength of our movement and these defense units of course are spreading as part of the enemy's problems. But we need to take into account the importance of going on the offensive and finding ways of engaging in the attack while we have the capacity to defend.

[Reporter] Comrade president: Why do we emphasize the need for underground organizations in the struggle?

[Tambo] Because ultimately a movement does not exist if it is unorganized. Ultimately the people must be organized and, in the situation which prevails in our country, that organization must necessarily be underground, because if it is not it is destroyed, and we cannot do without underground organizations and we do have underground organizations and we must [words indistinct] efficient. It is something which needs to be strengthened and ever strengthening, strengthened and strengthened again. The more powerful the underground, the more permanent is our offensive (?force), the more we can always go on the offensive, the better can we defend ourselves. It is essential that our people be organized. As we have said, our struggle rests on four pillars; one is underground activities.

[Reporter] Comrade president: Finally, do you have anything to say on (?these) acts of the regime to close down the schools (?indefinitely) [words indistinct]

[Tambo] It is another act of oppression, when I hear that. (?It is) fighting back. But it is a useless act, because if the students have decided not to go to school it doesn't matter whether the schools are closed or not closed. But what this emphasizes is the need to evolve the alternatives to education as [words indistinct] so that there is no need for students [words indistinct]. The students are fighting the bantustan system. They are correct in fighting it and whether schools are closed or not closed, the struggle against (?bantustan education) will go on in one form or another, whether it [words indistinct] or other (?levels). But the regime achieves nothing by closing schools. It is an act of desperation.

[Reporter] The ANC has met a lot of individual [words indistinct] from [words indistinct] countries abroad. Are these meetings important for our struggle?

[Tambo] We consider them very important. It is always necessary to unite all our people behind the program, the common program, of our movement. When we meet groups from home, from South Africa, inevitably we discuss with them the current situation [words indistinct] they see it and they seek to find out from us how we see the situation and where there are differences of approach we examine these and in most cases [words indistinct] the result is that we reach common ground, a common approach [words indistinct] the ANC should be understood by all our people. We are banned inside the country. We do not have [words indistinct] (?or) meetings and people at home want to come and discuss specific questions and this has helped to [word indistinct] with the democratic movements in our country. Business people have also benefited from the discussions which we have had after being (?biased) by enemy propaganda about what ANC is and what it is aiming at. So it is a very important exercise. It has even opened up channels of communications between the movement and especially the white community, which is not allowed to know [words indistinct] (?about) the ANC. It is the result of meeting individuals and groups of individuals, especially among the whites, that there is a much better understanding of what the ANC is (?thinking) about the future of South Africa, where do we go from apartheid? And the question of where we go from apartheid is of course now crucial. Most people, most whites accept (?it) that apartheid has no future, but that does have a future? And we have had various discussions on these matters with the various groups that have come to meet us. Those who have come from abroad have also come to understand better by actual discussions with the ANC, how we see the conflict in South Africa resolved, what we are offering to the people of South Africa as a new order. Now the result of this is that we are winning ever more support internationally and heightening the isolation of the apartheid regime. We are even succeeding isolating [words indistinct] of the regime [words indistinct]

Information Bureau Releases 23 Oct Unrest Report

MB231007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 23, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situtlon report for the 24 hours ended at 6am today:

"Yesterday morning the burnt body of a black man was found in Soweto by members of the security forces. He has not yet been identified. No arrests have been made.

"Slight damage was caused to the Dihatole school in Kathlehong when a petrol bomb was thrown at the school. Nobody has been arrested in connection with this incident. Slight damage was caused at the Ponego school when a fire was started but it was quickly extinguished.

"In Sebokeng arson was also reported at three schools, while a petrol bomb exploded at a fourth school causing fairly extensive damage. A private home in New Brighton near Port Elizabeth was damaged when a petrol bomb was thrown at it."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB220905 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Machel's Death

Commenting on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in an editorial on page 6, Johannebsurg *The Citizen* in English on 21 October says that "although relations between Mozambique and South Africa have deteriorated in recent weeks," "South Africa acknowledged that President Machel was a leader without whom there could be no peace in Mozambique. There was never any desire to see him toppled; the best scenario as far as South Africa was concerned was for the MNR and Frelimo to form a coalition governemnt." Machel's death means that "there will be a period of greater uncertainty that will afffect southern Africa as a whole, not just Mozambique. In the final analysis, President Machel's death was untimely and further destabilises the region." Machel was "a man of international stature and a great leader of his people," whose "pragmatism and diplomacy" will be missed by both South Africa and Mozambique.

STAR on Machel's Death

Commenting on Machel's death in an editorial on page 12, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 21 October writes: "Machel's record in running Mozambique was hardly impressive, but he was an authentic popular leader and a man with whom western states could reason and negotiate." The future of Mozambique is now very uncertain: Machel could be "replaced by a Marxist hardliner who invites Soviet intervention. Or there could be a protracted power struggle that will weaken the Maputo government still further." "The crash at Mbuzini is a setback for the entire region. Pretoria has done well in its quick move to clear the air by internationalising the inquiry, but that may not be enough."

Namibian School Segregation

"Although much is made of the multiracialism in Namibia and racial discrimination in public amenities and residential areas has been outlawed since the late 1970s, apartheid still colours society," Brendan Seery of *The Star*'s Africa News Service reports from Namibia on the same page. Although the 6-party transitional government, of which the National Party is a member, agreed that "race or colour would no longer be considered as conditions for admission to any school in the country," the Namibian National Party has "fought a bitter rearguard action against" the decision in the National Assembly and claims that the "non-racial policy and the way it is being forced on whites, is contrary to the spirit of the Cape Town Declaration of early 1985, in which the six parties of the new government laid down their objectives." It "seems highly unlikely that the white school bastions will be stormed by the beginning of the 1987 academic year. It is apparent that the tussle over integrated education will be a long one."

BUSINESS DAY on Machel Accident Investigation

In a page 6 editorial, Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 21 October comments on the possibility of South Africa being blamed for the crash which caused the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel. Noting the unfortunate timing of the accident "within weeks of our Defence Minister making public threats against Machel's regime," the editorial notes that "already, without a shred of evidence, some countries are working assiduously to blame SA for the tragedy." While South African diplomats recently have made a point of stating that Machel was the only man capable of effectively ruling Mozambique, "this view was challenged by elements of the SADF, which has had close association with the MNR leaders," as was proven by the discovery of the "Renamo diaries.

Magnus Malan and the SADF have given a hostile world plenty of ammunition. For that reason alone it would be wise for the government to ensure the fullest and most public inquiry into the cause of the crash. To expel local and foreign newsmen from the crash site while admitting the propagandistic SABC, as was apparently done yesterday, is a very poor start indeed. As it is, Machel's death has done us no good and may do us great harm."

SOWETAN on Machel Death

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English for 21 October also deals with the death of President Machel in its editorial on page 4. Noting that his death comes as "a shock to blacks throughout the country," the paper speculates that the plane may have taken a course toward South Africa to avoid overflying Renamo-controlled areas of Mozambique. Politically, "President Machel was in a no-win situation. He was coerced into the Nkomati Accord with the hope that it would bring an end to the Renamo threat." But that has not happened. "Instead, in recent months the threat has increased, and by last week, Renamo was claiming success throughout the northern provinces of Mozambique. It is perhaps this threat that led to President Machel's death. His death will be a great loss to the people of Mozambique, and we can only hope that in this dark hour, they will stand together to rebuild their country."

CAPE TIMES on Reykjavik Summit

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 20 October comments on the recent attempts by both sides to put the best face on the results of the Reykjavik meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. "It is not surprising that on further reflection they should be having second thoughts, for their first reactions can now be seen not as despair at an irreparable failure so much as disappointment that they were unable to bridge the remaining gap when they had come so close to an agreement."

The paper notes that while "it is premature to surmise" how the adamant disagreement over SDI might be resolved, "on the credit side, it has become clear that Mr Gorbachev" is under economic pressure to divert resources away from military spending. "There is at last a modern man in the Kremlin whose frank concern at the squalid social conditions of the Soviet peoples seems to be impelling him to conciliations undreamt of by his predecessors. In that new dimension lies perhaps some hope for a world that longs to be free of the dread of nuclear annihilation."

SWAZILAND

ANC Activists Reportedly Deported to Zambia

MB221402 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] A number of ANC activists are reportedly being picked up in Swaziland. An informed government source in Mbabane says the five guerrillas were arrested by police in various parts of the country over the past 2 months and that they were deported to Lusaka in Zambia at the weekend. He says the five had earlier been charged and fined for illegal possession of arms and ammunition. He adds that there are still several ANC members being held in prison near Manzini awaiting deportation.

ZIMBABWE

Hundreds of Students Riot in Harare Again

MB221203 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Violence has erupted once again in Harare, and reports from there say riot police armed with wooden batons and shields had charged hundreds of students encircling the city's central police station. The students were demanding the release of youth arrested in clashes throughout the city center yesterday. It was the worst outbreak of violence the Zimbabwean capital has seen since independence 6 and 1/2 years ago.

Students Peacefully Mourn Death of Machel

MB221401 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Hundreds of students from Mutare Teachers College today staged a peaceful demonstration to express their disgust at the death of Comrade Machel. The students marched from the college into the city center carrying placards, some of which read: Down with Malawi and imperialism, and, We live to remember you Comrade Machel. The students later gathered at the nature park where they observed a minute's silence before being addressed by student leaders. In Bulawayo, about 100 students of United Teachers College have also staged a peaceful demonstration. The students were later joined by shop and office workers.

Other Rallies Reported

MB222030 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] More than 4,000 students in the Harare Polytechnic today staged a peaceful demostration over the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. They marched from the polytechnic to Parliament Building chanting slogans and singing revolutionary songs. Some of the placards which they carried read: We want Botha [words indistinct], Botha must die, and South Africa must be free.

In Marondera thousands of demostrators sang revolutionary songs in solidarity with the breaved people of Mozambique who lost their revolutionary leader in the air crash. The Mashonaland East governor, Comrade (Reddy Nguredze), addressing them, said the late President Samora Machel was patriotic man who dedicated his life to liberating the oppressed. He urged the demostrators to be calm [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, about 200 pupils from [name indistinct] high school in Masvingo today staged a demonstration showing their solidarity with the people of Mozambique [words indistinct] their leader. They sang revolutionary songs and denounced the South African regime. Addressing them, the mayor of Masvingo, Councillor (Mazoye Mazira), [words indistinct], and he reminded the students of the role played by President Machel in bring about independence for Zimbabwe.

Minister Says Student Violence 'Provoked'

MB221715 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 22 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel in a mysterious plane crash over South African territory at the weekend has provoked an angry and sometimes violent response in black African countries. It has been alleged that South Africa was somehow involved in the president's death and yesterday students in the Zimbabwe capital, Harare, went on the rampage, attacking South African and Malawian property in the city. Police eventually moved in and a number of students were arrested and today there has been another demonstration over the detentions. But there have been suggestions that the Zimbabwe Government itself was behind yesterday's disorders. On the line to Harare, Robin White asked Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira what the government's attitude was to yesterday's demonstrations.

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] Well, the demonstration was undertaken by the students at the university entirely on their own initiative, and they expressed the anger of not only themselves but the people of Zimbabwe as a whole at the untimely death of Comrade Samora Machel at the hands of the enemies of southern Africa and in particular the regime in South Africa. So, that anger is shared by all the people in Zimbabwe and actually we're sorry that there was violence in three incidents including the peaceful demonstration, but those incidents were also provoked by the remarks on certain whites in the street here who provoked the students by pouring scorn on their efforts. We regreat the violence and we would prefer that the violence should not have occurred, but the demonstrations were an expression of the feelings of our people and we support that expression.

[White] What about the attacks on property, Malawian property, and South African property?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we regret that.

[White] There have been suggestions that, in some ways, the demonstrations were government-inspired.

[Shamuyarira] Well, that's nonsense because it assumes that the students are unable to think for themselves when we are talking of grown-up people who are politically conscious. They surely can take action on their own.

[White] But weren't the ZANU Youth Leaguers behind it?

[Shamuyarira] The ZANU Youth Leaguers in the demonstration, many of the university students are themselves ZANU Youth Leaguers.

[White] There have also been suggestions that on occasions the police stood idly by and let demonstrators attack property.

[Shamuyarira] No, that's not true. When the violence did occur in the three places I referred to, the police immediately called for reinforcements and then the support unit came to assist he police when they could no longer handle the situation. Maybe it took 5 or 10 minutes for the reinforcements to arrive and as soon as they arrived they took appropriate action.

[White] There were in fact some students arrested; do you know the figure of the number of students who are being held?

[Shamuyarira] There were 80 students who were arrested.

[White] Could I ask whay your government's attitude is now to the Mozambique Government? How supportive are you going to be to the government in Mozambique from now on?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we are saddened and shocked by the untimely death of the president of Mozambique, and we believe that the Mozambicans are capable of handling this difficult and critical situation which the death has caused and we will continue to support them to the hilt as in the past.

[White] Does that mean that your troops will continue to stay on in Mozambique?

[Shamuyarira] Yes.

[White] Would you be prepared to send more troops to Mozambique if they asked?

[Shamuyarira] That's an hypothetical question; it depends on the developments there and in the development of our bilateral relations.

[White] Do you feel that this is now a crucial moment in southern Africa and that your own resolve is in some way under test now?

[Shamuyarira] Well, it has always been a crucial moment since our independence. We have always had a difficult and delicate situation in southern Africa. We have been making this point very clear to the international community, and I hope they now see how delicate and critical the situation is and that the international community and especially the governments of Britain and the United States now accept what we have always said, that unless the apartheid regime is removed there will be no peace in the region.

[White] But in a way do you feel that the battle has now been passed on to you from Samora Machel? That you are number one in the Frontline now?

[Shamuyarira] No, there are no number ones in the frontline. President Kaunda is the chairman of the Frontline States, and we are all equal. We all have a task to do to defend ourselves against this very aggressive regime in the South.

[White] Does your government believe that the crash was an accident or do you believe that it was in some way shot down or sabotaged?

[Shamuyarira] Well, the evidence is mounting that the plane was shot down.

[White] What evidence is this?

[Shamuyarira] Well, there is evidence from the pilot and the survivors.

[White] So you are firmly of the opinion that the South Africans had something to do with this?

[Shamuyarira] It's not our opinion. It's the evidence. As I say, reading the evidence in the mass media, that's what it suggests. [end recording]

Spokesman Denies MNR Claim of Downed Helicopter

MB230449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2036 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 22, SAPA — A Zimbabawean Government spokesman today dismissed a claim by the Mozambique National Resistance that it had killed 27 Zimbabwean servicemen and shot down a Zimbabwean helicopter in an ambush. "We have checked with our sources and no such information has come to our attention," said the spokesman.

According to the MNR spokesman in Lisbon, the helicopter with a crew of four was shot down on Sunday — the same day President Machel's aircraft crashed — while providing "top cover" for a convoy of army trucks in the Gorongoza area, where the rebels formerly had their headquarters. The rebels claimed that the convoy was wrecked, large quantities of ammunition and supplies being captured.

Zimbabwe has recently been asked to send reinforcements to help the Mozambican Government repulse a renewed offensive by the rebels. A force of more than 5000 Zimbabwean troops is deployed in Mozambique's central provinces guarding strategic routes to the sea. Earlier this year when Zimbabwe lost a DC3 transport aircraft and two helicopters on operations in Mozambiue, the crashes were announced after a delay for relatives to be informed.

Government Announces 2-Week Mourning Period

MB222034 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The government has decided that in order for our nation to pay its full respects to the late Comrade Samora Machel, a gallant hero and freedom fighter for the liberation of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Namibia, the following program shall be observed.

A statement issued today by the office of the prime minister said there shall be, starting from tomorrow, a 14-day mourning period during which all flags will fly at half-mast. On Sunday, 26th of this month, rallies and processions wil be held throughout the country, in commemoration of President Machel's tragic death, and the death of all those who died with him. October 28th shall be a public holiday, and churches are requested to hold memorial services. The government has decided to give as much assistance as possible to the people of Mozambique, to enable them to bury their hero and the other sons and daughters who perished in the tragic incident, a burial befitting them.

Accordingly, an advance ministerial and official team comprising three ministers, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, Comrade Kumbira Kangai, and Comrade David Karimanzira, will proceed to Maputo, where they will coordinate in regard to funeral arrangements with the Mozambican authorities.

Mugabe Praises Machel in Condolence Message

MB221242 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said the death of president Samora Machel of Mozambique and several members of his entourage 3 days ago has deprived the Mozambican people of a dear and dedicated revolutionary. Comrade Mugabe described the late Comrade Machel as the [word indistinct] of the Mozambican struggle for freedom and independence and its consolidation and sustenance.

The prime minister said Comrade Machel's dedication to the struggle for a free and just South Africa included the (?removal) of apartheid and other forms of extortion and exploitation, and will always be cherished by the people of his country. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe, in particular, shall always bear the vivid memory of a profound gratitude for Comrade Machel especially his dedication to the independence of Zimbabwe. He added that even as Mozambique was celebrating its own independence, Comrade Machel made it clear that his freedom could not be complete without Zimbabwe.

The prime minister said ultimately, Comrade Machel's commitment to Zimbabwe's freedom translated itself to commitment to freedom and justice for the toiling masses of South Africa and Namibia. Comrade Mugabe added that as a true revolutionary that he was, Comrade Machel cherished the freedom of the Palestinians under the Palestine Liberation Organization, the freedom of Western Sahara under the Polisario Front, and also the freedom of East Timor, the former Portuguese colony now annexed by Indonesia. The prime minister said Comrade Machel was also a strong pillar in the unbending [word indistinct] of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] who believed [word indistinct] resolution of the principles of the movement, adding that the role which the late Mozambican leader played at the recent NAM summit in Harare contributed to its success.

In a message to the widow of the late president, the prime minister expressed his deepest sense of grief and shcok at the tragic death of Comrade machel. Comrade Mugabe told Mrs Machel that it is indeed a heart-rending and irretrievable loss of one who cherished as dear the political freedom of not only the Mozambicans, but Zimbabweans and the whole continent of Africa. The prime minister said Comrade Machel's death is and irreparable loss to him and his wife, Comrade Sally, and that he will miss him all the time because the revolution had made him an intimate friend.